"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

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With SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are cooler, high southeasterly winds and gales, shifting to the northwest.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,259 NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1897.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and inactive.

Wheat, 82; corn, 29½; cotton, 8.

FOREIGN.—Twenty-six more Anarchists have been sentenced to death in Barcelona for complicity in the bomb outrage of last June. An earthquake shock was felt in Lima, Peru, yesterday. The House of Commons has appointed its full chess team, which is to play with members of the House of Representatives of this country. Emperor William of Germany is emphatically condemned by the German press for his remarks about "unpatriotic men" in Germany. Both the Canadian and American views of the Bering Sea fisheries are expressed by visitors to London. The full text of the petition charging the Rev. Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren) with heresy is published, with the comments of American ministers, which provoked it.—Pages 5, 17, and 18.

Page 1.

The powers are trying to reach an agreement in order to intervene in the Graeco-Turkish war.

The American Steel Barge Company launched two steel whaleback tow barges at West Superior, Wis.

The Tennessee Centennial Exposition was opened in Nashville yesterday with simple but impressive ceremonies. President McKinley, in Washington, touched the button which started the machinery in motion.

Early last evening the police began to make arrests for violation of the new provisions of the Raines liquor law. The enforcement was not uniform in all parts of the city. In the Bowery and up town the saloons were shut up at midnight, but in the Tenderloin they were permitted to sell till 1 A. M. this morning.

Page 2.

The Socialists of this city celebrated May Day by a parade and a mass meeting in Union Square.

The hog abattoir on Phillips Street, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire last night. Adjacent property was also damaged.

Page 3.

The Western National Bank has moved into its new building at Pine and Nassau Streets.

The steamship Bertie, from Hamburg, arrived yesterday with a hole in her bow from encountering pack ice. In a hurricane she lost two boats and her first officer was maimed.

From a description furnished by a victim, the police are of the opinion that Chicago's "tall man and short man" may be operating in this city. A flat was robbed by the men on Friday night.

Senator Jones of Nevada has suggested several amendments to the tariff bill. The Republicans expect him to support the tariff bill in the Senate in return for their adoption.

Foster Coates, editor of The Commercial Advertiser, has resigned and announced that he is going to Europe. There is much gossip along Park Row of a change of ownership of the newspaper.

District Attorney Olcott held a civil service examination of his own yesterday and selected several men whom he will appoint subpoena servers. There are nine vacancies to be filled.

There was much comment in Wall Street over the withdrawal of Major Lewis Ginter from the American Tobacco Company Directory. A rumor of dissensions is not confirmed, and it is said he will retain his interest in the company.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps, wrote to Mayor Strong thanking him for courtesies extended on Grant Day. The staff of Gov. Tanner of Illinois, it is stated, got more grand stand tickets than were required by any other State delegation.

Page 4.

Mayor Strong yesterday reappointed four Commissioners whose terms had expired.

Princeton's eighth annual handicap field and track athletic day was witnessed by many people. The weather was propitious.

A cab horse ran away in Fifth Avenue, and the cab crashed into another, whose shaft pierced the side of the vehicle. One of the occupants was cut about the face.

At a convention of yachtsmen yesterday, 108 clubs being represented, it was resolved that a National yacht racing association was necessary. A committee was named to draw up racing rules and by-laws, omitting classification and measurement rules.

Page 5.

The Maurice Grau Opera Company was incorporated yesterday. The capital stock, $150,000, has all been subscribed.

Trinity Church's bi-centennial will be celebrated to-day. Special services will be held all week.

The Montauk Club of Brooklyn gave a dinner to Gen. Horace Porter last night in honor of his appointment as Ambassador to France.

Page 8.

At a meeting of women held to study political methods, John Brooks Leavitt denounced the Republican organization.

Receivers were appointed for the three New Bedford milling corporations of which the missing W. D. Howland was the Treasurer.

Four more survivors of the French brigantine Vaillant have been taken into St. John's, N. F. Seventeen others perished. The survivors lived on the flesh of a dog.

About 250 union plumbers, steamfitters, and gasfitters went out on strike in Newark because nine hours' pay for eight hours' work was refused. All the building trades in the city may go out.

Page 9.

Canadians have undertaken to raise $1,000,000 to establish a Victorian order of nurses in honor of the Queen's "diamond jubilee."

Over 600 marbleworkers quit work yesterday, demanding an increase of 25 cents a day. Employers offered a compromise, which was rejected.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic in his cable letter to THE TIMES, in a review of the disaster to the Grecian forces, hints that it may be due to treachery of some sort. An utter lack of competent leaders, and an apparently needless panic was the apparent cause of the disaster at Larissa. Indications are that some complete understanding has been effected between Russia and Austria, as the press of the latter country is now devoting itself to a laudation of Russian plans. England has assembled such a fleet at Delagoa Bay as would seem to indicate some important operations in the Transvaal. The Royal Academy exhibition is the poorest in years.

Page 18.

The golf season in the vicinity of New York has opened, and many interesting tournaments are on the card.

Page 20.

Cloudy and forbidding skies did not prevent many parties of children from enjoying May Day in Central Park. The trees and bushes are at their best.

Another of the letter-box fires, which for a long time puzzled the police of the upper west side, occurred yesterday morning. It was discovered just in time to prevent the flames from spreading.

Page 21.

The Bank Commission met yesterday, but made no change in the city depositories or rate of interest. A rumor that the city had borrowed $1,000,000 from the Sugar Trust was ridiculed.

Page 23.

A motor car axle on one of the bridge cars broke yesterday. Thousands of passengers had to walk.

Officials of the Brooklyn Elevated are discussing the advisability of carrying passengers through to Coney Island for five cents.

Commodore Francis M. Bunce yesterday took command of the New York Navy Yard, succeeding Montgomery Sicard, who, newly appointed as a Rear Admiral, assumed command of the North Atlantic squadron, with the cruiser New York as his flagship.

Page 24.

Civil service reformers object to the Civil Service bill now in the hands of the Governor. They will seek to induce him not to sign it.

Percy Matthews was sent to prison for six months on the complaint of his brother, the Rev. Edward Ernest Matthews, who alleged that he threatened and annoyed him in many ways.

Judge Townsend, at New Haven, denied the defendant's motion for a release from an attachment in the suit of Fleming & Kell of this city against the National Life Association of Hartford for renewal commissions.

The Senate committee which is investigating the workings of the civil service laws held another sesion yesterday. Letters were received from Cabinet officers suggesting that the laws should be modified. Witnesses told of alleged removals in violation of the laws.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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MAIL CONTRACT FOR ALASKA.

One Trip a Month from Juneau to Circle City for $6,999 a Year.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The first regular mail service authorized for an entire year in Alaska was contracted for by the Post Office Department to-day, the service being from Juneau to Circle City, 900 miles each way.

The contract calls for one round trip a month beginning July 1, 1897. William F. Salter of this city is the contractor, the contract price being $6,999.

PASTOR STARTS A CYCLE CLUB.

Aims to Promote Social Relations at Terre Haute, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 1.—The Rev. Dr. Percival, who recently came to the First Congregational Church, has organized a wheeling club among the members of his congregation for the purpose of continuing through the Summer the social relations established in the Winter at the church entertainments.

Dr. Percival has been elected President of the club, which starts with a charter membership of thirty, and which, he says, will grow to 100 before the end of the wheeling season.

GOLD CLAUSES WITHDRAWN.

Payments May Be Made in the Every-Day Currency of the Land.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Dunlap Smith, a well-known real estate dealer, announced to-day that his firm had decided to strike the gold clause from their form of contract and to require nothing but that repayments shall be in the every-day currency of the country.

"During the last few days we have made loans amounting to $25,000 on these terms, which seem to be popular with borrowers," said he. "We made one loan on a vacant piece of property over on the West Side, carrying 5 per cent. interest on these terms."

The change may be taken as an indication of growing confidence in the future.

WOMEN TARRED AND FEATHERED

The Outrage Committed by a Mob of Disguised Men.

WESTON, West Va., May 1.—Last night a mob of about twenty men, most of whom were effectually disguised, surrounded a house on the outskirts of town, took from the premises two young women, named Ida Buncan and Bertha Merrill, tied their hands and feet, and then treated both to a coat of tar and feathers. Both women were stripped previous to the application.

The Merrill girl is horribly burned as a result of the treatment, and to-day has suffered great agony. A half-hearted effort was made by the authorities to-day to arrest some of the participants of the outrage, but it was given up, it was stated, for lack of evidence.

MURDER CAUSES A FAILURE.

Merchants of New Mexico Forced to Make an Assignment.

MAGDALENA, New Mexico, May 1.—Creighton & Graves, the most extensive general merchants south of Albuquerque, yesterday made an assignment to J. M. Kyler, a banker of Socorro. Liabilities are placed at $50,000, with assets about the same amount.

Besides being general merchants, the firm owns a number of cattle, and is heavily interested in several mines and smelters. The assignment, it is said, is the direct result of a double murder. About two years ago Andrew Horn, a member of the firm, got into a quarrel with Scott Reid, a desperate and dangerous cow puncher, in the saloon department of the store over a game of cards. Both pulled their revolvers and shot, and when the smoke had cleared away both men were found on the floor dead. Three days ago H. T. Horn, a brother of the dead merchant, arrived from the East and demanded an immediate settlement of the interest due the deceased.

An investigation showed that Horn was the heaviest creditor of the firm, hence the assignment.

WHALEBACK BARGES LAUNCHED

American Steel Barge Company's Fourth Double Launching.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., May 1.—Inside of nine minutes of each other, two steel whaleback tow barges were successfully launched by the American Steel Barge Company this morning. The barges are Nos. 201 and 202, and were originally built by the Erie Basin Dry Dock Company, at Brooklyn, N. Y., as an experiment, for the American Steel Barge Company in ocean traffic.

They have been several trips to South American ports, but were last Summer brought to the great lakes through Welland Canal to take advantage of reviving freight rates. Last Winter they were hauled on the docks and lengthened sixty-one feet and their carrying capacity increased from 1,600 to 2,000 gross tons on fourteen and a half feet draught. The boats are now 251 feet long. This is the fourth time that the American Steel Barge Company has had double launchings.

Family Poisoned by Cheese.

BUFFALO, May 1.—Another family has been poisoned from eating tainted cheese. John D. Webb, a blacksmith, living at 15 Greenwood Place, his wife, and two sons were taken seriously ill last night after partaking of cheese purchased at the Washington Market. All recovered after receiving medical treatment. Samples of the cheese have been given the Health Department for examination.

THE RAINES LAW ENFORCED

Early Last Evening the Police Began Making Arrests for Violations of the Statute.

CONLIN GAVE INSTRUCTIONS

Special Efforts to be Made to Prevent Sales by the "Fake" Hotels—The Excise Department's Estimate of Increased Receipts.

With the stroke of midnight last night the police of the city began the enforcement of the new amendments to the Raines liquor tax law, according to instructions given by Chief Conlin to the Inspectors, Captains, and precinct commanders yesterday afternoon.

The news of the proposed enforcement of the law by the police had been announced earlier in the evening, and saloon keepers and hotel men, bona fide and "fake," swarmed into the various station houses to obtain enlightenment on the mooted points.

Arrests were made early in the evening for violations of that section of the law which provides that all boxes and booths shall be removed and an unobstructed view of the interior of the saloons made possible.

Detectives Keating and Herlihy of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station made the first arrest under the amended Raines law. They arrested Rudolph Blank of 1,108 Third Avenue shortly after 8 o'clock last night for not taking down boxes which obstructed the view from the street. George McGovern, a saloon keeper at 887 Third Avenue, and Francis J. Donnelly of 300 Third Avenue were arrested for similar offenses.

Charles Najor of 335 Delancey Street was arrested at 1 Broome Street. The license of his saloon expired at midnight Friday night, but had not been renewed. Still the place was wide open. Najor claimed that he was not selling, but giving the stuff away, as his employer, Thomas Sheridan, was going out of business. He was arrested on his own admission.

On the upper east side all the saloons and hotels closed up promptly at 12 o'clock, and a few minutes later a man with a colic or a tooothache or a bad cold could not have obtained a drop of liquor for any amount of money. Places that have always been open were locked and barred and locked.

On the Bowery there was woe. Bouncers, big, brawny, and determined stood waiting for the hour, and as the clocks struck 12 men began to fly out of the open doors as if hurled from catapults. The spectacle presented along the thoroughfare within ten minutes after midnight was one that made the proverbial "oldest habitue" rub his eyes and ask himself whether he was dreaming or wide awake.

The anticipated enforcement of the amendments to the Raines law was one of the most momentous incidents of the Tenderloin, to the vendors of liquors in that part of the city. There was a constant stream of inquirers going into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station for information. Capt. Chapman, actng under instructions from Chief Conlin, acted as instructor.

The Excise Department finished up the heaviest part of its work yesterday at noon. Deputy Commissioner George Hilliard and his force have so far collected $5,016,000 in liquor taxes. There have been filed with the department 7,077 applications, and something over 6,300 certificates have been issued. A large number of applications come in after the beginning of the liquor year, and last year the additional tax so received amounted to more than $200,000, making the total for the last twelve months about $5,200,000. This year, as estimated by the excise officials, the total receipts will be much larger than last year, approximating $5,600,000.

Chief Conlin has decided that a special effort shall be made to enforce the law with regard to such hotels as were yesterday known as "Raines law hotels." These must immediately become "bona fide hotels," as defined in the law, and can serve drinks only to "bona fide guests" who "resort" there for their meals. The casual sandwich, which acted as an open sesame to several thousand bars in this city, when the hour of 1 A. M. had closed their front doors, has lost its potent charm. Even a full meal cannot uncork a single beer bottle. The drinker must have a room in the hotel, he must "resort" to that hotel for his meals, and he must even then suffer his thirst to go unslaked between 12 o'clock Saturday night and 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

CONEY ISLAND'S DAYS OF GRACE.

It was announced at Coney Island last night that Police Inspector Clayton, commanding the district, had notified all the Coney Island saloon keepers that no attempt will be made to enforce the new amendments to the Raines law for fifteen days.

This course was determined upon after a consultation between Police Commissioner Welles, Inspector Clayton, and members of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement League. It is argued that it will be impossible for the Coney Island saloon men to make the changes in their buildings required by the amendments in a shorter time.

EFFECT IN THE STATE.

A Decrease in the Number of Certificates Asked For.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—The approximate number of liquor tax certificates to be issued by Deputy Commissioner of Excise O'Grady this year will be 2,031, as against 2,376 issued last year, a falling off of 345. The actual number of applications filed up to the time of closing business last night was 1,731. This morning 100 more were received.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 1.—About 380 liquor tax certificates have been filed with the Treasurer of Ulster County up to to-night, which is sixty less than last year, owing to the fact that the tax was for ten months only, and is now for the entire year. The aggregate amount of the tax, however, will not fall much short of last year's total.

Closing of a Hotel.

ROME, N. Y., May 1.—The Central Hotel at Verona, seven miles west of Rome, was last night closed by the proprietor, whose liquor tax certificate then expired. The bar is discontinued and no guests are received. The proprietor expects to be driven out by a mortgage foreclosure on the property three weeks hence, and he thinks that the mortgagee will be unable to get a new certificate; that the house, having been closed for a period, none can be given under the law because the building is within 200 feet of a church.

Brooklyn Police Instructed.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn yesterday notified the Captains and precinct commanders that they must enforce the law against liquor selling. He told them that the requirement to close between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock A. M. must be complied with, and that no saloon or hotel is to sell liquor Sunday, except that genuine hotels may sell to genuine guests. It is not believed that the law will be enforced stringently at Coney Island or such like resorts just yet.

SPALDING NOW INDICTED.

Twenty-nine Counts Found Against Him by the Grand Jury in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The Grand Jury, which has been investigating the failure of the Globe Savings Bank for over a week, completed its labors about 11 o'clock to-night, returning indictments against five of the bank's officers.

Charles Warren Spalding, the President, was indicted on twenty-nine counts; fifteen were for receiving deposits after the bank was known to be insolvent; thirteen for hypothecating the bonds of the University of Illinois, and one for misappropriating $131,000 of the general fund of the University of Illinois.

Vice President A. D. Averill, Cashier C. E. Churchill, Assistant Cashier W. Berry Ervin, and Director A. N. Harlan were each indicted on fifteen counts for receiving deposits after the bank was known to be insolvent.

Spalding's bonds, which were placed by Judge Dunne at $25,000, were raised to $90,000. The bonds of Averill, Churchill, Ervin, and Harlan were fixed at $15,000 each, $1,000 on each count.

Spalding is already in jail. It is said that capiases will be issued for the other four officials on Monday.

SPALDING TELLS HIS STORY.

Says He Merely Invested Miss Ervin's Money for Her.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Charles W. Spalding, former President of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, told the Senate Committee this morning that he never gave any money to Miss Ervin; that he merely invested her money for her, but admitted that her savings did not amount to more than a few hundreds of dollars.

He also stated that Attorney John W. Lanehart, now dead, ex-Gov. Altgeld's closest friend and law partner; President Buckingham of the Northwestern National Bank, Mr. Dummer, Vice President of that bank, and N. W. Graham, President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, had advised him that the hypothecation of endowment bonds of the State University was not illegal.

He further stated that ex-Gov. Altgeld and he had never talked of Spalding's becoming Treasurer of the university prior to his election to that office. Spalding was brought before the committee from the county jail, in charge of a Deputy Sheriff. When he entered, accompanied by his private secretary and W. Berry Ervin, the witness stand was occupied by Dr. A. W. Harlan, and the prisoner was taken into an adjoining room until the conclusion of Dr. Harlan's testimony.

When Spalding took the stand the option to tell his story in his own words or to be interrogated was given him. He chose the former, and commenced with the organization of the Globe Savings Bank. The failure of the institution, he said, was due to stories circulated by former Vice President H. J. C. Cilley.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld will testify on Monday.

BIRTHDAY OF AN INFIDEL.

Blue Grass Free Thinkers Honor the Memory of May L. Collins.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 1:—For the first time in the history of Kentucky the birthday of an infidel was formally celebrated here this afternoon, when the Free Thinkers of the Blue Grass State met and eulogized Miss May L. Collins, whose sensational death by asphyxiation in Boston last December attracted so much attention all over the Union.

A WONDERFUL COUNTERFEIT.

It Has Passed Through the Treasury Twice and Been Reported Genuine.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—A marvelous counterfeit one-hundred-dollar bill of the series of August 10, 1882, is now in possession of Receiver W. J. Stone of the defunct Mullanphy Bank. It is printed on genuine Government bank-note paper, and is such a clever imitation that it has twice passed through the Treasury Department, and been reported genuine on each occasion.

CHICAGO GAS CONSOLIDATION.

Meeting of Citizens to Discuss the Proposed Union of Companies.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A public meeting of citizens will be called within a few days to discuss the bill for the consolidation of the local gas companies, on which a fight is being made by a special committee of Aldermen headed by William Mangler of the Twenty-fourth Ward. This morning a meeting was held on a call from Mayor Harrison in the committee rooms of the Council.

PAID $11,500 FOR GOLD BRICKS.

"Phil" Jackson, a Rich Georgia Cotton Planter, Tries to Keep It Secret.

MACON, Ga., May 1.—A swindler from the North reached Macon a few days ago, and soon after his arrival met by appointment "Phil" Jackson, the wealthiest cotton planter in the State.

The plausible stranger exhibited three gold bricks. Jackson swallowed the bait and paid the stranger $11,500 in cold cash for them. Of course, the bricks were only brass, and now the victim is endeavoring to keep the affair a secret instead of reporting it to the authorities and making an effort to capture the manipulator of the scheme.

WANTED MONEY TO NAME HIM.

Capt. Black Explains Why He Was Not Nominated in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 1. — Capt. William P. Black says he was not given a place on the Democratic Non-partisan Judicial ticket because he would not pay $3,000 for the nomination. He says that he was approached by an agent of the organization just before the Democratic Convention was called, and was informed that he could have a place on the ticket if he would insure the payment of a "campaign assessment" of $3,000. He emphatically refused to do so.

The next day the appeals of his friends at North Side Turner Hall during his nomination for Circuit Judge were ignored by the strong men of the local Democracy who run the machine.

Lastrel House, Lakewood, open until June 1st. Waumbek and Cottages, White Mts., open June 15.—Adv.

GREECE HEEDS THE POWERS

Her Acceptance of Their Recommendations Is Communicated to the Porte.

VASSOS RECALLED FROM CRETE

Delyannis Says He Will Support the New Cabinet and Premier Ralli as Long as an Invader Remains on Greek Soil.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Berlin Post announces that Greece has agreed to recall Col. Vassos from the Island of Crete. It is also asserted that the acceptance on the part of Greece of the recommendations of the six powers and the giving of consent to the recall of Col. Vassos has been intimated to the Porte.

POWERS MAY END THE WAR.

Report from Paris that an Understanding Among Them Has Been Reached.

LONDON, May 1.—It is semi-officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury has proposed to the powers that a conference be soon held in Paris to discuss measures with the view of ending the war between Turkey and Greece. The powers, it is further stated, are discussing the proposal; but its acceptance is regarded as doubtful.

PARIS, May 1.—A dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, to the Gaulois alleges that M. Ralli, the Greek Premier, has semi-officially intimated that Greece will gratefully accept the mediation of the powers.

On the other hand, it is stated that Turkey will be satisfied with the payment of a war indemnity guaranteed by the temporary surrender of the Greek fleet.

The Gaulois adds:

"The Sultan, now conscious of his strength, in consequence of the successes of the Turkish forces in Thessaly, is resolved to claim sovereignty over Egypt or obtain a more effective recognition thereof."

All the powers, including Germany and Austria, have agreed that the moment is opportune to intervene between Greece and Turkey. They are now discussing the conditions of such intervention and appear about to reach an understanding.

A dispatch to The Temps from Vienna says that advices received from Greece indicate that the situation there is growing worse. The Turks are expected to speedily capture Arta, and, the dispatch adds, in spite of the pretended success of the Greeks at Velestino, there is reason to believe the Greek positions in Thessaly are untenable and that the Greek Ministers are only going to Pharsalos to see if it is possible to fight a little longer in order to improve the position and make the conditions of peace less rigorous.

The diplomats of Vienna do not believe the Ralli Cabinet will last long, and in some circles it is believed that when M. Ralli realizes his impotence he will retire and M. Delyannis will resume power and will conclude peace.

It is stated that before the resignation of the Delyannis Cabinet an informal proposal looking to a three days' armistice was made through the French, British, and Russian Ministers. No reply has as yet been received, the powers evidently waiting for an official request.

Telegrams received from Athens state that the new Ministry acknowledges that it will be impossible for Greece to continue war with an empty purse and with discouraged troops.

TO FIGHT FOR PEACE.

Premier Ralli Outlines His Policy to the Greek Chamber, and Delyannis Seconds Him.

ATHENS, May 1.—The Legislative Chamber finally secured a quorum, and held a sitting this afternoon, great crowds surrounding the building. The public galleries were thronged. The new Ministers were seated on the Government bench. M. Ralli, the new Premier, without delay addressed the House. He said the first care of the Government would be to reorganize the army. Without a reorganization of the military forces it would be impossible to carry on the war and conclude an honorable peace. Happily the army, which was worthy of a better fate, maintained its spirit unimpaired. The country might rely upon it with confidence. He besought the Legislative Chamber and the nation to co-operate with the Government. Meanwhile the Cabinet asked the Chamber to agree to an adjournment.

M. Delyannis, who recently retired from the post of Premier, said that there was no need of a vote in the Chamber regarding this subject. There could be no possible objection to an adjournment. In the name of his party he desired to say that all of the members of the party would give their whole support to the new Cabinet as long as the Turks occupied an inch of Greek territory. The main subject of their solicitude would be to devise ways and means to drive the enemy from their country.

M. Philaretos said that the Princes ought to be recalled from the frontier. The Crown Prince was evidently too fatigued to lead the army. This was followed by applause from the galleries.

One of the members of the Legislative Chamber expressed astonishment at the reports of the lack of action on the part of the Greek fleet. M. Ralli then confirmed the detailed reports received concerning the Greek victory at Velestino. In regard to the movement of the army in Epirus, he said that retreat had been orderly, with the exception of a part of the infantry, which had been infected by a panic originating among the inhabitants of the villages.

A motion to adjourn was adopted, general assent being given. M. Delyannis approached M. Ralli at the conclusion of the session, the ex-Premier and the new Premier shaking hands. This incident was heartily cheered, the members of the Legislative Chamber then leaving the building.

M. Theotokis took the oath as Minister of the Interior yesterday evening, and left the Greek capital later, with the Minister for War, Col. Tsamados, for Pharsalos, the headquarters of the Greek Army, from whence it is reported that the Greek troops have successfully repulsed a heavy attack of the Turks.

TURKS TO BESIEGE ARTA.

Greek Army in Epirus Has Retreated There for Reinforcements.

LONDON, May 1.—A special dispatch from Athens announces that the Greek army in Epirus has retreated in thorough order to Arta where it is awaiting reinforcements. The Turks are preparing to besiege Arta.

A dispatch from Santa Maura, capital of the island of that name, off the west coast of Greece, announces that the Greek gunboat flotilla in the Gulf of Arta has bombarded the Turkish coast near Nicopolis and Santa Petra. The Turks fled, the dispatch adds.

TURKS IN REAR OF THE GREEKS.

Edham Pasha Fails in an Attempt to Surprise the Position at Pharsalos.

LONDON, May 1.—Hifiz Pasha, Commander of the Turks at Janina, yesterday telegraphed a report to the effect that the troops had occupied, after a fight, the heights commanding Caravansera. The Greeks fled, according to the official Turkish accounts, by way of Kunuzados.

Edhem Pasha also sent a telegram announcing that after a serious fight at Velestino the Turks had captured three forts and four intrenched positions, the Greeks retiring to Volo.

Dispatches received in Athens from Pharsalos, the headquarters of the Greek army in Thessaly, give further particulars of the recent fighting between the Turks and Greeks at Velestino, ten miles west of Volo, at the junction of the railroad connecting Volo with Larissa and Pharsalos. The Turkish attacking force at Velestino consisted of 8,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and 13 guns. The charges of the Turkish cavalry were firmly withstood by the Evzones posted on Karantasi Hill. An entire Turkish regiment was decimated. Four Turkish squadrons, which attempted to charge, were received with a combined rifle and shrapnel fire, which mowed down several hundreds.

The Greek irregulars co-operated with the regular troops of Greece. Fifty Greeks were killed and a Major and five subalterns were wounded.

A detachment of Turkish cavalry from Larissa approached the railway between Pharsalos and Domokos, which town is about ten miles south of Rharsalos, and in the Greek rear. The Greek artillery opened fire upon the enemy's cavalry at long range, and, after a heavy cannonade, the Turks retired, pursued by the Greek cavalry.

The Turkish commander apparently wished to surprise the Greeks at Pharsalos, and sent two army corps against them, one from Nikkala and the other from Larissa.

Admirals Arrive in Candia.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, May 1.—The Italian and British Admirals have arrived here to confer with the insurgent leaders. It is rumored that Col. Vassos is about to be recalled from Crete.

Anarchist Placards in Sofia.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 1.—Anarchist and revolutionary placards, signed by the Macedonian Socialist Revolutionary Party, were posted throughout this city during the night. The printer of the placards has been arrested.

Recruits for the Greek Army.

There were 350 recruits for the Greek Army on the French Line steamship La Gascogne, which sailed yesterday. There were in the party twenty-six Americans, principally Irish-Americans, who came from various parts of the country, and who varied in age from seventeen to twenty-six years. They gathered at the Greek restaurant in Roosevelt Street and were escorted to the pier by a band and a crowd from the New York Greek colony.

FORCED MR. ASTOR TO DISMOUNT

Cyclists Will Be Shut Out from Ferncliff as a Result.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 1.—The fine roads of Ferncliff, the home of the Astors, at Rhinebeck, are closed to cyclers because of an unpleasant incident a few days ago, which resulted in John Jacob Astor being crowded into the ditch on his own property.

Mr. Astor and his wife are both enthusiastic bicycle riders, and when at home may be seen any pleasant day riding on their wheels, enjoying the air and scenery. On the day referred to, Mr. Astor met a party of wheelmen inside the gate of Ferncliff, who, instead of making room for him, forced him to the side of the road, pocketing him so that he was obliged to dismount.

At once orders were issued forbidding entrance to cyclers to the domain of Ferncliff. The deprivation will be severely felt, as Ferncliff embraces miles of road built with the famous iron ore which abounds in Rhinebeck and makes the smoothest and hardest macadam surface in the world.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure covers the Gulf of St. Lawrence and New England. A depression covers the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, with a storm centre in North Carolina which is moving slowly northeastward; it is causing southeast gales on the New England coast and southward to Hatteras.

Southeast gales will continue Sunday, and may be dangerous to shipping on the New England coast. The winds will probably shift to the northwest on the Middle Atlantic coast Sunday morning.

The pressure is relatively higher in the Upper Mississippi Valley and on the North Pacific coast, and generally low throughout the Rocky Mountain districts, with a storm of considerable energy to the north of Montana. The barometer has risen in New England, in the East Gulf States, and on the North Pacific coast; it has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States, the lake regions, and generally in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is lower in the Ohio Valley and in the Atlantic States, and is higher on the Rocky Mountain slope. Rain has fallen generally in the lower lake regions, the Ohio Valley, the East Gulf and Atlantic States, and occasional showers in New England.

Rain is indicated in New England and the North Atlantic States, with high winds on the coast. Rain, followed by clearing weather Sunday, is indicated for the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, with generally fair weather in the other districts. The temperature will rise in the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	—TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	44	54	58
6 A. M.	46	51	54
9 A. M.	51	53	56
12 M.	51	58	63
4 P. M.	53	54	59
6 P. M.	52	52	56
9 P. M.	48	51	55
12 P. M.	47	53	55

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57
Weather Bureau	53
Corresponding date 1896	49
Corresponding date for last twenty years	54

THE TENNESSEE EXPOSITION

The President in Washington Touched the Button Starting Machinery in Nashville.

A GRAND CIVIC PROCESSION

The Opening Ceremonies Were Simple, but Very Impressive—Addresses by Major Thomas, President of the Exposition Company, and Others.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 1.—The Tennessee Centennial Exposition was opened at noon to-day with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of many thousands of people. The weather was bright and cool, and at an early hour the streets were thronged with people, assembled to witness the parade of the Essenic Orders and other societies.

The procession formed on the public square and marched through College Street to Market, Market to Union, Union to Summer, Summer to Church, Church to Spruce, Spruce to Broad, and to the exposition grounds. The inclement weather which prevailed yesterday and until early this morning interfered with the arrangements for the parade in honor of the visiting Supreme officers of the Ancient Essenic Order, yet it was a most creditable affair and manifested their appreciation of the opening of the exposition.

The procession was headed by a detachment of mounted police, followed by local divisions of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, officers of the Tennessee Essenic Order, the Legion Band of the First Tennessee Battalion, Company A of the First Tennessee Regiment of Knoxville, Company A of the Ohio National Guard of Norman, Ohio; the Sponsor of the Ancient Essenic Order and Maids of Honor, arrayed in costumes of white, in a tally-ho; Senators and Knights of the Local Senates and Supreme officers, and visiting Knights. Gov. Taylor and his staff in open carriages went to the grounds later.

The public buildings and hundreds of business houses and private residences along the line of march and every other portion of the city are handsomely adorned with the National colors and other decorations, and present a very beautiful appearance.

Arriving at the exposition grounds those in the procession joined with the thousands of other visitors in inspecting the splendid buildings and the very attractive grounds.

The Opening Ceremonies.

The opening ceremonies were simple and plain, but they were at the same time very impressive, and made a fitting prelude to one of the most memorable events in Tennessee's history.

The members of both houses of the Legislature and their wives assembled at the Union Street station of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway at 9 o'clock and were conveyed in special trains to the terminal station at the west side of the Exposition Park. The place of rendezvous was the Administration Building, whence the officials, the legislators, and distinguished guests, including Gov. Robert L. Taylor, Gen. Ignacio Garcia, Postmaster General of the Republic of Mexico, and suite, proceeded to the Auditorium, which, in a few moments was filled with above 7,000 people, while a multitude was unable to obtain admission.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, coadjutor Bishop of Tennessee. After "America" had been played, Major J. W. Thomas, President of the Tennessee Exposition Company, arose and was received with cheers and applause. He said:

President Thomas's Address.

"Ladies and Gentlemen—On June 1, 1896, these grounds and the buildings erected thereon were dedicated to the honor and glory of Tennessee, in commemoration of an event which transpired on June 1, 1796, and as tribute to the men and women who endured the hardships and braved the dangers of frontier life in the wilderness west of the Alleghanies, that they might found this great Commonwealth.

"They loved the banner of our country, with its little cluster of fifteen stars, and the lapse of 100 years has not impaired the honor, integrity, or patriotism of the people of Tennessee; for we love the same banner, with its glorious constellation of forty-five stars, representing forty-five sovereign States, which together constitute the greatest Nation in the world.

"The objects of this Centennial Exposition are to commemorate the past, present the advantages of the present, and inspire hope for the future—the past, the present, the future of Tennessee—objects so laudable that the enterprise has received the approval of the Government of the United States, Congress having appropriated $130,000 that the General Government might be properly represented by a grand object lesson, showing the progress of the Nation during the last 120 years. It has also been approved by the authorities of the State of Tennessee, the Legislature having appropriated $50,000 in order that the history, the products, and the resources of the State might be properly presented. The County of Davidson and City of Nashville, realizing the honor and advantage of having this grand centennial jubilee within their borders, have donated $150,000, and other cities, counties, and States, corporations, firms, and 10,000 individuals have augmented these appropriations and donations until a grand total of $1,000,000 has been expended in preparing for this exposition.

Men in all ages have celebrated great events by holidays, triumphal processions, grand festivals, and towering monuments, and, as Tennessee was the first State admitted into the Union formed from territory ceded to the General Government, it is appropriate that we celebrate our centennial anniversary by having a great exposition, showing the world that we have kept pace with our sister States and other nations in the progress of the age—in all the triumphs and glories of civilization.

Objects for the Future.

While this celebration is prompted by reverence for the past, it is also prompted by a desire to so advertise and proclaim our advantages that thousands from other States and other nations will come to see what we have accomplished, and realize the marvelous wealth of our undeveloped resources.

The past century has not been one of continuous peace and prosperity, but there have been periods of differences and dangers that tried men's souls, yet there has been more of prosperity than of adversity, the improvements of the century have been wonderful, and as we stand upon the vantage ground of the present and look back to the pioneer days of Tennessee, we are proud of the record and achievements of

the past, and rejoice in the advantages of the present, and it is hoped that the youth of the land will so study these advantages as illustrated in the grand object lesson of this exposition, that they will be inspired to undertake still greater achievements and strive to reach perfection's heights, which are resplendent with the glories reflected from the eternal hills wherein dwells the Author of all wisdom and all power, who rules over the destinies of men and nations, and whose blessing we invoke upon our exposition, our State, our country, and upon the nations of the earth. From pole to pole, from zone to zone, over trackless ocean, from land to land, may the angelic anthem reverberate:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Loud cheering followed the conclusion of President Thomas's remarks, and the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," amid tumultuous cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

The next address was by Gov. Taylor. He said:

Gov. Taylor's Speech.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The first century in the history of the Commonwealth of Tennessee, glorious with the deeds of heroes, and rich with achievements in all the arts of peace, has been garnered in eternity, and, as I stand here to join you in this jubilee, the stirring scenes of 100 eventful years pass in review before me. I see the blue smoke curling heavenward from the rude cabins of the pioneers, and hear the first song of civilization along the banks of the Watauga; I see the red glare on the sky of night, proclaiming the approach of torch and tomahawk; I see the peerless "Bonnie Kate," like a frightened mountain fawn, outstripping the painted warriors in her race for life, and amid the flames and smoke from Decherd rifles, which baffle the savage foe, I see her scale the parapets of the beleaguered fort and fall fainting into the arms of John Sevier; I see a thousand coonskin caps gathering at Sycamore Shoals, and a thousand rifles reflecting a thousand sparkling images of rising sun; I see a thousand stalwart mountaineers suddenly vanish into the forest, and now I see them emerge around the base of King's Mountain, and winding upward toward its summit like a serpent of fire, they pour their withering volleys into the faces of the foe; the brave redcoats fall like the leaves of autumn; the battle is won and the tide of the revolution is turned. The scene changes, and now I see the ax gleaming in the hands of these sturdy men; the forest falls and fruitful fields spread westward from the mountains to the Mississippi; a new State is carved from the heart of the wilderness, the sixteenth star glorifies the flag of the Union, and Tennessee is born.

The years roll on, and the young Republic of civil liberty gives birth to a new republic of thought. Men like Jefferson and Jackson rise up and revolutionize the political ideas of the world; men like Franklin and Fulton and Morse and Howe and Hoe and Whitney and Bell and Tesla and Edison, open up new highways for the march of civilization.

I see the vast wilderness of America, the dominion of savage Indian and wild beast, yielding to the brain and prowess of the Anglo-Saxon race, until forty-four stars on our National flag symbolize the strength and power and unity of the greatest Republic this world has ever known.

I see the achievements of a thousand years crowded into a single century. I see American genius walking in the gardens of the intellectual gods, gathering sweets for the soul from a thousand unwithering flowers, catching music from the spheres, and beauty from ten thousand fields of light.

If our fathers, who died a hundred years ago, could come back from "the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust," and see the miracles that have been wrought, if they could see their children talking across oceans, and sweeping across continents in palace cars swifter than the swiftest wing; if they could see the modern reapers sweeping like phantom ships through seas of sunset gold, and hear the music of the harvest song, and if they could catch glimpses of the myriads of cities and towns and country homes, which are the habitations of 70,000,000 of people, if they could look upon this beautiful White Centennial City, rising like a seraph here in the heart of Tennessee, under whose wings the nations of the earth are gathering to join us in this glorious jubilee, I doubt not that they would shout for joy, and sing with us, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

Presenting the Keys.

At the conclusion of the address the band struck up "Dixie," and then Major E. C. Lewis, the Director General of the association, turning to President Thomas, said:

"Twenty-one months ago you did me the honor to place in my hands the physical features of the celebration of the Centennial of Tennessee.

"A scheme for the great work was presented to and adopted by you and your Executive Committee.

"Immediately the site was selected and the work begun.

"The scheme contemplated the holding of a comprehensive Interstate and National Exposition, to particularly illustrate the progress of Tennessee and her people.

"Eighteen parts, consisting of the Departments of Art, Agriculture, Commerce, Children, Education, Electricity, Forestry, History, Hygiene, Machinery, Minerals, Promotion and Publicity, Military, Negro, Public Comfort, and Woman's, made up the whole. Buildings of each of these departments were embraced in the scheme.

"First to be selected was the building to contain the art collection, and the Parthenon was chosen as the model. Coupled with this decision was the determination to truly and precisely adhere to all the lines and lineaments of the "gem of all architecture," and it is fair to say that this selection and this determination fixed the standard which marks the success of the Centennial Exposition of Tennessee.

"There was instilled into the minds of all the architects and builders an ambition to place upon their respective building sites structures in every way worthy of the illustrious keystone, and to complete the work the engineer adorned the grounds in sweet accompaniment.

"The amusement and pleasure features of this fair city have been kept in unison with the general whole, and "Vanity Fair" is presented to play its part.

"It is with very great pleasure, Sir, that I present to you the keys."

After receiving the keys, President Thomas said:

"Ladies and Gentleman: I will now dictate a telegram:

"'To the President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.:

"'The people of Tennessee send greetings, and request that you now put in motion the machinery of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.'"

Then, at a given signal, the wires flashed the words to the White House at Washington, President McKinley touched the button, and, as the band played "Hail Columbia," the machinery was set in motion and the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was opened to the world.

THE EXPOSITION'S GROWTH.

The Inception of the Plan to Celebrate Tennessee's Statehood.

The history of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition is a story of patriotic endeavor crowned with a glorious triumph. To the people of Nashville in particular must be given the praise for its conception; to those who have so faithfully worked for its accomplishment must be conceded high purpose and wonderful faculties for overcoming difficulties.

The idea of celebrating the centennial anniversary of the State was first suggested about six years ago by newspaper communications, but nothing seemed to grow out of anything that was then said. The first active steps were taken by Capt. W. C. Smith, who, in the Fall of 1893, began agitating the matter at the meetings of various organizations with which he was connected, and had them discuss the matter pro and con. These meetings were in the nature of conferences, and no mention of them was made to the outside public until the subject had been considered fully and the exposition decided to be worth trying for.

As a consequence of the enthusiastic reception with which the suggestion was received a convention was held on June 19, 1894, and the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was launched as a State institution. Nat Baxter, Jr., of Nashville was elected President, with a Vice President from each section of the State, and A. W. Wills was elected Director General. Sixteen departments were decided upon, and Directors elected to manage the enterprise.

In November, 1894, the County of Davidson, in which county Nashville is situated, voted a subscription of $50,000 to the stock. The schools took an immediate, active interest, which has continued to the present. The women enlisted at the State Convention, and they, too, have never faltered in the work. They had their plans ready by the beginning of 1895.

Major E. C. Lewis was made Director General, and Major A. W. Wills Commissioner General.

The work of obtaining subscriptions was pushed, and, despite the hard times the results were astonishing. The City Council of Nashville showed the general interest by making a city subscription of $100,000.

Standing on the Rialto, a counterpart of the famous Venetian structure, spanning a narrow strait between two lovely lakes, and looking directly west, the first object that the eye rests upon is the colossal statue of Pallas Athenae, and immediately behind it, exactly as it was placed in the Acropolis at ancient Athens, stands the Parthenon, a replica of the work of Phidias.

The reproduction of the Parthenon was the conception of Director General E. C. Lewis, and in adopting it as the central figure of the Exposition group he decided that it should be used as an art gallery, and in this gallery Mr. Theodore Cooley, Chief of the Fine Arts Department, has brought together an unrivaled collection of paintings and statuary by modern artists.

Behind the Parthenon is the Commerce Building, whose general style is based on the Corinthian and Ionic orders of the Graeco-Roman. The Exposition Park, situated within a quarter of an hour's ride from the business centre of the city, covers an area of about 200 acres.

The principal buildings are as follows: First, the Parthenon, as originally designed and completed by Phidias at Athens; the Erechtheon or History Building, will be the depository of valuable relics; the Commerce Building, known since the World's Fair in exposition parlance as the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts Building; the Education and Hygiene Building; Agriculture; Transportation; Negro Building; Machinery; Government Building; the Woman's Building; Minerals and Forestry, and others of lesser note, nearly fifty in all.

The Machinery Building is considered one of the finest specimens of pure Greek architecture in America. It is 375x138 feet, and somewhat resembles the Propylaeum in Munich. The Commerce Building measures 501x256 feet, and its general style is based on the Corinthian and Ionic orders of the Graeco-Roman. Over the central pavilion a dome rises to the height of 175 feet, from which a most magnificent view of the surrounding country may be obtained. The Agriculture Building is 300x200 feet, and the central dome, the feature of the design, rises to a height of 100 feet, flanked on either side by three minor domes. The Children's Building is a most interesting structure, and was erected by funds collected solely by the children.

The Negro Building is justly considered one of the most attractive in the exposition group, and has a commanding position on Lake Watauga. It will show the progress of the negro race in America from the old plantation days to the present. The Railway Exhibits and Terminal Station is in the Renaissance style of architecture, and is 100 feet square. The exhibit is one of the best ever made on the continent and is of intense interest. The decorations in all the buildings are greatly admired.

The "Midway Plaisance" at Nashville is called "Vanity Fair," and it has more than the usual number of first-class attractions.

The women of Tennessee have played no mean part in the necessary work of making the exposition a great success. The Woman's Building is in the Colonial style of architecture, and the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, has been used as a model.

In the list is the Giant See-Saw, in some respects an improvement on the Ferris Wheel, Shoot the Chute, German Village, Chinese Village, Chinese Dragon Show, Cuban Village, Cyclorama of Gettysburg, Caboret du Neant, Edison's Mirage, Vaudeville Theatre, the Casino, old Vienna, Mystic Maze, Palace of Illusions, Ostrich Farm, Colorado Gold Mine, Old Plantation, German Village, Boone's Trained Wild Animals, Streets of Cairo, Moorish Palace, Haunted Swing, Whaleback Seawave, Electric Scenic Theatre, Pompey's Pillar, Camera Obscura, Money Illusion, Venetian Canal, and many more. Vanity Fair occupies the western portion of the park, beyond the line of the Commerce and Transportation Buildings.

The musical features of the exposition will be of intense interest. The season will open with Bellstadt and Ballenberg's Band, from Cincinnati, who will be followed by Innes, the Conternos, the great Victor Herbert, (Gilmore's,) and others. The Mexican National Band will appear for an engagement; there will be recitals on the grand organ in the auditorium, and concerts in the Woman's Building, lawn fêtes, &c.

Those who study the effect of light and shadow, and have watched the electric light arrangements at the exposition, assert that the scene at night will be exceptionally grand and beautiful. The cost of the work when completed will be in the neighborhood of $120,000. The United States Government Building will close each evening at 5 o'clock, and will therefore not be illuminated, and the contrast between this beautiful building and those that are bathed in brightness enhances the value of the whole. The electric arrangements at the Tennessee Centennial will astonish the world.

Numbers of special attractions are to be introduced from time to time, wire walkers, acrobats, tableaus, parades, &c., and agricultural displays, flower shows, and horticultural exhibits will be of frequent occurrence.

The live stock display will open in September and in the neighborhood of $50,000 given as premiums.

There will be interstate collegiate football games in October, and every week some new feature will be introduced.

The Government exhibit is especially interesting. The art exhibit is far superior to that of the World's Fair, and no finer collection has ever been exhibited in America. The exact status of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition may be summed up with the remark that it is as far ahead of Atlanta and Philadelphia as they were ahead of the county fairs of fifty years ago.

THE PRESIDENT'S PART.

A Button Pressed in Washington Opens the Exposition.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—In compliance with the request of the Executive Committee of the Nashville (Tenn.) Centennial, the President opened the exposition by wire from the White House at 1:13 P. M. today. The arrangements were very simple in detail. The circuit, by way of Richmond, Va., and Asheville, was a little over 700 miles in length.

Immediately upon the completion of the circuit into the exposition grounds the President was notified by Secretary Porter, and at once walked across the hall to the telegraph room. He stood at the key chatting with Representative McMillin about the exposition, awaiting the signal from Nashville. In the course of his conversation he said he probably would visit the exposition in June. At 1:11 o'clock the notice that all was ready was received. Mr. McKinley then gently pressed the instrument, and the exposition was opened. Before he left the key, the following message was received:

"People wild. The gun went off all right. Bands playing, and whistles going. Everybody shaking hands."

Mr. McKinley smiled, and expressed his gratification at the success of the undertaking. He sent the following message:

"I congratulate the people of Tennessee upon the successful opening of their Centennial Exposition, and I wish for it the greatest possible success."

PUGNACIOUS RECTOR BEAN.

Came Out Victor in a Fight with His Theological Pupil.

MATAWAN, N. J., May 1.—Edward Taylor and the Rev. W. Hanson Bean, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Keyport, indulged in a fist fight at the rectory today. Taylor was badly worsted. His lip was cut open, his clothing torn, and he was otherwise bruised by the rector, who is a man of athletic build and considerable muscular ability. The quarrel which led to the fight started with a statement made by Charles D. Hendrickson to Taylor that the rector had said that Taylor was slandering Hendrickson. Taylor said the report was untrue, and the two men went to the rector's house to demand an explanation. The minister lost his temper, and struck Taylor several times. Taylor and Hendrickson then retreated.

Rector Bean has been tried by his congregation several times on charges of conduct unbecoming a minister, having, at different times, been accused of drunkenness and visiting saloons. Up to a short time ago, however, he and Taylor were firm friends. Taylor has been studying for the ministry under the tutelage of the rector for about two years. He says he will try to have the rector indicted for assault by the Grand Jury.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BANGOR, Me., May 1.—Fire to-night destroyed the tannery owned by Frank A. Carey in Brewer, making a loss of about $40,000, on which there was $13,000 insurance. There was over $25,000 worth of stock that was burned or badly damaged. About thirty men are thrown out of employment. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have been the cause.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 1.—Early this morning the "Old Ware" mill in Tatnuck, a village about three miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire. The property was owned by E. A. Hubley of Worcester, and was used for storage. The fire is of incendiary origin. A dwelling house nearby was also set on fire and damaged considerably. This was unoccupied. The loss is estimated to be about $6,000.

Spring Humors

Those unsightly eruptions, painful boils, annoying pimples, and other affections which appear so generally at this season make the use of that grand Spring Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, a necessity. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you wonderful good. It will purify your blood, give you an appetite, tone your nerves, strengthen your stomach, and cure all Spring humors.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

A CHURCH ROW IN MONTICELLO.

Troubles Between a Pastor and His Flock Brought into Court.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 1.—Ten days ago Judge Smith granted to George E. Waller and others a temporary injunction restraining the Rev. David T. Howell, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Monticello, from placing the word "lapsed" after the names of Mr. and Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Johnston, and Mrs. Bush, with a dozen other persons. To-day the case was before Judge Hirschberg, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion made by M. N. Kane, as counsel for the rector, to set aside and dismiss the injunction.

Judge Bush, husband of one of the persons affected, appeared for the parties interested. The ground of the application was that, Church and State being separated, the relief sought must be covered in ecclesiastical courts, which relief, Judge Bush said, was denied by canonical laws of the Church. The trouble is a widespread one in Monticello, and the statement was made that nearly every churchman in Monticello had a copy of the church laws, and had taken sides. The parties who secured the injunction last week had for a year past, for reasons best known to themselves, declined to attend service under the Rev. David T. Howell, and had also refused to receive ommunion at his hands or aid in supporting the church. In March the rector sent them a letter, stating that if they persisted in remaining from church without giving him good reason he would place the word "lapsed" after their names, and report them to the Bishop as out of the Church.

The case is noticed for trial at the May Circuit in Sullivan County, and the injunction restrains the rector taking action until the trial. Judge Hirschberg reserved decision on the application to set it aside.

GOING ABROAD TO STUDY.

Princeton Professors to Leave for Europe This Summer.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1.—An unusually large number of the members of the university Faculty will leave for Europe for the purpose of pursuing their studies at the prominent Continental universities during the Summer months. Some of the professors have received permission to stay abroad for long terms. Among those who have already determined upon their places of study are the following, most of whom will sail early in June:

Prof. Arthur L. Frothingham, university Professor of Archaeology and the History of Art, will go to Rome and occupy Prof. Marquand's position in the American School of Classical Studies. Prof. George S. Patton of the department of Biblical instruction will pursue a course of instruction in the theology and philosophy of religion at the University of Berlin. Prof. Patton will remain abroad one year. Prof. C. F. W. McClure of the department of biology will spend the Summer at the University of Munich, engaged in biological research.

Prof. L. W. Reid of the department of mathematics in the School of Science will take a two years' course of mathematical work at the University of Goettingen, under Prof. Felix Klein, who lectured at Princeton during the week preceding the sesquicentennial celebration. Prof. J. B. Carter of the department of Latin will go to the University of Halle, Germany, for work in the classics. He will study under Prof. Wissowa, and will remain abroad one year. Prof. W. Kelly Prentice of the Greek department will also study at the University of Halle, under Prof. Blass. He will work in the classics, and will remain one year.

FOR OVERSEERS OF HARVARD.

Committee Appointed to Suggest Names Submits Its Report.

BOSTON, May 1.—The committee appointed to suggest to the electors names for nomination to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, to be voted for on commencement day, Wednesday, June 30, 1897, has suggested the following names:

James Clarke Davis, Jamaica Plain, class of '58, lawyer; Lewis Stackpole Dabney, Boston, class of '61, lawyer; William Hathaway Forbes, Milton, class of '61, commission merchant; Norwood Penrose Hallowell, West Medford, class of '61, bank President; Charles Follen Folsom, class of '62, Boston, physician; John Elbridge Hudson, class of '62, Boston, lawyer, and President of the Bell Telephone Company; Francis Lee Higginson, class of '63, banker, 50 State Street; George Glover Crocker, class of '64, lawyer, and Chairman Boston Transit Commission; Arthur Brunnewell, class of '66, Wellesley, Trustee; Joseph Bangs Warner, class of '69, Cambridge, lawyer and Secretary Harvard Alumni Association; Charles Joseph Bonaparte, class of '71, lawyer at Baltimore, Md.; Walter Clifford, class of '71, lawyer and ex-Mayor of New Bedford, Mass.; William Henry Moody, class of '76, lawyer, of Haverhill, Mass., and ex-District Attorney and Congressman from Sixth District; Abbott Lawrence Lowell, class of '77, Boston, lawyer; Arthur Astor Carey, class of '79, Boston, Trustee; George Angier Gordon, class of '81, pastor of the Old South Congregational Church, Boston; James Jackson Storrow, Jr., class of '85, lawyer, of Boston.

MAGOWAN STILL UNDER FIRE.

The Former Mayor Installs Wife No. 2 Next to Wife No. 1.

TRENTON, N. J., May 1.—The hearing in the supplementary proceedings against former Mayor Frank A. Magowan was resumed to-day. J. H. Darrah, who instituted the proceedings, is endeavoring to have set aside a judgment for $50,000 confessed by Magowan to Senator William H. Skirm. The judgment was attacked by Vollmer & Co. of Philadelphia some time ago, and Darrah claims that Skirm bought up the Vollmer claim and now holds it as well as his own judgment. A few witnesses were examined and the proceedings were then adjourned to next Wednesday, when Magowan will probably be on the stand.

Magowan's attorney, Edwin Robert Walker, threatens to have Joseph L. Naar, editor and proprietor of The Trenton True American, arrested for criminal libel on account of articles about Magowan in The American.

Mrs. Magowan No. 2 is now installed in Magowan's house, on Clinton Avenue, next door to Mrs. Magowan No. 1, who is said to be in destitute circumstances.

The Times's New Enterprise.

Announcement is made in another column of the completion of arrangements with the American publishers whereby THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured the control of the distribution of the enlarged and perfected thirty-volume edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in this territory. The new work is the result of years of active research, and is the natural outgrowth of the demand of the American public for a more adequate treatment in a work of reference of purely American subjects. The aims that have been sought are to supplement the Britannica so as to bring all the developments of history, discovery, arts and sciences down to date; to extend biography so as to include living men of distinction; to enlarge the view of American interests, and to supply references to the original text, making the whole work available for easy consultation.

The work was intrusted to Dr. Day Otis Kellogg, an editor, who had spent twelve years in the study of the Britannica, about whom was gathered an office staff of twenty and a special staff of sixty-seven persons, including heads of bureaus in Washington, army and navy officers, eminent theologians, college Presidents and professors, women at the head of the best-managed reforms, educators, statesmen, and specialists. The result is a credit to American enterprise. Readers of THE TIMES will secure special privileges with these books, the particulars of which will be furnished on request or by application to the Educational Department, 5 and 7 East Sixteenth Street, Geraldine Building, where the books can be examined.—Adv.

SOCIALISTS OUT ON PARADE

May Day Was Celebrated by a Big Turnout at Night of Men and Women.

SPEECHES IN UNION SQUARE

The Stars and Stripes Was Borne at the Head of the Line Between Two Blood-Red Banners.

May Day was celebrated last evening by the Socialist trade and labor unions of this city by a grand parade and demonstration. Notwithstanding the threatening weather the Socialists turned out in force, with music and Chinese lanterns, banners and transparencies, and when paraders and curiosity seekers assembled in front of the cottage in Union Square there were between 6,000 and 7,000 persons.

A feature of the parade was the presence of about 250 young women and girls, many of whom carried Chinese lanterns. They belonged to the Workingwomen's Educational Club and the Socialist Ladies' Society. All wore their best clothes, and were commanded by Miss Jessie Bennett and Miss Gertrude Frederickson.

The parade consisted of five divisions. The first formed in East Fourth Street, off Third Avenue, and included the two female societies above mentioned, the Socialist turners, the New York Section of the Socialist Labor Party, and several bricklayers' and carpenters' unions.

The second division formed one block higher up, and embraced the architectural iron workers, machinists, tailors, upholsterers, brewers, cap and hat makers, and celluloid and plush box makers.

The third division formed in Sixth Street, and included cigar makers and packers, furriers, waiters, bakers, and piano makers.

The fourth was one of the largest divisions, and took in several of the Jewish clothing trades and the Jewish section of the Socialist Labor Party. In the fifth division marched the Socialist sections of Brooklyn and Jersey City.

The fourth division did most of the marching from Henry Street and Rutgers Square, and going through several east side streets to Second Avenue and Fourth Street, where it fell into line with the rest of the parade, which went up Second Avenue to Tenth Street, to Third Avenue to Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, and from there down to Union Square.

The paraders presented a pretty spectacle as they marched past the cottage. First came a company of police, and then the American flag was borne between two Socialist blood-red flags, a distinction that has not heretofore been granted by Socialists to the Stars and Stripes. Another large green flag bore the novel inscription, "Socialist Labor Party of Ireland. Founded 1896." This was followed by the blacksmiths, who carried large hammers across their shoulders, and bore a Socialist flag, with an American flag on either side.

The Socialist boys' fife and drum corps played as loudly as the arms and lungs of its members allowed, and there were numerous transparencies that bore Socialist mottoes, as "Workingmen of all Countries, Unite!" "Poverty Still Exists"; "Strike at the Ballot"; "Wages for Slaves, Prosperity for Masters."

Lucien Sanial was the Chairman at the cottage, and there were three other stands in other parts of the square for German, Jewish, and Italian speakers. Mr. Sanial started the opposite three cheers for the Socialist-Labor Party, and these were given with a will. Then, after explaining that May Day parades had been instituted to demand fewer hours of labor, he said that the present demonstrations were no longer made to ask for concessions from capitalists, but for the purpose of "abolishing the robber class that despoiled workingmen.

The Socialists, he continued, had made enormous gains in France. A few years ago they polled 60,000 votes, and last Fall they polled 140,000 votes. In Austria and England they had also made enormous gains.

Alexander Jonas, Daniel De Leon, and Theodore Cuno also made addresses, and resolutions were adopted denouncing capitalists and the old political parties, and urging all to vote the Socialist ticket.

THE SPANIARDS TAKE BANES.

The Cuban Insurgents Driven to the Interior, After Suffering Considerable Losses.

HAVANA, May 1.—It is announced here that the Spaniards have succeeded in recapturing the Port of Banes. The insurgents have retreated to the interior of the island, official reports announcing their loss as considerable.

Passengers on the Matanzas train recently witnessed the crossing of the track by a large force of insurgents. The Cubans are said to have effected the crosing in the vicinity of Rincon. They were marching toward Pinar del Rio. It is estimated that about 3,000 of the insurgents succeeded in crossing the railroad track. The claim is made that they were commanded by Castillo and Perico Delgado. It is also reported that the insurgent leader, Rodriguez, acted as an escort for the invading forces, and, according to some accounts, the insurgent leader, Quintin Bandera, was also in attendance. Considerabel sickness is reported from various sections of the island. In a number of the towns smallpox, yellow fever, and malaria are said to prevail.

Spanish regulars recently set fire to a hut on the western trocha, near Mariel. The insurgents had previously placed a dynamite bomb along the line of the trocha not far from the hut. The bomb exploded, killing and wounding several of the Spaniards.

It is reported here that the ex-Marquis of Santa Lucia, the President of the Cuban Republic, was recently married to Miss Agnero.

According to advices received here the insurgents recently burned a culvert on the Western Railroad, between Alquizar and Cavas.

Capt. Gen. Weyler's son sailed for Spain recently. It is now announced that the Captain General will devote his attention to military operations in the Province of Santa Clara.

The American, Cepero, Released.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The State Department has received formal notice from Consul General Lee of the release of Cepero, whom, he a few days ago reported, would be released when certain formalities had been observed.

Capt. Murphy Arrested.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 1.—Capt. Edward Murphy, formerly of the American steamer Laurada, was arrested at Port Antonio yesterday on his arrival there from New York, by order of the Jamaica Government, on two charges of fillibustering. He will be tried on Thursday next.

SUSPICIOUS OF MURDER.

The Husband of Mrs. Gurley to be Disinterred and Examined.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Judge Ball issued an order of court to-day to exhume the body of Franklin D. Gurley, who was buried at Forest Home Cemetery last Sunday. The order is in the hands of Coroner Bors, and his physician, Dr. Noel, will go out Monday morning to hold a second post-mortem on the body, which now rests in the lot owned by Mrs. Mary B. Gurley, beside that of Michael A. McCallam, one of her former husbands.

She has had four husbands, whose names are F. D. Chalfant, who died in Iowa in 1870, married in 1886; W. Arbuckle, died June, 1876; Michael McCallam, died 1890, married in 1875; Franklin D. Gurley, died April 23, 1897, married May 10, 1896.

Mrs. Gurley admitted to-day that she received $8,000 life insurance when the late Mr. McCallam died, and had been drawing $5 a month pension as his widow. Franklin D. Gurley died suddenly a week ago Friday morning, April 23, at his home, 1,302 West Monroe Street. Six months ago Mr. Gurley was a well man, and Dr. F. Tormaneck, the examining physician of the Northern Life Insurance Company, pronounced him a good risk. Neither of his two life insurance policies has been paid, nor is it likely they will be paid until a thorough investigation of the causes which led to Mr. Gurley's sudden death has been made.

Mr. and Mrs. Gurley were married May 10, 1896, at Kenosha, Wis., and until the day of Mr. Gurley's death Mrs. Gurley was known as Mrs. Mary B. McCallam.

NAVAL MILITIA'S JOINT DRILLS.

Many of the Forces Will Unite with Those of Other States for the Exercises.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Lieut. Gibbons, charged with the arrangements for the Summer drills of the Naval Militia, is now busy in completing the programmes for each State. The department has encouraged the encampment of the militia from adjacent States in groups, and the States have fallen in with the idea in most instances, though some of the State organizations will act alone this Summer, either by preference or from lack of a near-by neighbor.

Commander Emerson of the Maryland Naval Militia has been in conference with Lieut. Gibbons, and will proceed immediately to arrange for a joint encampment this Summer, the parties to the plan in that case being Pennsylvania and New Jersey with Maryland. New York will join forces with Connecticut and Rhode Island. Fisher's Island probably will be the scene of the joint assembly. North Carolina and South Carolina will join with Georgia, and, although the final selection has not been made, it is likely that Port Royal will be the head of operations. Efforts are making with every prospect of success to secure a joint encampment of the lake militia forces, and it is expected that they will locate at Mackinac or Put-in-Bay. The States in the camp will be Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. Three States have signified their intention to drill alone, namely, Massachusetts, Louisiana, and California, and the department will lend them as much assistance in the way of sending naval vessels, as conditions permit.

SHOT OVER ONE YEAR AGO.

James McDonald, a laborer, twenty-six years old, of 8 Caroline Street, died in Bellevue Hospital on Thursday from the effect of a pistol ball which had been in his head since Oct. 2, 1895. His wife states that on that day while he was sinking a caisson for a building at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, he was shot in the left temple by James Cassidy, a watchman. Cassidy was arrested, but was discharged for lack of prosecution. McDonald was treated at the New York Hospital, but epilepsy developed.

He entered Bellevue Hospital Feb. 27 last, and his head was trephined, his trouble being diagnosed as abscess of the brain. On March 9 an X ray photograph showed the bullet at the base of his brain. The bullet and a piece of splintered bone were taken from the skull yesterday by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who conducted an autopsy. Coroner Tuthill issued a warrant for the arrest of Cassidy, who is said to be worth $50,000, and he was arrested at his home, 141 West Twenty-first Street, last night and locked up at Police Headquarters.

MARY E. LEASE'S SUPERSTITION.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 1.—Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, in an interview here, discussing the recent disasters in Oklahoma and the political and social history of the Territory, said:

"The people of El Reno who prayed daily for rain ought to have been building an ark. I believe in prayer, but what mockery such a prayer is in Oklahoma. The curse of the Almighty rests upon that land. That was the last spot of ground left for the Indians. They have been driven there from every quarter of the continent. But the greed of the white man prompted him to possess it for his own use, and the Indian was forced to go. Then God frowned on the Territory.

"Look at the crime that has been committed in Oklahoma, look at the drought, look at the disaster at Chandler, look at the deluge at Guthrie, El Reno, and elsewhere. Do you doubt that the hand of Jehovah is in these places? If he had been pleased with the people would he have washed away their homes with an angry flood when they asked for a shower to save their crops?"

EFFORT TO BRIBE NEWSPAPERS.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., May 1.—The promoters of the Humphrey bills are trying to subsidize the country newspapers in the interest of the bills in question.

Copy for a column article, purporting to be a special telegram from Chicago, was received to-day from a Chicago advertising agency by The Register of this city, with a proposition to pay about 50 per cent. above regular rates for its publication. It pretends to be a defense of the Humphrey bills, but is largely an attack upon the Chicago newspapers, which it says are banded together in a gigantic trust for mutual benefit, regardless of public rights, public morals, and the reputation of both private and public characters.

The proposal was that the article appear to-morrow or not at all. The Register declined the proposition to publish.

AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale, Arnold Hague of Washington, D. C., and Raymond Radclyffe of London are at the Buckingham.

Senator Wolcott of Colorado, I. Horsfield of London, H. Scott of Dundee, and W. H. Aspinwall of Boston are at the Waldorf.

W. S. Ellsworth of Liverpool, the Rev. John H. Fleming of Massachusetts, and Ralph W. Harbison of Princeton, N. J., are at the Plaza.

M. H. Hodden of London, S. O. Richardson, Jr., of Toledo; Dr. F. L. Raterman of Cincinnati, and A. L. Hollingsworth of Boston are at the Fifth Avenue.

C. C. McLeod of Calcutta, Dr. W. L. Ludlow of Cincinnati, David D. Hoag of Kansas City, the Rev. W. P. Barton of Albany, and Bishop John P. Newman of San Francisco are at the Murray Hill.

Lyman B. Goff of Rhode Island, O. H. Shepard of Albany, F. W. Barker of Syracuse, Henry Shipman of Lakewood, Martin A. Knapp of Washington, and J. H. Rose of Hartford, Conn., are at the Manhattan.

Sir Donald Smith of London, Alfred Deed of London, C. Svinsun of Copenhagen, Postmaster General of Denmark; T. Heyerdahl, Postmaster General of Norway and Sweden, and W. W. Manning of Michigan are at the Windsor.

Peter D. Szalay of Budapest, James Osborn of Glasgow, E. C. Walker of Canada, E. R. Rathbone, Spencer Walpole, and A. B. Walkley of London, Garnier Mestayer of Paris, J. W. Odell of Chicago, and George L. Duncan of Chicago are at the Holland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Belk Brothers, Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Belk, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets and upholstering goods; Westminster Hotel.

Cohen, S. & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces; Grand Union Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Murray, silks and velvets, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; S. Henderson, silks; Hoffman House.

Jackson, W., & Son, Boston, Mass.; W. Jackson, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Holland House.

Mann, L. C., & Co., Everett, Penn; H. F. Gump, clothing; Astor House.

McGahan, Brown, Evans & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; W. P. Woods, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

McManus, L., Company, Macon, Ga.; L. McManus, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Dwyer & Ward, Detroit, Mich.; F. H. Cozgens, ribbons; F. B. Ward millinery, 622 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Palmer, A. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. W. Palmer, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery, 43 Leonard Street.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. P. Wasson, silks, 335 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.

Wear & Borgher, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. W. Sparks, represents, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wendell, Fay & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. J. Wendell, dry goods, 82 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

SINCE THE WAR.

100,384 Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1881 with Famous Prescription 100,384.

Prepared by Muller, 74 University Place, N. Y. Muscular, Gouty, Sciatic, Inflammatory, etc. Pleasant to take. 75c Bot. Druggists. Book free.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send for price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.
H. L. MEYERS, 79 Nassau St.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:57	Sun sets...6:57	Moon sets...8:11

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:54	Gov. Is'd....8:15	H. Gate...10:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:59	Gov. Is'd....8:23	H. Gate...10:17

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, MAY 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ville de Marseille, Port au Prince	.....	.....

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
American, Cape Colony and Natal	10:00 A. M.	.....

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

Caracas, Venezuela, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	....
Irrawaddy, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago	12:00 M.	.....
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Jane

JONES AMENDS THE TARIFF

Republicans Now Expect the Nevada Senator to Support the Measure in Congress.

FAVORS THE DUTY ON HIDES

Higher Rate on Third-Class Wools, Citrous Fruits, and Borax Asked For—Senator Foraker Looks Out for Ohio Potteries.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator Jones of Nevada, the independent member of the Senate Committee on Finance, spent several hours with Senators Allison and Aldrich, representing the Republican sub-committee on tariff, to-day. He went over the bill with them and suggested changes when he was not satisfied with the existing provision. No statement of the Nevada Senator's position was authorized, but it is understood that the Republican members feel more certain of his co-operation since to-day's interview than heretofore. They are, indeed, quite confident of it. He assured them that he was still a Protectionist and anxious to support the bill, but told them that he would have to insist upon certain concessions to Western interests. He submitted a number of amendments providing for slightly advanced rates on third-class wools, on citrous fruits, borax, &c., and was assured that these matters should have the committee's best consideration.

The committee now believe that besides his support of the bill they will have Senator Jones's assistance in getting the bill out of the committee promptly. Mr. Jones declines to make a statement for publication.

Senator Jones presented the demands not of his own State alone, but of most of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast States. He asked for an increase of the duty on third-class wools, beginning at 5 cents a pound for the poorer qualities and adding a half cent a pound for each additional cent of selling value, but agreed to a slight reduction in first and second class wools. There is good reason to believe that changes will be made in accordance with these suggestions. If carried into effect they would result in putting a duty of 7 or 7½ cents a pound on the more valuable of third-class wools.

He also asked the committee to stand by its decision for a duty of 1½ cents a pound on hides and for 1½ cents on lead ore. He suggested at the instance of the sugar beet growers a duty of 1 cent a pound on sugar testing 70 by the polariscope, and adding sufficient for each additional degree to bring the rate up to 1½ cents for sugar testing 90 degrees, with one-eighth of 1 cent off on sugars imported from countries having a reciprocity agreement with the United States. He also suggested the following changes in the first schedule of the bill:

Increasing boracic acid from 3 to 5 cents per pound; soda from ¾ cent to 1 cent a pound, caustic soda from ½ cent to 1 cent per pound, silicate of soda from ⅝ cent to ½ cent per pound.

He proposed the following substitute for Paragraph 10, in regard to borax.

"Borax, 5 cents per pound, borates of lime or soda or other material not otherwise provided for, containing more than 36 per cent. of anhydrous boracic acid, 4 cents per pound; borates of lime or soda or other borate material not otherwise provided for, containing not more than 36 per cent. of anhydrous boracic acid, 3 cents per pound."

Acting for Senators White and Perkins of California as well as for himself, Senator Jones asked for an increase of the rate on oranges, lemons, and other citrous fruits, from ¾ cent, to 1 cent per pound; on Zante and other currants from 1½ cents to 2½ cents per pound; on bottled olives from 25 cents to 50 cents per gallon.

Senator Foraker is making an effort to secure a compound duty on pottery, but has received no assurances from the committee on the subject.

TOURISTS AND THE TARIFF.

New York Delegation Favors Retention of the Limit on Baggage.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A conference relating to the tourist section of the tariff bill was held to-day between Senators Aldrich and Allison, representing the Senate committee, and a delegation from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York.

The delegation urged the retention of the tourist section as adopted by the House, limiting the amount of personal baggage to be brought in by tourists to the value of $100.

Following their oral presentation of their case, the delegation filed a brief with the committee. This afternoon the delegation called at the White House, where the members were presented to President McKinley.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S PLANS.

Expects to See the Tariff Bill Reported Before He Goes Abroad.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator Wolcott of Colorado is making arrangements to leave for Europe a week from next Monday. He desires to have the Tariff bill reported from the Finance Committee before he leaves, and excepts that this will be done.

Senator Wolcott goes as one of the special Commissioners of the United States to bring about an international agreement for bimetallism.

VIRGINIANS AGAINST BOWDEN.

Protesting Delegation, Headed by John S. Wise, Goes to Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A delegation of 100 Republicans from the Second Congressional District of Virginia, led by John S. Wise and Dr. Richard A. Wise, the contesting member of Congress, and including Messrs. Martin and Libbey, the delegates to the St. Louis Convention, came here to-day and protested against the recognition of National Committeeman Bowden in the patronage of the State.

They made a vigorous attack upon Mr. Bowden's followers, characterizied them as a disorganized, treacherous, and turbulent element, and asked that the patronage of the district be given to Mr. Wise, announcing that they would not compromise with the Bowden faction. In a numerously signed petition they charged fraud in the election, and that the National Committeeman had lost caste personally and politically.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DOUBLED.

Increase for April as Compared with Last Year of Over 100 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures for the month of April shows that the total receipts were $37,812,135, and the expenditures $32,072,097, leaving the surplus for the month $5,740,038, as compared with a deficit for the month of April, 1896, of $4,704,488. For the last ten months a deficit is shown of $33,166,690. During April the receipts from customs amounted to $24,454,351; from internal revenue, $11,447,218; from miscellaneous sources, $1,910,570.

These figures show a gain in the receipts from customs, as compared with April, 1896, of $12,038,622), or over 100 per cent. The gain from internal revenue sources was about $221,500.

OREGON'S INJURIES SLIGHT.

No Repairs to be Made Until Her Bilge Keels Are Fitted Next Fall.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The full report of Naval Constructor Capps and Capt. Barker upon the condition of the Oregon after her mishap at Bremerton, on the Pacific coast, has been received at the Navy Department.

As indicated by the report, the injuries were not of a nature to disable the ship, and although there is a long list of bent frames and plates caused by contact with the sunken piles, there was no leakage and no necessity to repair the dents until the bilge steels are fitted next Fall. The Oregon will come out of dock in a few days.

TORPEDO RAM ALARM FOR SALE.

Built to Test a Steering Propeller, but Was Never a Success.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Navy Department has prepared advertisements announcing the sale at public auction of the iron torpedo ran Alarm, now lying at the New York Navy Yard.

This craft was built in 1874 by the Government, principally for the purpose of testing a new form of propeller which would enable her to get along without a rudder. She never was a marked success. She is of 800 tons displacement, but the department officials do not expect to realize more than $1,200 or $1,500 from the sale.

SENATOR TURPIE FOR FINANCE.

Indiana Democrat to Get the Coveted Committee Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Democratic Committee on Committees was in session to-day, but reached no definite conclusion.

It has been definitely settled that Senator Turpie of Indiana will have the place on Finance. Several other places have been fixed, but they are held in abeyance until the list agreed upon by the Republicans is submitted.

NEW MINISTER FROM CHINA.

Wu Ting Fang Calls on the President and Yang Yu Departs.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—President McKinley at noon to-day received the new Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, in the Blue Parlor of the White House. The ceremonies were very formal. Mr. Fang, accompanied by three secretaries and the retiring Minister, Mr. Yang Yu, accompanied by two secretaries, drove over to the White House with Secretary of State Sherman and Assistant Secretary Rockhill. They were dressed in their flowing silk robes and made a picturesque appearance as they were ushered into the Blue Parlor, where the President was awaiting them.

Mr. Yang Yu, the retiring Minister, presented his letter of recall, and expressed the usual formal thanks.

Mr. McKinley replied with very cordial expressions of regret.

The new Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, then formally presented his credentials. He speaks English very well.

Seek Treasury Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Applications for appointments have been filed in the Treasury Department as follows:

St. J. B. Depray of Washington, D. C., as Assistant Register.

F. Bound of Milton, Penn., as Auditor for the Navy Department.

J. H. Kimball and George Moulton, Jr., as Collector of Customs at Bath, Me.

S. F. Havens, as Collector of Internal Revenue at New York, and Joseph Cully, as Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels at Norfolk, Va.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Two New Electric Railways Incorporated in Long Island and Buffalo.

ALBANY, May 1.—The Ocean Electric Railway Company of Queens County was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $50,000, to operate a street surface railroad in Far Rockaway. The Directors are Daniel F. Lewis, Louis E. Robert, Henry R. Van Keuren, Samuel B. Lawrence, John B. Summerfield, William Chesebrough, Jr., Henry M. Haviland, Francis P. Lowery, and Armitage Matthews.

This is the first railroad incorporated under the law enacted by the recent Legislature, which allows railroad companies to incorporate without paying their incorporation tax until they receive assurances that the State Railroad Commission will grant permission for the construction of their proposed roads. The incorporation tax of this company amounts to $62.50.

The Buffalo and Depew Railway Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $100,000, to operate an electric road from Genesee Street, Cheektowaga, to Lancaster. The Directors are William B. Cutter, Augustin Smith, George A. Ricker, John H. Baker, Herbert P. Bissell, J. Henry Metcalf, George C. Riley, James Murphy, and Frederick M. Turner.

Want Lower Rates in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 1.—The State Board of Railway Commissioners took preliminary steps toward securing a general conference of Kansas railways on freight rates by sending out a letter to all the lines. The Commissioners say they will name a date at Topeka within thirty days when they ascertain the convenience of the companies. In the letter it is stated that reduced rates are absolutely necessary, owing to present prices of farm products, and that under present conditions "the producer is not shipping and the company not carrying." The conference is asked particularly to discuss reductions "between points within the State and the Southern seaboard."

Railroad Men and Matters.

The New York Railway Commission has appointed George S. Gatchell of Buffalo as an Inspector to the commission to take the place of Frank K. Baxter, resigned. The salary of this office is $3,000 a year.

The decision of the Baltimore and Ohio to secure a share of the truck business originating in South Carolina and points along the Southern Railway is attracting interest among the Southern truck growers, who are reported to be friendly to the idea.

A. A. Alten has been elected Vice President and General Manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company in place of T. C. Purdy, who resigned. The office of Assistant General Manager has been abolished.

The Joint Traffic Association rules that allowances for the cartage of import traffic at Atlantic ports will be allowable only when such traffic is actually carted or teamed by means of carts drays, or wagons from bonded warehouses, or appraisers' stores, or ships' sides within ten days after its arrival at such ports, and that it shall not be permissible to make any allowance for the transfer of import traffic at Atlantic ports by hand trucks, or by hand labor, or by any other means than actual cartage transfer, nor in any case where the property is transferred only from one part to another of the same pier or bulkhead, or between a pier and an adjoining bulkhead.

PRINCESS ANNE LAUNCHED.

Old Dominion Line's New Boat Takes the Water at Chester, Penn.

CHESTER, Penn., May 1.—The new steamship Princess Anne of the Old Dominion Line was launched at 12:38 P. M., to-day from the yard of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works Company here. She was christened by Miss Edith Godfrey of Phildelphia. The officers and Directors of the company and a few friends were present at the ceremony. The new vessel will be the largest in the company's service, being 315 feet long, 42 feet beam, with 27 feet depth of hold. Her tonnage will be over 3,000. She will be fitted with triple-expansion engines, with cylinders 27¼, 44½, and 73 inches diameter by 54 inches stroke. She will have four boilers, each 14 feet 3 inches in diameter by 12 feet long. She will have a grate surface of 300 feet and a heating surface of 10,000 square feet, which is expected to develop 3,400 horse power, giving her a speed of nearly 17 knots. A single stack will reach 80 feet from the grates, the company preferring natural to forced draught.

The new steamer will have accommodations for 120 first-cabin and 25 steerage passengers. The saloon will be finished in hardwood, and the interior of the vessel will be fitted throughout in the most modern style. She is built under the rules of the American Shipbuilders' Association, and will receive the highest class accorded vessels of similar dimensions. The Princess Anne is expected to be ready for commission by August.

Hood's Pills

Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. They are easy to take, easy to operate, silent but certain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

MR. OLCOTT'S CIVIL SERVICE.

He Examines Candidates for Positions as Subpoena Servers Himself—Nine Vacancies to be Filled.

District Attorney Olcott held a civil service examination of his own yesterday afternoon. The various applicants for positions as subpoena servers were interrogated in his office. There will be nine vacancies tomorrow ready to be filled.

All the applicants who appeared yesterday were provided with letters of recommendations from Republican leaders in their respective districts. Mr. Olcott put each applicant through an examination pertaining strictly to the work he would have to do as a subpoena server. Handwriting and accuracy as to spelling were two points on which Mr. Olcott was particular. He announced late in the afternoon that he had made selections to fill several of the vacancies, but would not give out the names of the lucky candidates until he had enough to fill all the positions. Other applicants will appear before Mr. Olcott's single-headed civil service board to-morrow, and it is expected he will announce all the appointments the same afternoon.

MAJOR GINTER'S RESIGNATION.

Withdrawal from the American Tobacco Company's Directory Caused Comment in Wall Street.

The retirement of Major Lewis Ginter, head of the Richmond branch of the American Tobacco Company, from the Directory of the company, which was announced yesterday, in dispatches from Richmond, created a good deal of comment in Wall Street, but had no effect on the company's stock. A Wall Street news agency said there have been differences of opinion recently in the board with regard to trade matters, and it is understood that propositions favored by Major Ginter have on several occasions been overruled.

No confirmation of these statements could be had from any source yesterday. At the offices of the American Tobacco Company, in West Twenty-second Street, no information was furnished to inquirers, beyond a statement that Major Ginter is an old man, about seventy-five years of age, and that his health is not good. Regret was expressed at his retirement. The inquirer was left to conclude that a desire to rest was the main, if not the only, reason for Major Ginter's retirement. This view is strengthened by a positive statement from Richmond that he will not dispose of his stock, and that his resignation will in no way affect the Richmond branch of the company.

In Richmond, it is said, Major Ginter's resignation is regarded as a practical withdrawal on his part from active business cares. He is looked upon as the wealthiest man in Virginia, if not in the South. His fortune was made in the cigarette business in Richmond, where he went from New York in 1871, and entered the business with Joseph Allen as his partner.

BANK IN A NEW HOME.

Western National Has Moved into Commodious and Handsome Quarters at Pine and Nassau Streets.

The Western National Bank, of which John E. Searles is now President, moved into its beautiful new building at Pine and Nassau Streets, last Thursday. The offices are undoubtedly the handsomest banking rooms in this city. The bank is equipped with all modern conveniences for the accommodation of its customers and the security of their funds.

The architecture of the entire building combines economy of space with due regard for the convenience of the banking staff and customers. The decoration plan could not have been more happily conceived. In the main office the buff and gold color effects are pleasant, and with the fan vaulting of the ceiling and the rounding of every corner there is not a harsh, straight line or a rectangle.

To the right here are the offices of the Vice President and Cashier and the President's room. Beyond these is a small ante-room for customers. Next to the officers' rooms is the Loan Department, then come the transfer clerk, correspondence clerk, chief clerk, discount clerk, collection clerk, note teller, receiving teller, paying teller, and chief bookkeeper.

Upon the second floor are the bank and individual bookkeepers and check clerks. The meeting room for the Board of Directors is also located on this floor, as are also the files for paid and canceled vouchers and letters.

Each department is furnished with a combination safe in which the books of the department are secure, and which avoids the necessity of placing them each night in the great vault. This vault is, of course, absolutely burglar and fire proof. It contains twenty-six burglar and fire proof compartments, and is equipped with every known device for the safety of the money and securities. The letter racks and the racks used to make up the exchanges for the Clearing House are built entirely of steel, and are both impregnable and ornate.

The second floor is reached by three automatic electric elevators, and to avoid the necessity of carrying books from one floor to the other a machine was invented which performs this labor. Communication is had with each department by means of a private telephone. The rack for the filing of letters on the second floor contains 1,000 compartments, and is so arranged that letters or other documents of any date are instantly accessible. This rack is lined with asbestos and is fire-proof, as are also the racks for the filing of paid and canceled vouchers.

TEA IMPORTERS FIND FAULT.

Detroit Dealers Complain of the Operation of the New Law.

DETROIT, May 1.—The new law covering the importation and examination of teas went into effect to-day, and local companies are surprised to find that samples of all teas received in Detroit in bond must be sent to New York, Chicago, or San Francisco for examination instead of being examined here, as heretofore. Detroit importers have written members of Congress, citing the fact that Canada maintains a 10 per cent. differential duty against the United States on teas imported into Canada, while tea dealers in Canada can ship into the United States free, and urging them to make the duty equal to the Canadian duty on teas imported from Canada.

TWO GUNBOATS FOR SERVICE.

The Helena and Annapolis Will Go in Commission in June.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The first result of the laying up of the big cruiser Columbia is manifested in the preparation of orders by the Navy Department for the commissioning of the two new gunboats Helena and Annapolis. The Helena will go into active service for the first time on June 1, and the Annapolis a week later, on the 7th. These boats will be kept on the North Atlantic squadron for about three months, when, being thoroughly shaken down, they will be sent to one of the foreign stations, probably China, to relieve some of the larger cruisers now in need of overhauling.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.

Sand Schooner Crashed into a Railroad Transfer Float.

The sand schooner Ella B., bound for Rockaway Beach, ran into a New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad transfer float when off Corlear Street yesterday afternoon. The collision was due to a strong ebb tide and congested traffic on the river at that point.

The schooner's bowsprit was carried away and her bow shattered. The float was uninjured. Two of the schooner's crew jumped to the float at the moment of collision, while the other three rushed aft and were taken off by the Volunteer Life Saving crew. The schooner was towed to a dry dock.

Church Burglar Is Insane.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 1.—George Contrelli, an inmate of the county jail, who is awaiting a hearing before the Grand Jury on a charge of breaking into churches in Lenox, New Lenox, and Stockbridge, has been adjudged insane. Contrelli hails from Plainfield, N. J. Several church burglaries in towns on the Hudson River have been traced to him. He was confined for a while in a New Jersey asylum but escaped.

THE BERTIE'S BAD VOYAGE

In a Hurricane Big Waves Smashed Boats and Maimed the Chief Officer.

BOW STOVE IN BY PACK ICE

All Men Kept at the Pumps, but Forty Tons of Sugar Had to be Jettisoned to Right the Steamship.

The steamship Bertie, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg and Hartlepool, had a rough encounter with the elements. She came in with a hole in her bow, her fore peak filled with water, one boat missing and another smashed, while Chief Officer Wolford suffered from two broken ribs.

The weather became bad April 10. Snow, rain, and hail were the accompaniment of a hurricane that came by turns from the west, northwest, and southwest, clawing up a reckless sea that spilled its ponderous crests over the bulwarks, battering and crunching what they could not carry away.

One wave that swept over the steamer's deck made way with the after starboard boat, and picking up the chief officer it hurled him aft, where he was rescued in an almost senseless condition, with two fractured ribs.

A second wave made kindling wood of the remaining starboard boat, and dashed one of the sailors, Jarvis by name, about the decks. He was caught by the second mate before he could be pounded against bulkwale or deck house, and escaped injury.

The Bertie encountered ice on April 20 in latitude 47 degrees 3 minutes, longitude 47 degrees 23 minutes. It was thin at first, but the Bertie soon found herself surrounded by pack ice that crunched menacingly against her side. She was proceeding cautiously when her cutwater rammed a solid chunk and her plates forward were bent in, bursting from the rivets that fastened them to the stem.

Examination revealed a hole three feet in diameter, through which water poured into the forepeak.

The steamship began to settle by the head, and all efforts were directed to keeping the forehold free. The water worked through, however, and, bursting open the fire hatch, flooded the crew's quarters in the forecastle.

The pumps were set to work, and the men kept at them continually. The inflow of water was checked, but it was not until about forty tons of sugar from the forehold had been jettisoned that the vessel was brought up to a somewhat even keel.

The ice was cleared twenty-four hours later, and the Bertie reached port without further mishap.

THE YALE-PRINCETON DEBATE.

To be Held Next Friday on the Powers of the National Speaker.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—The annual Yale-Princeton debate will be held in the College Street Hall, Yale, next Friday evening, May 7, at 7 o'clock.

The subject, proposed by Yale, is "Resolved, That the power of the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives is detrimental to the public interest." Princeton chose the negative, and Yale will, therefore, next Friday evening support the affirmative. Each debater will be allowed twelve minutes for his regular speech and five for rebuttal.

The judges for the debate have been selected as follows: Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor; Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, and George E. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, New York City. The debaters will be: Yale—E. H. Hume, A. E. Fraser, and H. W. Fisher, regulars, and C. L. Avery and E. L. Smith, alternates. Princeton—R. F. Sterling, N. S. Reeves, and H. H. Yocum, regulars, and Ivy Lee, substitute.

After the debate the Yale Union, the debating club of the university, will tender a banquet to the visiting representatives from Princeton. A feature of the feast will be that all of Yale's representatives in intercollegiate debates on former occasions will be invited to attend.

The Yale debaters have been busy preparing their arguments for two weeks. A large list of books bearing on the general subject to be debated have been set aside for their reference in the Yale Library, and they have studied them assiduously. Although their speeches will all be extemporaneous in effect, the debaters hold trial debates with each other several times a week, discussing the principal arguments for and against the question at issue. Prof. Arthur T. Hadley and Prof. E. V. Raynolds of respectively the academic and law departments of Yale have had charge of the criticisms of the speakers thus far.

LIEUT. FARROW STAYS IN JAIL.

Unable to Find Anyone in Pittsburg to Go on His Bond.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—Lieut. E. S. Farrow, who was placed in the county jail last Tuesday in default of $4,000, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, in connection with C. Linford Woods, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, will remain there probably until his trial comes up next week.

His attorneys say that they have found it impossible to secure a bondsman, and will give up the attempt. Attorney George Edwin Joseph, who accompanied Farrow to Pittsburg, has returned to New York, after making fruitless efforts to secure bondsmen.

Congregationalists to Meet.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 1.—The Congregational Home Missionary Society, a National organization, to-day completed arrangements for its meeting here, on June 1, 2, 3, and 4. In conjunction with this meetings will be held of the Congregational Educational Society, Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, and Congregational Church Building Society. On May 30 an executive session will be held of Congregational National Secretaries and State Secretaries and Superintendents. The Rev. James H. Ross of the Congregational House, Boston, Mass., was here to-day, and perfected the details for the National gathering.

A State Educational Museum.

BOSTON, May 1.—The State Educational Museum at the State House was opened this morning without ceremony. The Museum is under the control of the State Board of Education, and is composed largely of the Massachusetts School Exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. The exhibit is rich in reference matter relating to school work, of which teachers are expected to avail themselves in their study of pedagogy.

Commercial Agency for Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Consul General of the United States at Nuevo Lareda, Mexico, informs the Department of State that he believes there is an opening in Mexico for a commercial agency. He thinks such an agency would have a clientage of American merchants, and a patronage of Mexican merchants, who are more and more conducting their business after American methods.

Four Days' Respite for Dunlop.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The President to-day ordered the suspension for four days of the mandate sentencing Joseph Dunlop, proprietor of The Chicago Dispatch, to two years in the penitentiary for sending obscene matter through the mails. Mr. Dunlop made a personal appeal to the President for this length of time, in which to arrange his business affairs before going to serve his term in Joliet.

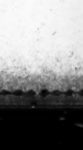
Eat

Wheatena

for Breakfast, and be well and strong all day.

Health Food Co., 61 5th Av.

FRECKles mar good complexions. Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., removes freckles. Consultation free. Terms moderate. Use Facial Soap. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.



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Boys' Bicycle Suits

Of all wool cheviots—good dust colors—Trousers have reinforced seats—belt-keepers—buttoned flap on hip pockets and finished with strap and buckle. Sizes, 8 to 18 years, $6.75 to $10.00. Of imported linen crash, $5.25.

Separate Bicycle Trousers.

Girls' Bicycle Suits

With Eton and Fly Front Coats, $8.75 to $12.75.

Separate skirts—gored front, divided back, of linen crash, $2.00.

BICYCLE CAPS of fancy mixtures and plain serges, satin lined, 69c.

BICYCLE SHIRTS, of fancy scotch flannel—(laundered neck-band) to be be worn with white collars, $1.35.

WORSTED SWEATERS, in navy, cardinal and white, $1.65.

BICYCLE JERSEYS, $1.75.

BICYCLE HOSE, with and without feet. Best Scotch knit goods in all combinations.

BICYCLE SHOES, Russia, and black calf, patent corrugated soles to prevent slipping. All sizes, $2.50.

Onlex Bicycles,

A high grade wheel for boys and girls, made especially for us and guaranteed.

Seamless steel tubing—tool-steel ball bearings—thoroughly dust proof—a practical, serviceable children's wheel at a moderate cost. 20 inch wheels, $25.00. 24 and 26 inch, $35.00.

As Children's Outfitters exclusively, we give special attention to every requirement of young people.

60-62 West 23d St.

SIR JULIAN TO THE MAYOR.

Thanks of the Diplomatic Corps for Grant Day Courtesies—Comments on Gov. Tanner's Complaint.

Mayor Strong has received a letter from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, complimenting him on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps upon the conduct of the Grant Day ceremonies, and thanking him and the municipal committee for the attentions bestowed. Mayor Strong is very proud of this and other letters he has received which compliment those who managed the ceremonies.

The Mayor was asked yesterday about the criticism made by Gov. Tanner of Illinois in reference to the position assigned to Illinois in the Grant parade. Gov. Tanner was quoted as saying that as Illinois gave Grant to the Union, it was entitled to first place in the line. Mayor Strong said that he had not read Gov. Tanner's criticism, and added:

"He forgets that it was Ohio, not Illinois, that gave Grant to the Union."

In reply to the story that Gov. Tanner and his staff found it difficult to get grand stand tickets for the exercises, Frederick Phillips, one of the Mayor's clerks, said that Gov. Tanner and his staff had received fifteen tickets more than were given to the Governor and staff of any other of the States.

EDITOR COATES RESIGNS.

His Leaving The Commercial Advertiser Sets Park Row Gossiping.

Foster Coates yesterday resigned as editor of The Commercial Advertiser and announced that he is going to Europe. He was publisher of The Morning Advertiser and The Commercial Advertiser while the two newspapers were under the same ownership. After the sale of The Morning Advertiser to The Journal he took the position he resigned yesterday.

The announcement of Mr. Coates's resignation was accompanied by the statement that Henry J. Wright, who has been city editor of The Evening Post nearly six years, had left The Post and become city editor of The Commercial Advertiser. It was further stated that James S. Seymour, publisher of The Post, would become publisher or general manager of The Commercial Advertiser. Mr. Seymour was sick and in bed when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called at his house last night, but sent word that he had not left The Post. He declined to say anything regarding the probability of his making the change in the near future. He said, however, that, aside from Mr. Wright's resignation, there would be no other important changes in the staff of The Post. His information was that William P. Caruthers, the present business manager of The Commercial Advertiser, will remain in his position. Mr. Caruthers declined to see reporters.

There was a report that the interest of the Searles estate in The Commercial Advertiser will be, or has been, relinquished. A gentleman who is in position to know something of the facts, but who declined to be quoted by name, said that the holdings of interest in the property aside from those of the estate are petty. He thought that Thomas H. Hubbard and Thomas E. Stillman, who have been active in the management of the property as representatives of the chief owners, are arranging to relieve themselves of that labor.

Mr. Hubbard said last night that there was not the slightest truth in the story that the Searles estate had parted with its interest in The Commercial Advertiser.

Death of Jessie F. O'Donnell.

Jessie F. O'Donnell, authoress, aged thirty-seven, died Friday night at her home, 106 East Ninety-seventh Street, from consumption. She had written poems, novels, and magazine articles, and also lectured. She was a daughter of former Railroad Commissioner Charles O'Donnell, and with her father and mother came to this city a year ago from Lowville, N. Y. Her best-known lecture was "Three Centuries of English Love Songs."

Providence Line Steamboats.

The Providence Line of Sound steamboats, operating between New York and Providence, will resume its passenger service for this season Monday, May 10. The steamboats Rhode Island and Massachusetts have already been placed in commission, and will sail daily, except Sunday, from Pier 36 N. R., at 5:30 P. M., and from Providence at 8 P. M., on arrival of trains from Worcester and Boston.

A Book for Those Going Abroad.

The Anchor Line has issued an illustrated book of tours, entitled "Where to Go, What to See, and How." It covers points of interest to tourists in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent, including reference to the great scenic attractions, such as the Giant's Causeway, historic spots, and places endeared by literary associations. The Anchor Line book of tours may be had on application to the office at 7 Bowling Green.

BOLD ROBBERY OF A FLAT

Chicago's "Tall Man and Short Man" Believed to Have Committed the Crime.

VERY LITTLE BOOTY SECURED

Aged Colored Servant Terrorized by the Thieves—Police Have Not Secured the Slightest Clue to the Whereabouts of the Men.

The police are of the opinion that the "tall man and the short man" who, several weeks ago, terrified Chicago saloon keepers by their daring robberies, are operating in this city. Two men, who, from the meagre description furnished the police, are very similar to the Chicago men, entered the flat of Mrs. B. T. Putnam, on the fourth floor of the building on the northeast corner of West Eighty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Friday evening, about 9 o'clock, terrorized the aged negro woman who has been the family servant for years, and secured $9. The building in which the robbery occurred is a five-story structure, and on the ground floor there is a saloon. The rest of the building is occupied by eight families. The doors are always kept locked, and no person is allowed in the house unless he has particular business there.

Mrs. Putnam is a widow, and with her two children and "Mammy" Cox, an aged colored woman, occupies an apartment on the fourth floor. Having some business to transact Friday evening, Mrs. Putnam left, with instructions to "Mammy" to put the children to bed, assuring her she would soon return. "Mammy" did as instructed, and then sat down to wait for her mistress. She was just falling into a doze when she was awakened by a loud ring at the bell. Thinking it was her mistress, "Mammy" ambled to the door and opened it without hesitation. To her surprise she was confronted by two men, one tall and thin, the other short and rather stout.

"Is this where Mrs. Putnam lives?' demanded the tall man.

"Yes, mas'r," replied "Mammy," who was badly frightened.

"Well, we want you to tell us where the money is," commanded the short man, supplementing his request with oaths. The truth then flashed on the old colored woman, and her native cunning was not slow in asserting itself. "Money?" she said, with a look of surprise. "Guess mas'r done come to de goat's house for wool. Dis old colored lady got no money."

The tall man informed her that they had no time for fooling, and, telling her that to scream would be her death warrant, he left the short man to watch her and went into the flat to see what he could find. He ransacked the different bureau drawers, throwing their contents over the floor, but he got nothing. He was about to leave the house, when he spied a small box on the top of some clothing he had thrown on the floor. This contained $9 in small change, the savings of the two children, and, pocketing this, he called the sentinel, and together they hurried away. Before going they gave "Mammy" the parting injunction not to arouse the neighbors, or they would come back and cut her throat.

They were no sooner out of sight than the poor old woman began to grow hysterical, and the first thing she did was to go to the children's room. They, strangely enough, were sleeping as soundly as if there were no burglars in the world. "Mammy" woke them up, and had about half frightened them to death by telling about the robbers, when Mrs. Putnam returned. She managed to learn from the hysterical old woman what had happened, and hurried to the nearest police station and told Sergt. Morris the news.

Detectives Linn, Johnson, and Lang were at once sent out to investigate the case. They questioned "Mammy" and she was able to give them a very meagre description of the two men. Her eyes are poor, but she managed to recall that one man was tall and thin, wore a derby hat and brown overcoat, and gray moustache. The other man was short, smoothfaced, and wore a derby hat and dark clothes, as nearly as she could recollect. The detectives inquired of the families in the building and the saloon keeper below if they had heard any noise, or seen anything of such men, but they knew nothing, and had heard no noise.

The matter was kept quiet by the police, in the hope that the two robbers would be apprehended. Every station in the city was notified, but up to date the police have not captured them.

Blow at the Milk-Can Law.

The milk-can law, for the protection of shippers, was the subject of an argument before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court, at Brooklyn, on Friday by Lawyer Peter R. Gatens, representing Philip Ullman, defendant. The law authorizes shippers' agents to seize milk cans claimed by the shipper, or, if necessary, to have arrest warrants issued and to search the premises for property. In the case against Mr. Ullman Mr. Gatens moved that the milk-can agent bringing the suit be required to deposit $250 as security for costs in the event of a verdict for the defendant, claiming that the agent is irresponsible. Justice Maddox ordered that the deposit be made.

Natural Gas Found in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 1.—Natural gas in immense quantities has been discovered in an artesian well being drilled on the premises of the F. W. Collins Manufacturing Company, in this city. The well was being drilled for water, and with no thought of finding gas, which was found at a depth of 500 feet below the surface. A small reservoir was speedily put in and connected with a gas jet. The light produced is superior to that of coal gas. The supply of gas is apparently inexhaustible, and will at once be utilized for fuel by the Collins Manufacturing Company.

Hearing on a Greater New York Bill.

Mayor Strong will hold a hearing some time this week upon the bill, supplemental to the Greater New York charter, which defines the powers of the Supervisors in the Greater New York territory, and limits their duties to those imposed upon them by the Constitution.

Church People Approve Moss.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he had received many letters congratulating him upon the appointment of Frank Moss as a Police Commissioner. These letters came from church people and others.

BRONCHITIS

AND

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA.

DISEASES THAT KILL THOUSANDS WHOSE DEATHS ARE CHARGED TO CONSUMPTION.

Bronchitis most frequently has its beginning in a simple cold that settles on the lungs.

Sometimes it is an after-result of an attack of the "Grip."

It is also caused and aggravated by dust in the air, that irritates the membranes of the bronchial tubes. That is why so many stonecutters die of Bronchitis and Consumption.

The sufferer from Bronchitis first has a slight cough. It may be but a brief and apparently trifling coughing spell in the morning. He has chilly sensations. Toward evening he is slightly feverish. When he works or walks rapidly, or goes up stairs, he gets short of breath easily. Sometimes he has a sense of tightness or oppression of his chest.

As the disease progresses he gins to raise thick, greenish yellow matte when he coughs. He has a hectic fever and night sweats, and loses flesh and strength rapidly. In time the sufferer dies of exhaustion or becomes a consumptive.

The symptoms of Bronchitis so closely resemble those of Consumption that probably two-fifths of the deaths credited in health records to Consumption are really deaths by Bronchitis.

To put it in plain, everyday language, Bronchitis is simply a soreness of the lungs. It is a local disease, pure and simple. It can be surely and speedily cured by local treatment, and by no other means. It cannot be cured by medicines introduced into the stomach or injected into the blood. To accomplish cure the medicine must be applied directly to the inflamed linings of the bronchial tubes.

Physicians have been unable to cure Bronchitis, because they discovered no way to apply healing remedies directly to the membranes of the bronchial tubes. They could not cut a man's lungs open and apply medicine in that way. They could not pour liquids down his windpipe without strangling him. They were forced to give it up and acknowledge their inability to successfully combat lung diseases.

It remained for Dr. Robert Hunter to discover a simple and effective method of applying the right remedies direct to the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes. Dr. Hunter's method consists of medicating the air which the patient breathes. By this common-sense device he treats the sore lungs or the sore bronchial tubes by direct medication, just as he would treat a sore throat or a sore eye.

By this method Dr. Hunter has cured and is now curing thousands of cases of all kinds of lung disease. When his treatment is thoroughly known and understood the senseless fear of Bronchitis and Consumption which people now have will cease.

One very common form of Bronchitis is Bronchial Asthma. It comes on in attacks of difficult breathing, attended by a WHEEZING SOUND and great OPPRESSION AND CONSTRICTION of the chest.

The cure of asthma by medicated air is generally rapid and permanent. The spasmodic attacks are prevented and the inflamed bronchial tubes, which cause them, healed. Immediate relief and radical cure is attained in almost every case of bronchial asthma. People suffering with shortness of breath have a hundredfold more certainty of cure by this treatment than by any other known to medical science.

Dr. Hunter has written a book on "Diseases of the Lungs and Throat," in which he describes the right method of treating Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, and all diseases of the lungs and air passages. He

THE KENAU A FAST YACHT

Dr. Clarke's New Twenty Footer Shows Up Well in Her Trial Trips on the Sound.

FIRST RACE SET FOR MAY 15

Yachtsmen Think that There Will Be a Race for the America's Cup Next Year—Several Boats Already in Commission for the Season's Racing Here.

Several of the twenty-footers that are to furnish so much of this season's yacht racing are now approaching completion, and in the course of the next few days one or two will be launched and tried. Dr. Clarke's boat is already in the water, and in her trials has given general satisfaction to her owner and to her builder, Larry Huntington. She has been named Kenau. Some of the yachtsmen who are having boats built for this class have been watching the Kenau in her trials and are a little scared at the way she has been sailing.

One afternoon last week, in a good stiff breeze, the Kenau sailed from Sands Point to her anchorage in seven and a half minutes. The distance across the Sound is three and three-quarter miles. The breeze was a quartering one, and the tiny yacht went like a scared bird. Running and reaching seem to be her strongest points of sailing, but when she is tuned up she will probably be able to go well to windward. Huntington has an order for another boat for this class, which is for Irving Cox, the well-known designer. This boat is to be finished by May 20 and will be raced in all the regattas.

W. W. Howard, the canoeist, is to have a boat in this class. It is being built at Clayton, N. Y., and will be ready early in the season. The model and construction of this boat are kept secret.

P. T. Dodge has named his twenty-footer Asthore, which is an Irish word and means sweetheart. This boat will probably meet the Kenau in the special regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club, which is to sailed off New Rochelle on Saturday, May 15. This will be the first regatta of the season. The races will be started at 2 o'clock, and the yachts will sail over the seven-and-a-half-mile course of the club. Prizes will be offered for the twenty-footers and for all classes of catboats. W. Burton Hart, Jr., will issue the usual announcements in a few days.

Corinthian Fleet's Opening.

Another New Rochelle yacht club that is making active preparations for this year's yachting is the Corinthian Fleet. The cozy clubhouse on Harrison's Island has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now in first-rate condition. It has been painted and fitted with new furniture, so that it is now more comfortable than ever. Several pictures have been presented by some of the members, and a new steward engaged to look after the wants of the yachtsmen. A tennis court has been made at the side of the house, which will prove another popular attraction for the members. The house will be formally opened on Saturday, May 29. There will be the usual flag-raising ceremonies, and in the evening an entertainment will be furnished. On Decoration Day there will be a race for the twenty-footers for a cup offered by Vice Commodore Miller, and after the racing there will be another entertainment in the clubhouse. Dr. George A. Peck, Pierre C. Hall, William Hoy, Jr., and Leverett B. Huntington of New Rochelle, Lincoln Moss and Adrian Moss of New York, and William L. Elkins, Jr., of Philadelphia, have just been elected members of the club.

The Morrisania Yacht Club has leased a new clubhouse and grounds near Casanova Station. The grounds have a frontage of 2,000 feet on the river, and there is quite a good harbor for the yachts between Oak Point and Barretto Point. The house has twenty-five rooms, which have all been very comfortably furnished. The house was formally opened for the season yesterday afternoon.

Talk of a Challenge for the Cup.

There was more talk about a probable challenger for the America's Cup again last week. Every time an English yachtsman gives an order for a yacht, it is said the new boat is to be a challenger. This time the Marquis of Dufferin was the man credited with having aspirations for international yachting honors. He has, however, put a stop to the rumors by denying that he is to challenge. There seems to be a general opinion among yachtsmen here, though, that there will be another race for the famous cup next year. The friction between the yachtsmen of the two countries caused by the trouble over Lord Dunraven's charges is being smoothed over, and those who have been on the other side and who have correspondence with British yachtsmen say that things are shaping for another challenge. Sir George Newnes has said he will challenge, but he is not a yachtsman, and the yachtsmen on the other side of the Atlantic say it would be foolish for an inexperienced man to build a yacht and try to win the cup. Sir George could do as the Prince of Wales and the Emperor of Germany do, though, if he wants to have a race—that is, let some yachtsman sail his yacht for him. Two new big yachts are now being built in England, one for an Italian nobleman and the other for Sir Charles Rose. If either of these should prove to be a fast one, fast enough to beat the Meteor, then it is thought that a challenge may be sent.

The Atlantic's Cruise.

Of the several plans that have been suggested for the cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club, the one that finds most favor among the members of the club is to spend three days at this end of the Sound and visit some of the clubs here, and then sail to the eastward. The fleet will probably rendezvous at Larchmont on Monday, July 5. That is the day for the Larchmont Club's big regatta, and in the evening there will be the usual Fourth of July celebration, to which the members of the Atlantic Club would be invited. The next day there will be the annual regatta of the American Yacht Club, and in the evening a big ball is to be given in honor of the visitors. On Wednesday the Riverside Club will give its annual regatta, and in the evening there will be a reception and a big fireworks display. The next day a start will be made for the eastern end of the Sound, and the cruise will probably end with a special regatta for all classes off Shelter Island.

Col. David E. Austen put the sloop yacht Iola in commission yesterday morning off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse, at Bay Ridge. J. Fred Ackerman's new boat, Selnada, is ready, and in a few days he will go to Toms River and sail her to this port. Ex-Senator W. H. Reynolds's schooner yacht is in commission. The yacht took part in the naval parade last Tuesday, being towed around the war ships.

The schooner yacht Emerald was launched at Newburg last Thursday. She will be brought down the river at once, to have her spars put in and rigged. The first race in which the Emerald will take part will be the special of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which will be sailed on Saturday, June 12.

The new steam launch built as tender for Mr. Widener's steam yacht Josephine left the Gas Engine Company and Seabury & Co.'s works Thursday afternoon. She made the run from Spuyten Duyvil to Elizabethport, a distance of about twenty-nine miles, in a little less than three hours against a strong head tide. This is considered very good for a launch 30 feet long. She left Elizabethport Friday morning for Philadelphia.

This company now has orders for naphtha launches as follows: Larchmont Yacht Club, thirty-footer; Thomas Gillman, Poughkeepsie, twenty-one-footer; W. F. Mittendorf, twenty-one-footer; H. B. St. George, Brackernagh, County Galway, Ireland, twenty-one-footer; E. B. Sheldon, twenty-five-footer, tender for the yacht Black Pearl; Thomas F. Nevins, Brooklyn, new thirty-six-footer, for speed; Col. C. H. Payne, twenty-five-footer; R. R. Debacker, Jersey City, twenty-one-footer; C. G. Emery, twenty-five and thirty footers; A. J. Cassatt, new steam launch tender for yacht Enterprise; H. A. Van Liew, eighteen-footer, tender for yacht Aquilo; P. Harboe Gownn, Christiania, Norway, twenty-eight-footer, cabin; W. F. Walt, Auburn, N. Y., two electric launches; Health Department, Charleston, S. C., and Dr. Tuttle, new twenty-five-footer.

The annual planked shad dinner of the Columbia Yacht Club will be eaten at the clubhouse, at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE BRITISH JUBILEE RACES.

SPECIAL PRIZES BEING OFFERED FOR YACHTS TO RACE FOR.

Steamboats Now the Fad on Account of the Rage for One-Raters—Work on Mr. C. D. Rose's Cutter Much Delayed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, April 21.—Queen Victoria's jubilee yacht matches threaten to spoil our yachting season by interfering with our regular fixtures and other yachting events. The Clyde jubilee races, or, rather, the jubilee regatta, absorb all the yachting enthusiasm at the present time. Every yacht in the Clyde, it is reported, is to fly a racing flag on the occasion, and prizes are to be so numerously distributed that every craft that has been outclassed and superannuated will have a chance. A special prize, it is said, will be given for any yacht still afloat which has reached sixty years of age, whether she is first or last. This compliment to her Majesty's lengthened reign may fall to the sixty-ton yawl Hirondelle, built in England, but now in the Clyde.

The Britannia and Ailsa have each had seventeen starts in the Mediterranean regattas, with Britannia winning eight times and Ailsa with six wins. What the money value which each cutter claims will be is very difficult to get at, since many of the prizes are objects of art, on which fancy values are fixed. While the Mediterranean prizes have been both numerous and lavish, it cannot be said that money has been thrown away, as it was in the earlier regattas, by giving prizes for cruiser matches. This season cruisers have been quite left out in the cold, and a consequence has been that the fleet of cruisers which used to face the Bay of Biscay has run no risk of shipwreck this season. One old ninety-ton cutter, the Samoena, turned up for a solitary cruiser match at Nice, but having no rival she was allowed a sailover for the prize.

A Fad for Steamboats.

The present rage for one-raters, and even half-raters, has brought about a wonderful development of steam yachts to attend upon these tiny racing boats. Without either comforts or fitting accommodations where the owners and amateurs in these fashionable racing boats, at the end of a match, can put on dry clothing and enjoy a hot dinner after a soaking of sea water, the steam tender was inevitable, where the comforts of home could be enjoyed. Steam yachts were built on purpose, or bought with tonnage varying from a steam launch to a steam yacht of 300 or 400 tons burden. These attend the races, and when these are finished, owners and friends are taken on board and their wants attended to. The steam yacht then tows the prize winner to her moorings, and is there in the morning to tow the rater away to some other regatta. As may be understood from this, the racing of small raters is not a cheap amusement, and much more expensive than a racing twenty-rater, where the owner and his amateurs may live on board and enjoy such comforts as a twenty-rater affords. The steam yacht, when not employed attending on the rater, is available for family cruising, and in the Clyde, at least, it is no unusual sight to see the family aboard the steam yacht following the rater when racing, with the mamma in the crowd watching that nothing serious happens to her boys.

Better Prizes for Smaller Classes.

One reform the Mediterranean regattas are working out is furnishing prizes for the smaller classes which are really worth racing for. While the money distributed in prizes among our first-class yachts for a match has usually been 100 sovereigns, divided into first and second prizes, our five-tonners and under have always been used in a very shabby way, compared with which the prizes given at the French regattas are lavish. The French are not troubled with the traditions which are still rampant among the members of our yacht clubs. One of these was the belief that the bigger classes of yachts would not come round from the English Channel as far as the Clyde, unless big prizes were given. But a big muster of big yachts is not now to be seen at the Clyde regattas or at any of our regattas. The interest is rapidly being concentrated on the classes of small raters, and since they show the best sport it is inevitable that they be liberally used. The French have shown an example which must be followed.

Cruiser Called a Fraud.

It has long been a grievance that regatta prizes for cruisers run away with a lot of money which ought to go to those owners who really keep the sport going by building improved vessels and racing them at great expense, while the owner of the out-of-date cruiser captures his purse of 60 or 70 sovereigns at the modest cost of a glass of grog all round to his crew, perhaps the only glass the owner dispenses during the season. Undoubtedly the cruiser is being discovered to be a fraud. Unlike the raters, she only starts when there is no wind, or when there is too much, and other conditions, which will insure her capturing a prize. This is not sport, it is simply the meanest phase of "pot hunting," and ought to be put down.

The Clyde is to have jubilee races on June 19, and already £300 has been subscribed for prizes. The races are to start from Hunter's Quay, opposite Greenock, and since there are to be two prizes in each class a big programme may be expected. Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, the Commodore of the Royal Northern Yacht Club, which has its clubhouse at Rothesay, intends to give a jubilee cup of the value of £100, to be raced for during the Clyde fortnight. Nice has had a private wire to announce that your Defender is to cross the Atlantic during the Summer and race at the British regattas. The Captain's name is even mentioned, and, of course, he is an Englishman.

C. D. Rose's New Cutter.

The large cutter building by Fay & Co., at Southampton, for C. D. Rose makes such slow progress that it is doubtful if she will be ready for the earlier Thames matches. Troubles with workmen, it is explained, have been the cause of the delay. Mr. Rose must be regarded as an enterprising yacht owner, since, besides his new cutter, he is advertising four of his racing yachts for sale, three of which were built for last season. The other is the Satanita cutter, which ran down Valkyrie II.

Lord Dunraven's ketch Cariad has been under canvas most of the Winter, which gave rise to various rumors that she was about to sail on a foreign voyage, none of which were correct. Cariad, after boxing about the English Channel, has returned to Southampton to await sailing orders. Cariad has not been a success as a racing cruiser, but the new racing cruiser Alfred Payne has designed for Mr. Gretton, the brewer, is a replica of his design for the Cariad. Hansen of Cowes is building this new ninety-ton cutter for Mr. Gretton, and she is progressing fast enough to be in time for the jubilee race to Helgoland. At Gosport Messrs. Camper & Nicholson have launched the new eighteen-ton racing cruiser for F. Gordon George, and the other eighteen-ton racing cruiser for Mr. Isenberg. The first is named Minnehaha and the second Iota.

Lady amateurs are aiming after front seats this coming season. Miss Cox, who has the reputation of being the most daring of the lady amateurs of the Solent, has ordered her small-rater Speedwell (24 feet) to be ready for the earliest of the Southampton water matches, which start on May 8. Some of the married ladies who have cultivated seamanship and desire to be useful helpmates have joined in partnerships with their husbands as yacht owners, and this "limited" partnership may do better on the sea than on the land. The new Redwings include among their fourteen new boats the Redbreast, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Thornycroft, and the Kitten, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Pennington Leigh. But unmarried ladies are the more numerous owners and the more reckless sailors.

J. Beavor Webb Appointed.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan has issued General Order No. 1, appointing J. Beavor Webb Fleet Captain. That Mr. Webb would be appointed was exclusively announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

YACHT RACERS ORGANIZE

Formation of a National Association Was Practically Completed at a Convention Held Yesterday.

ALL AMERICA REPRESENTED

Yachtsmen of 108 Clubs Decided to Have Uniform Racing Rules Throughout North America—A Committee Appointed to Draw Up a Plan.

A National yacht racing association was practically organized at the convention of yachtsmen which was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. The delegates discussed the matter fully, and several schemes and plans were suggested. It required some skillful sailing to steer clear of such rocks as measurement and classification rules, but with such pilots as N. D. Lawton, L. M. Clark, Oswald Sanderson, and F. T. Adams the new organization was put fairly before the wind, and all will doubtless be smooth sailing now.

Oliver E. Cromwell was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and W. P. Stephens acted as temporary Secretary. One hundred and eight clubs were represented at the meeting.

The delegates were: Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts, 32 clubs, Louis M. Clark; Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes, 4 associations, Aemelius Jarvis; Lake Yacht Racing Association, 9 clubs, E. H. Ambrose; Inter-Lake Yachting Association, 7 clubs, G. O. Richardson; Lake Michigan Yachting Association, 8 clubs, E. C. Berriman; Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound, 22 clubs, Oliver E. Cromwell, S. Wainwright, E. Burton Hart, Jr., O. H. Chellborg, C. T. Pierce, C. P. Tower, and Frank Bowne J. ness; Pacific Inter-Club Yachting Association, 7 clubs, Joseph O'B. Macdonough; Great South Bay Yacht Club, John R. Suydam; Brooklyn Yacht Club, P. H. Jeannot, Louis Wunder, and W. Cagger; Hempstead Bay Yacht Club, J. W. Williams, S. R. Smith; Larchmont Yacht Club, John F. Lovejoy, Oswald Sanderson, and John Hyslop; Atlantic Yacht Club, Vice Commodore F. T. Adams, Newbury D. Lawton; Marine and Field Club, Charles M. Brooks, W. S. Elliott; Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, A. F. Bancroft, I. W. Jeanes; New York Yacht Racing Association, 17 clubs, A. J. Prime, E. Langerfeld, and G. Parkhill.

The meeting was called to devise some way of having uniform racing rules adopted by the yacht clubs of this country and Canada. To bring this about, it was suggested that a National union should be organized at once, and Aemelius Jarvis wanted a committee appointed at once and a constitution and by-laws adopted. Such hasty action was opposed by Vice Commodore Adams, Oswald Sanderson, L. M. Clark, F. T. Jones, and N. D. Lawton, who claimed that they were not empowered by the clubs they represented to go into any National union.

After a long discussion, Mr. Clark, in order to move things a little and make it plain sailing, offered a resolution that in the opinion of the delegates it was expedient and advisable that uniform racing rules be adopted throughout North America. This was adopted, and was followed by another motion being adopted that to bring the reform about it was the sense of the delegates that a National organization should be effected.

John F. Lovejoy then moved that a committee of seven should perfect the plan of organization and that another meeting should be called in October. This committee, according to Mr. Lovejoy, was to frame the racing rules. This was a dangerous topic, and it was finally decided that no mention of classification or measurement should be made in the preliminary rules. The resolution of Mr. Lovejoy, which was finally adopted, is as follows:

That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to draft a plan of organization and to submit such plan to the different yacht associations of North America for their consideration, and then to be reported back to the said committee, which shall, after due consideration by them, formulate final plans on organization, racing rules, and by-laws, but omitting classification and measurement rules, such plan to be acted upon at a meeting to be called in October of the present year, the said final plan having been first submitted to the clubs and associations, so that they may with power instruct their delegates as to the action or position they desire to take.

The committee appointed by Mr. Cromwell is: Newbury D. Lawton, C. T. Pierce, Aemelius Jarvis, A. J. Prince, L. M. Clark, J. O'B. Macdonough, and Frank Bowne Jones.

The delegates were entertained at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club last night, and will visit the Larchmont Yacht Club to-day.

TRIAL OF THE COCKATOO.

Herreshoff's Knockabout Built for C. S. Eaton Sails Well.

BOSTON, May 1.—The first of this season's new twenty-one-foot knockabouts is in the water, and has had a trial under sail. The boat is the Cockatoo, built by the Herreshoffs for C. S. Eaton of the Marblehead Corinthians, to replace last year's champion, Cock Robin. She was launched last Tuesday, tried under sail Wednesday, and was delivered to her owner Friday morning, ready either to race or cruise. The trial under sail was made by "Nat" Herreshoff personally, and is understood to have been very satisfactory. The boat promised to be the equal of last year's champion, if not even a shade better, although, as a matter of fact, the Herreshoffs have given no guarantee of improvement.

Afloat, the Cockatoo looks very much like the Cock Robin, except that she is painted white clear to the rail, and does not have the bright oak plankskeer which marks the older boat. The house is also lower. In fact, it is little more than the roofing over of the forward end of a long cockpit, and will not be the slightest detriment to the boat's sailing, while at the same time affording a chance for shelter or for sleeping when on a cruise. The sail plan looks to be higher than the Cock Robin's, with a corresponding shortening of the main boom, so that the limit of 600 square feet of sail may not be exceeded. The sails are "cross-cut," and of the Herreshoffs's own make. The boat is 31 feet over all, 21 feet waterline, 7 feet 4 inches beam, and 5 feet 6 inches draught, with 3,500 pounds of lead on the keel.

Friday afternoon the Cockatoo's owner, accompanied by ex-Commodore W. P. Fowle of the Corinthians, left Bristol in the boat for Newport, bound for Boston around Cape Cod. At Newport they were joined by Arthur Foss. They expect to reach Marblehead Sunday night, but must have good weather in order to do it.

The boat in the same class which the Herreshoffs have built for H. M. Sears of this city is ready for launching, but will not be put over just yet, as her owner will wait for W. O. Gay's boat to be finished, when a race to Boston round the Cape will be in order. The Gay boat will be ready about the middle of May. The fourth Herreshoff knockabout, built to the order of J. C. Percival, Jr., will be launched early in May.

Recently launched from the Herreshoff shops and now being fitted out is the steam yacht Katrina, for H. F. Noyes of New York. She is 110 feet over all, 90 feet water line, and 14 feet beam, and is driven by Herreshoff triple expansion engines of nine-inch stroke. A speed of fourteen miles an hour is expected. Owners' quarters are forward in this boat, and crew and galley aft. The cabin finish is in mahogany, and is tasteful and elegant.

Two other steamers of about the same size are under construction in the shops, and will soon be launched. One is for Charles G. Emery of Ogdensburg, for use among the Thousand Islands, and the other for T. A. Gillespie, for use in the same waters. The Gillespie boat is intended, however, for more speed, and is only 12 feet beam on 100 feet water line, and will make eighteen or twenty miles an hour.

The Herreshoffs have also built during the Winter an auxiliary yawl for R. M. Riddle of Lansdowne, Penn., and she is now moored off the works preparatory to being rigged. She is 55 feet water line, and 70 feet over all. Spalpeen is her name.

Work in Boston yards is brisk, and the finishing of new and fitting out of old boats is being pushed. Lawley has the North and the Jacobs knockabouts well along, and they will soon be launched. The North boat is a vast improvement over Lawley's last year's Boston, and looks as though she might give the Herreshoff boats a good rub. The Jacobs boat, from Purdon's design, is also an up-to-date looking craft. Lawley has launched the two Seawanhaka twenty-footers for the Crane brothers, and they are reported as going very fast under sail.

Hawley is to be represented in the twenty-foot and in the twenty-nine-foot Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts classes this season. The twenty-footer is for W. P. Barker of Quincy, to replace the Opechee, and is a lightly built racing cat with an overhang forward, but a plumb stern. The twenty-nine-footer is a big cat of the Harbinger type, and is expected to be very fast. She is supposed to be for George E. Bruce of this city, owner of the thirty-five footer Mabel F. Swift.

The Hoodlum, the twenty-four-foot racing centreboard designed by John R. Purdon for A. H. Higginson, and built at Manchester, has had a couple of trials under sail, and has shown up finely. She is very fast down the wind, and also turns to windward well, but is expected to slow up in much of a sea. She is painted black, and is a rakish-looking craft. She "turned turtle" in a heavy puff on her initial trial, but floated well out of water, and was righted by her crew without any of them getting wet above the knees.

YACHTSMEN IN COUNCIL.

Over 100 Clubs to be Represented at Saturday's Convention.

A meeting of the Council of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound was held Wednesday night at 19 East Twenty-second Street, and final arrangements made for the convention of yacht clubs which is to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday. Altogether, 105 clubs will be represented. These clubs, in addition to those already published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, have notified the council that delegates will be sent: Pacific Inter-Club Yacht Association, seven clubs, Joseph M. Macdonough; Rhode Island Yacht Club, E. E. Hubbard; Brooklyn Yacht Club, H. Jeannot, Louis Wunder, and William Cagger; Great South Bay Yacht Club, John R. Suydam; Hempstead Bay Yacht Club, T. W. Williams.

The Interlake Yachting Association of Lake Erie and the Lake Yacht Racing Association of Ontario will be represented separately, as well as through the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes.

Aemelius Jarvis will represent the Union, which has twenty-four clubs enrolled in its organization; T. E. Jacobs will represent the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts, thirty-two clubs; Addison F. Bancroft, Henry S. Jeanes, and Isaac W. Jeanes will represent the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia. The Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound, twenty-two clubs, will be represented by the Council; the New York Yacht Racing Association, eighteen clubs, will be represented by A. J. Prime, J. Langerfeld, and George Parkhill.

After the convention the visiting delegates will be entertained at dinner at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubhouse, and for Sunday an excursion up the Sound has been planned.

THE PUNJAUB LAUNCHED.

Mr. Masury's Yacht Will Go in Commission About May 15.

The new steam yacht Punjaub, designed and built by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, for Fred L. M. Masury, was launched from the Morris Heights works yesterday morning. The yacht was christened by Mr. Masury's nephew, Master George Gordon Tait, eight years old. The Punjaub is a sister ship to the Raynham, built for E. S. Woodward, which was launched about ten days ago from the same yards.

The principal dimensions of the Punjaub are 85 feet over all, 72 feet water line, 13 feet beam, 5 feet draught. She is flush deck from stem to stern, with bulwarks and rail, and is schooner rigged. She has a fine mahogany house on deck forward, the lower part is paneled and the upper part fitted with heavy plate glass, arranged to slide up and down. The owner's quarters are forward, and consist of two very large staterooms, with double berths, dressing cases, mirrors, &c. The saloon is large and roomy and fitted with transom berths. These quarters are handsomely finished and furnished.

The crew's quarter and galley are aft of the engine and boiler room; this compartment is very roomy and thoroughly ventilated. The machinery consists of a Seabury triple-expansion engine, size 7, 11, and 17 inches, by 10 inches stroke; this is of modern design, and is very highly finished. It develops about 200 horse power. The steam is supplied by safety water tube boilers, which have a working pressure of 260 pounds. The speed of the Punjaub is fifteen miles an hour, and she will be used principally on Long Island Sound and adjacent waters. She will go into commission about May 15.

LAUNCH OF THE SURPRISE.

James Baird's New Sloop Yacht Showed Well in Her Trial Trip.

The centre-board, pole-masted sloop Surprise was launched Thursday morning at New Rochelle. She was designed and built for James Baird of Philadelphia by Capt. Thomas R. Webber, the designer of Madrine, Dragoon, Kittie, and other fast yachts.

The Surprise is 45 feet over all, 29 feet load water line, and 8 feet 6 inches extreme draught. In her after body she closely resembles the Dragoon, but consequent upon being primarily intended for cruising, her fore-body is of a more conservative construction, the stem having a sharp sweep from the fore-touch to the head. She is framed with oak, planked with yellow pine, and trimmed with mahogany. Her accommodations are usually commodious for a craft of the dimensions.

After the launch, the new yacht, with the owner and a party of friends, took a run out on the Sound. In a fairly strong breeze the Surprise showed herself both able and fast, and it is probable that to windward in a full wind she will show herself superior to Dragoon. The Surprise is to be used on the Delaware River, where her shoal draught will make her a dangerous craft for the local cracks to race against.

SPORTS AT PRINCETON.

Big Crowd and Good Weather Greet Amateurs in the Annual Handicap Events.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1.—The eighth annual handicap field and track athletic games, open to all amateurs under the intercollegiate rules, were held here this afternoon under the auspices of the Princeton University Track Athletic Association. There was a very liberal list of entries from Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, and Columbia Universities, and a large number of spectators watched the contests. The weather was excellent, and, with the exception of a fairly strong wind, everything was satisfactory to the contestants. The sport began with a two-mile bicycle handicap, which was run off in two trial heats and a final on the new cycle track. The other athletic contests took place on 'Varsity Field.

Events in Detail.

Two-Mile Bicycle Handicap; first four in each heat to ride in final—First heat—Won by H. S. Waterman, Columbia, (120 yards;) second, Brookfield, Yale, (120 yards;) third, John T. Williams, Jr., Columbia, (20 yards;) fourth, Hubbert, Swarthmore. Time—4:57.

Second Heat—Won by E. Hill, Jr., Yale, (20 yards;) second, O. V. Babcock, Riverside Wheelmen, (80 yards;) third, H. M. Kaufman, Yale, (120 yards;) fourth, M. H. McGuire, Columbia, (170 yards.) Time—5:10 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by E. Hill, Jr., Yale, (20 yards;) second, Hubbert, Swarthmore, (60 yards;) third, M. H. McGuire, Columbia, (170 yards.) Time—4:58.

880-Yard Run.—Won by John Cregan, Princeton, (8 yards;) second, A. C. Harrison, University of Pennsylvania, (30 yards;) third, J. D. Steele, University of Pennsylvania. Time—2:02 1-5. Burke of Boston, who was scratch man, did not start.

One-Mile Walk.—Won by H. T. Price, University of Pennsylvania, (60 seconds;) second, W. T. Worth, University of Pennsylvania, (60 seconds;) third, J. P. Adams, Yale, (60 seconds.) 7:35 1-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by H. C. Potter, Princeton, (8 feet,) actual put 34 feet 5 inches; second, J. C. McCracken, U. of P., (3 feet,) actual put 29 feet 2 inches; third, H. Richards, Lawrenceville A. A., (8 feet,) actual put 33 feet 5 inches.

100-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by C. S. Wills, Lawrenceville School, (10 yards;) second, A. D. Gantz, Princeton, (9 yards;) third, D. C. Byers, Yale, (3 yards.) Time—0:09 4-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Final Heat—Won by E. H. Clark, Boston A. A. and Harvard A. A., (9 yards;) second, F. Van Buren, Yale A. A., (3 yards;) third, J. McKibben, U. of P., (8 yards.) Time—0:16.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Herbert Sensenig, Haverford College, (45 yards;) second, W. B. Rodney, Haverford College, (40 yards;) third, H. C. Robb, Princeton, (35 yards.) Time—0:48.

Running High Jump.—Won by C. T. Dudley, Lawrenceville School, (7 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 8 inches; second, E. B. Conklin, Haverford College, (3 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 10 inches; third, J. D. Windsor, U. of P., (scratch,) actual jump 6 feet.

One-Mile Run.—Won by L. R. Palmer, Princeton, (60 yards;) second, L. S. Paret, Drexel Institute, (65 yards;) third, R. J. Ross, Haverford College, (95 yards.) Time—4:44 2-5.

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Dash.—Final heat won by C. S. Wells, Lawrenceville School, (18 yards;) second, J. F. Quillan, Fordham College and New York Athletic Club, (4 yards;) third, F. V. Chappelle, Yale, (1½ yards.) Time—0:22 3-5.

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdle.—Final heat won by F. B. Van Ingen, Yale, (3 yards;) second, E. C. Perkins, Yale, (scratch;) third, S. H. Bijur, Columbia. Time—0:25 4-5.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Won by E. H. Clark, Boston Athletic Association and Harvard Athletic Association, (80 feet,) actual throw, 114 feet 5 inches; second, J. C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania, (21 feet 7 inches,) actual throw, 122 feet 7 inches; third, S. G. Craig, Princeton College, (35¾ feet,) actual throw, 107 feet 7½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by A. C. Tyler, Princeton College, (scratch,) 10 feet 3½ inches; second, S. M. Strayer, Princeton College, (10 inches,) 9 feet 4½ inches; third, C. T. Dudley, Lawrenceville School, (6 inches,) 9 feet 7 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Mason, Columbia, (22 inches;) second, Cowperthwaite, Columbia, (12 inches;) third, Botoger, Princeton, (scratch.) Distance of winner, 19 feet 11½ inches. Discus throw, scratch-winner, Garrett; second, Wilson; third, Potter. Distance, 110 feet 11 inches.

SCHOOLBOY ATHLETES MEET.

First Set of Games Between Berkeley School of This City and St. Paul's of Garden City.

The first set of games between Berkeley School and St. Paul's School of Garden City, L. I., were held yesterday afternoon at Berkeley Oval. The grounds were soggy, owing to the recent rains, and a damp east wind did much to chill the enthusiasm. The following is a summary of the events:

880-Yard Dash.—Won by B. White, Berkeley; second, W. A. Blount, St. Paul; third, E. C. Granbery, Berkeley. Time—2:08 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Junior.)—Won by J. R. Deering, Berkeley; second, W. Reeves, St. Paul; third, M. C. Fitch, Berkeley. Time—0:11 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Senior.)—Won by A. W. Robinson, St. Paul; second, B. Wenman, Berkeley; third, E. Sprague, St. Paul. Time—0:10 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by T. Pell, Berkeley; second, F. Bean, Berkeley; third, E. B. Meaney, St. Paul. Time—0:17 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by G. Turner, St. Paul; second; N. Hutton, St. Paul, third; F. McKee, Berkeley. Time—5:37.

220-Yard Dash, (Juniors.)—Won by M. C. Fitch, Berkeley; second, W. Reeves, St. Paul; third, H. Havemeyer, Berkeley. Time—0:26 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Seniors.)—Won by O. E. Robinson, St. Paul; second, J. Temple, St. Paul; third, E. Starr. Time—0:24.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by F. Bean, Berkeley; second, A. Shaw, St. Paul; third, E. B. Meamey, St. Paul. Time—0:27 4-5.

One-Mile Walk.—Won by Boyesen, Berkeley; second, L. Moen, Berkeley; third, J. W. Alker, Berkeley. Time—8:13.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by O. E. Robinson, St. Paul; second, B. Wenman, Berkeley; third, T. Temple, St. Paul. Time—0:55 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by L. S. Huntington, Berkeley; second, A. P. Potter, Berkeley; third, W. A. Blount, St. Paul. Time—2:39.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by T. Pell, Berkeley; second, B. Wenman, Berkeley; third, T. S. Spraker, Berkeley. Distance, 19 feet 5 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by T. Pell, Berkeley; second, B. Wenman, Berkeley; third, S. G. Craig, Princeton College, (35¾ feet,) actual throw, 107 feet 7½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by R. Paulding, Berkeley; second, T. Pell, Berkeley; third, J. R. Deering, Berkeley. Distance, 10 feet 1 inch.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot.—Won by B. Kinney, St. Paul; second, H. Brown, St. Paul; third, A. Cluett, St. Paul. Distance of put, 42 feet ¼ inch.

Throwing Twelve-Pound Hammer.—Won by H. Brown, St. Paul; second, B. M. Gilson, Berkeley; third, B. Kinney, St. Paul. Distance of throw, 124 feet 6 inches.

Stevens's Men Win at Lacrosse.

The lacrosse teams representing the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and Stevens Institute of Hoboken, met yesterday on the Hoboken grounds, Hoboken, N. J., for the second time this season, and Stevens won by a score of 10 to 0. Four goals were secured by Capt. Scott.

COMMISSIONERS ARE RETAINED.

Four City Officials Reappointed Yesterday by Mayor Strong.

Mayor Strong yesterday reappointed the following city officials:

Edward P. Barker, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessment; salary, $8,000 per year; term, six years. Mr. Barker is a Republican in National politics. He was originally appointed Tax Commissioner by Mayor Grant.

James R. Sheffield, President of the Fire Department; salary, $5,000 per year; term, six years.

John Monks, Dock Commissioner; salary, $5,000 per year; term, six years.

William Pilmley, Commissioner of Jurors; salary, $5,000 per year; term, six years.

All of these officials were sworn in yesterday by the Mayor. If the Greater New York charter is signed it will conclude all of their terms on Jan. 1, 1898.

Mayor Strong is pursuing his policy of reappointing all of the city officials whose terms expired yesterday.

Mayor Wanser Will Surrender.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City yesterday announced that he would surrender the office of Mayor to his successor, Edward Haas, at the time fixed by law, which is noon on the first Monday in May.

WOMEN PLAYED GOLF.

Richmond County Country Club Members Competed for Silver Prizes Offered by James Park.

The women of the Richmond County Country Club, on Staten Island, yesterday competed for the handsome silver prizes offered by James Park, Captain of the Richmond County golf team. It was the last regular tournament that will be played over the old links, and a large number of golfers turned out to witness the farewell match. The winners of the foursome were Mr. T. Hope Simpson and his sister, Miss Simpson. They had nineteen strokes handicap, and turned in a net score of 102. The best scratch score was made by George E. Armstrong and Miss Park—114 strokes for the 18 holes.

The players and scores, showing strokes for each hole taken by the winners and by the pair making the best scratch scores, are:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
T. Hope Simpson and Miss Simpson.			
Out .....4 6 6 5 8 10 8 6 11—64			
In .....7 5 6 6 8 6 6 6 7—57			
	121	19	102
George E. Armstrong and Miss Park.			
Out .....5 4 6 8 7 8 7 5 11—61			
In .....5 5 6 5 5 8 6 6 7—53			
	114	2	112
R. T. Rokeby and Mrs. J. J. Alexandre	132	24	108
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Chadwick	119	9	110
C. A. Fry and Miss Heineken	125	9	116
A. E. Paterson and Miss Adeline Robinson	117	0	117
Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Walker, Jr.	158	36	122
W. Witherspoon and Miss Amy Bonner	130	13	117
J. E. Faber and Miss Edith Edwards	143	21	122
L. H. Thomas and Mrs. W. B. Thomas	161	24	137

TO EXTEND THE GOLF COURS

OLD TRINITY'S FESTIVAL

Bi-Centennial of the Anniversary of Its Foundation to be Commemorated To-day.

DECORATIONS ARE BEAUTIFUL

Services Will Be Held All Week—Special Programme Arranged For—St. Paul's Chapel Will Take Part in the Celebration.

Trinity Church will be in festive array this morning, this being the bi-centennial anniversary of the foundation of Trinity Parish. In honor of the occasion a celebration has been arranged for to last all week, and it will commence this morning at 10:30 o'clock with high services. In the afternoon at 3:30 an evensong will be rendered, and special services will be held in the evening at 8 o'clock.

The church has been elaborately decorated for this celebration. About a dozen expert decorators have been at work for the past week executing the design of Frederick Wilson, the artist, under the direction of H. D. Bayne, who also has charge of the lighting and engineering. The total expenditure will reach almost $10,000.

The decorations of the altar are wholly floral, and consist of potted palms, roses, tulips, lilies, and azaleas, beautifully clustered in a huge bouquet effect. On either side of the chancel are draped together the American flag and the English Union Jack. In the folds of the flags are large medallions, representing the seal of Trinity Corporation on the left and the seal of the Society for the Preaching of the Gospel on the right. On the vaulting columns in the nave are suspended life-size figures, holding lamps, shaped like water lilies, while the nave itself will be filled with a blaze of palls and lights. Above all the pier arches, in a continuous line, are hung long satin trophy palls, made of applique and wrought with designs symbolizing the chief festivals of the Christian year.

These palls hang from beams covered with red plush and illuminated with texts from the lessons of the festivals which the palls symbolize. Along the edge of these beams runs a cresting of electric lights screened and softened by translucent white fleur de lis. At the head of each of the pillars supporting the nave, and between the trophy palls stand angels holding out in each hand a water lily, in the centre of whose petals electric lights are concealed. Fourteen of these angels in snowy white stand about the upper walls of the nave with outstretched wings.

On the clustered piers that support the roof of the nave are hung shields blazoned with the arms of the See of London, Dr. Seabury, the first American Bishop; William III. of England, Diocese of New York, the Netherlands, the Colonists, New Amsterdam, United States, Washington, Crusader Kings of Jerusalem, the Thirteen Colonies, and Queen Anne.

The bases of the large side windows are banked with flowers, while the great organ is draped with crescent garlands of bay leaves tied with ribbons of old gold. The floor of the church will be strewn with a pede cloth of bay, hemlock, and rosemary, which, when trodden upon, will diffuse a sweet odor.

St. Paul's Chapel, on Broadway, near Fulton Street, which has played an important part in the history of Trinity Church, will share in the celebration to-day. Services will be held at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and at 8 o'clock in the evening. A special musical programme will be rendered by the quartette assisted by the choir and Paul Sueret, harpist, under the direction of the organist, Leo Kofler.

Ladies' Day at the N. Y. Y. C.

The members of the New York Yacht Club had a ladies' day yesterday afternoon, and the members were kept busy receiving guests all the afternoon. The reception committee was: E. E. Chase, F. M. Cronise, J. V. S. Oddie, Lorillard Ronalds, and A. V. Jones. The clubhouse was decorated with palms and roses. Several yachting trophies were placed in the model room. Among these were the America's Cup, Prince of Wales's Gold Cup, loaned by Commodore George Gould; Colonia's Goelet Cup, loaned by Clarence A. Postley; Commodore Brown's cups given last year, the Vice Commodore's Cup, won by Quissetta, and several other prizes won last year, the Brenton Reef Cup, Defender Cup, and the Bennett Challenge Trophies.

SOCIETY NOTES.

A testimonial concert will be given at the Hotel Majestic Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery. Miss Charlotte Walker, soprano; Alfred Lockwood, pianist, and the Columbia University Glee and Banjo Clubs will assist.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons held a largely attended reception in honor of her niece, Miss Virginia Swayne, at her residence, Riverside Drive and Ninetieth Street, yesterday afternoon. The house was elaborately decorated, and a pleasant musical programme was provided.

Miss Mary French Field made her last appearance for the season in New York before an appreciative audience in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon and recited some of her father's poems in her customary effectively pathetic way. John Francis Gilder, the pianist, assisted.

The Society of New England Women was entertained by Mrs. Milis Judson yesterday afternoon at her residence, 302 West Eighty-ninth Street. Mrs. Judson was assisted in receiving by Mrs. William Gerry Slade and Mrs. George Stewart Studwell. A well-arranged programme of music was presented by Mrs. Walter G. Hall and several other artists.

Mr. and Mrs. George Clinton Batcheller entertained as guests during the Grant ceremonies, at their residence, 237 West Seventy-second Street, Col. William L. Brown and family, Major Hiram Ward Batcheller, Charles H. Webb and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton Batcheller, Louis V. Holtzmaister and family, Mrs. Hall and daughter, and Charles H. Hammond and family.

The Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will give a lawn party and reunion of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, and Daughters and Sons of the Revolution, on Saturday afternoon, May 22, at Earle Cliff, Washington Heights. The proceeds will help to swell the National fund to build the Memorial Continental Hall at Washington.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Orders of April 27, relating to Majors Eli L. Huggins, Sixth Cavalry, and Adna R. Chaffee, Ninth Cavalry, are revoked.

The leave of absence, granted to Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, Seventh Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, Third Artillery, having attained the age of sixty-two years, is retired from active service May 1.

Lieut. William D. Chitty, Third Cavalry, will be relieved from duty with the Eighth Cavalry, Fort Meade, South Dakota, and will join his troop.

Capt. William Baird, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to relieve Major Adna R. Chaffee, Ninth Cavalry, during his temporary absence from the post.

Navy.

Paymaster T. E. Cann is ordered to the Marion.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Burke is retired from April 30.

Capt. C. M. Chester, orders to command the Monadnock revoked.

Boatswain C. E. Hawkins is ordered to the New York Navy Yard May 12.

Lieut. A. N. Meyer (junior grade) is promoted to be Lieutenant from Feb. 24.

First Lieut. H. K. White is promoted to be Captain Marine Corps from Feb. 2.

Pay Clerk G. T. Southgate, appointment to Marion revoked after the settlement of accounts by the Paymaster.

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. H. Hicks, detached from Marion on relief to go home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Lieut. A. Ward, detached from the Ordnance Department, New York Navy Yard, and ordered to other duty at same yard as aide.

Plant Line.

S. S. Olivette sails from Boston every Saturday noon for Halifax, and S. S. Halifax every Tuesday noon for Halifax, Hawkesbury and Charlottetown. Boston office, 290 Washington St.—Adv.

A QUIET MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

No Disturbances in Any Part of the Continent Yesterday.

PARIS, May 1.—May Day is passing quietly throughout France. There is no general stoppage of work.

LONDON, May 1.—In this city May Day passed quietly. The Social Democratic Federation and other societies made a demonstration in Hyde Park during the afternoon. A feature of the celebration was the prominence of children, one platform in the park being occupied entirely by children and a children's choir singing "England Arise," "When the Revolution Comes," and other Socialist songs. The children also made speeches

LISBON, May 1.—The usual May Day manifestations occurred to-day, but they were all orderly.

BARCELONA, May 1.—Work proceeded as usual here to-day, May Day being but slightly observed.

BERLIN, May 1.—There were no incidents of note in the May Day celebration in Germany.

VIENNA, May 1.—The customary observations of May Day were witnessed here to-day. From forty to fifty thousand persons took part in the procession to the Prater. There were no disturbances in the provinces, and perfect order prevailed.

BUDA-PESTH, May 1.—A number of workmen here to-day attempted a May Day manifestation in the streets, in spite of the prohibition of the authorities. They were dispersed by the police.

ROME, May 1.—May Day passed off here without incident. Perfect tranquillity prevails everywhere throughout Italy.

MORE ANARCHISTS TO DIE.

Twenty-six Sentenced for the Bomb Outrage in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, May 1.—Twenty-six Anarchists, in addition to those already sentenced, have been condemned to death for complicity in the bomb outrage of June 7 last, the feast of Corpus Christi, when a dynamite bomb was thrown into the midst of a procession which was on its way to the Church of Santa Maria del Mar, killing a dozen persons outright and wounding about fifty others, some of whom have since died from the injuries received upon that occasion.

The Royal Academy Banquet.

LONDON, May 1.—At the Royal Academy banquet at the Burlington House, President Poynter acted as toastmaster. Between 300 and 400 guests were in attendance, including the Prince of Wales, who responded to a toast. The Prince and other members of the royal family, Lord Salisbury and other members of the Cabinet welcomed the new President of the Academy. Both the Prince of Wales and Lord Salisbury paid high tribute to the memories of Sir Frederick Leighton and Sir John Millais.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BUENOS AYRES, May 1.—Señor Villanueva, Minister of War and Marine, of Argentina, has resigned.

BERLIN, May 1.—Consul Kickbush of Stettin is to be married in a fortnight to a wealthy German lady.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Reichstag meets on Monday, and Count von Kanitz will question the Government on the subject of the new United States tariff.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Empress has become very thin, and her hair is quite gray. The Emperor has gained seventeen pounds during the Winter, but he looks very sallow and unhealthy.

BERLIN, May 1.—Dr. Eysner of Marburg, a writer for the Die Kritik, and Dr. Wredo, its editor, have been sentenced to nine and six months' imprisonment, respectively, for lese majestie in ridiculing Emperor William.

FRED VANDERBILT AS A JUROR.

He Is Summoned to Serve in the Dutchess County Court.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 1.—The attendance at County Court week after next will be swelled by the prospect of having a multi-millionaire as a trial juror. The name of Fred W. Vanderbilt is on the list of jurors summoned, and, unless he is excused or pays a fine, he will perform jury duty in common with the sturdy farmers of his adopted county.

Mr. Vanderbilt bought the Langdon property, at Hyde Park, several years ago, and maintains a magnificent country place there. He is having a costly mansion built, and is laying 10,000 feet of water pipe through the grounds to supply the main house and outlying cottages, stables, and other buildings with water.

BROOKLYN'S HORSE SHOW.

Final Entries That Marked the Close of the Exhibition.

The annual Horse Show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club was concluded last night. The winners at last night's exhibition were:

First Event: Judging sixteen mounted police for best-trained and best-mannered horse. Winners were Harry, brown gelding, 7 years, ridden by William Cullen; General, bay gelding, 7 years, ridden by J. P. Newcomb, and Baby, bay gelding, ridden by Charles Stoken.

Class 11. Judging horses in harness, ladies to drive. Won by Holly, driven by Miss Schwarzwaelder, and owned by A. J. Nutting.

Class 25. Judging eight saddle horses, gentlemen to ride. Won by Bismarck, ridden by Robbins B. Woodward; owned by E. T. H. Talmadge.

Class 21. Three four-in-hand park teams before dray or brake. Won by W. Gould Brokaw's team, Golden Star and Comet; driven by F. H. Ashenden.

Class 26. Judging nine saddle horses, gentlemen riders. Won by Bonaparte; ridden by W. C. Candee; owned by C. W. Seamans.

The high jump was won by Perfection, ridden by Dick Donnelly, with a jump of 6 feet 6 inches.

Class 46, judging four tandems, ladies to ride, won by G. Herbert Potter's Locke and Charm, driven by Miss W. L. Candee.

Judging four pairs harness horses—Won by Trix and Ruth, owned by E. H. Barnes.

Judging six saddle horses—Won by Headlight, owned by G. P. Fiske.

Judging three carriage horses—Won by Ralph, owned by E. H. Barnes.

THE FENCING CHAMPION.

C. G. Bothner, N. Y. A. C., Wins First in All Classes.

The final bouts in the tournament for the amateur fencing championship of the United States were contested last evening at the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street.

For the first time on record all three of the gold medals in the classes for foils, dueling swords, and sabres were won by the same person, C. G. Bothner of the New York Athletic Club. In the foil contest Mr. Bothner won by the close margin of one-third of 1 point over A. V. Z. Post of the Fencers' Club. In the dueling sword contest, also, Mr. Bothner had only 1 point the better of it over Samuel T. Shaw of the New York Athletic Club.

The total scores of the three leaders at the foils were:

Totals, (three leaders)—C. G. Bothner, New York A. C., 388 2-3; A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, 388 1-3; Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, 333.

With dueling swords Mr. Bothner scored 8 points; Mr. Shaw, second, 7 points, and Messrs. Post and Claiborne tied at 6 points each for third place. Dr. Claiborne won the place on the fence off.

The total scores with the sabres were: C. G. Bothner, New York A. C., 162½; F. Slazenger, New York A. C., 142 1-3, and John Allaire, New York Turn Verein, 128 1-3.

New Alabama Cotton Mill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 1.—A contract was let to-day for the construction of the cotton mill, to cost $500,000, to be erected at Avondale, just east of the city, to Thomson Brothers of this city. The mill will contain 1,000 looms and 32,000 spindles. Construction will begin Monday.

Brooklyn Club Anniversary.

The Brooklyn Club celebrated its thirty-second anniversary with a dinner last night. Col. William Hester presided. William C. De Witt spoke on Greater New York and John C. Hendrix followed with general remarks on the same subject.

GEN. PORTER THEIR GUEST

Members of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, Entertain the New Ambassador to France.

SILVER CUP PRESENTED HIM.

Happy Acknowledgment by the Recipient—How He Expects the Voyage to Affect Him After His Arrival in Paris.

The Montauk Club of Brooklyn last evening gave a farewell dinner to Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador from the United States to France, in its handsome clubhouse, 17 Eighth Avenue, that city. Covers were laid for about 140 persons, who were seated at four tables.

The dining-room was decorated with the colors of France and the United States and palms, and the tables with flowers. The menu card bore upon its front a photograph of Gen. Porter, raised, and an American eagle, above which floated the tricolor of France and the American flag.

Charles A. Moore, President of the Montauk Club, presided. Gen. Porter sat on his right.

Walter C. Gilson, R. A. C. Smith, and John R. Van Wormer of New York, Mayor Wurster, A. R. Johnson, R. L. Schermerhorn, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, William Berri, Frank Squier, Charles G. Street, August Kalb, J. Weymer, Charles W. Price, C. C. Knowlton, the Rev. Mark B. Taylor, Gen. James McLeer, Chief of Police McKelvey, George A. Price, Heman P. Smith, and G. S. Hammond sat at the guests' table.

At the other tables were J. M. Rider, W. A. Avis, Capt. B. T. Clayton, J. G. Dettmer, Felix Campbell, James Matthews, H. B. Delatour, Paul Calvi, L. Moody, A. F. Parrott, James Weir, John M. Conklin, J. C. McGuire, J. B. Edson, Rufus T. Griggs, the Rev. J. C. Wellwood, F. A. Thayer, John Pullman, John J. Lynes, and Ephan Allen Doty. Regrets were received from the Duc de Morny, Abner McKinley, Secretary Bliss, St. Clair McKelway, and Major J. B. Pond.

After dinner had been served, Mr. Moore, after characterizing Gen. Porter in terms of eulogy as a soldier, orator, writer, and railroad man, and praising his work in completing the Grant Monument fund, presented to him in the name of the Montauk Club a handsome parting cup of silver, about eight inches in height. On its face in raised letters is this inscription:

Horace Porter.
From
The Montauk Club.
May 1, 1897.

From parting cup,
Before you go,
To sunny lands beyond the sea,
We drink the health
Of thine and thee.

On the obverse of the cup is a photograph of Gen. Porter.

Gen. Porter was received with a tumult of applause, and spoke for some minutes, first in a jesting and then in a serious vein. He said that until he saw the hilarious scene before him he had only realized how much rejoicing was going on over the fact that he was going to leave the country. Referring to the fact that he was soon to cross "that great wet spot called the Atlantic Ocean," he said: "I expect to become so nauseated at the sight of whitecaps that later I'll become seasick looking at the heads of French nurse girls in Paris."

Gen. Porter related a number of humorous stories, and then, speaking seriously again, said he hoped that in his case the ancient joke about a man's going abroad for his country's good would prove a reality. France is making the supreme effort of the life to give at the close of this century such an international exposition as the world has never seen, and the French are anxious that this country should be fittingly represented there. They will gladly give America all the room and facilities she wants.

Gen. Porter urged upon his hearers the necessity of bringing the pressure of public opinion upon Congress to secure the necessary appropriations for a fitting representation of American goods in Paris, and also advised that competent Commissioners be appointed. He said that it was gratifying for him to know that there was work for him to do.

He returned his profound acknowledgments for his generous reception by the club and the handsome parting cup, and said farewell. At the conclusion of his speech he was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Montauk Club.

Mayor Wurster, John R. Van Wormer, and W. A. Avis also made speeches.

FATHER'S CURIOUS WILL.

A Fourteen-Year Engagement Was Practically Forced upon His Daughters Before They Could Marry.

The suit which Mrs. Charles Jugenhaft of Brooklyn is bringing to annul a provision of her father's will reveals a peculiar testamentary whim, calculated to cause no little trouble. Marks Jacobs, the father in the case, left two sons, three daughters, and a respectable amount of real estate on his death, over three years and a half ago. The sons were left unincumbered, but the daughters and the property were curiously restricted.

Mr. Jacobs had provided that if one of the girls should marry before the youngest son, Aaron, came of age, without the consent of the executors to his will, she should forfeit her share of the property, and Aaron should get it. A further proviso gave the rents from the property to the testator's widow as long as it remained intact, which would cease to be the case when one of the daughters married and the real estate was sold for the purpose of apportionment.

Aaron is only seven years old, and under the will that means an engagement of fourteen years' duration for any of the girls who accepts a proposal of marriage against the will of her brother Abraham or of Louis Bernstein, the executor, unless she goes without a dowry.

Rae, the eldest daughter, who is seventeen years old, fell in love with Mr. Jugenhaft, and Abraham, who didn't want the estate split up, frowned upon the match. If she wanted to get her inheritance, he declared, she could wait a few years till Aaron grew up. Miss Jacobs declined to do this, and promptly became Mrs. Jugenhaft. She has now made up her mind that her father's singular provision ought not to stand, and has retained Greenthal & Greenthal of 51 Chambers Street to attack the will on the ground that its marriage restrictions are opposed to public policy.

Robbed in a Chicago Saloon.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Charles Moran, a well-known horseman, part owner of the St. Louis track and proprietor of the play "The Derby Winner," went into William Beck's saloon at 14 Clark Street this afternoon, expecting to meet a man there from whom he was to buy the place. While waiting for the party eight or ten men standing about the saloon jumped upon him, beat him, and robbed him of $120 in money and $1,000 worth of jewelry. The thugs escaped, but are said to be known to the police. Beck has been arrested.

Movements of War Vessels.

The United States steamer Amphitrite will soon leave Tompkinsville for Norfolk. She is to have repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard and then go to Annapolis, where she will go in ordinary; that is, only a limited number of officers and enlisted men will remain on board. Naval cadets will use her for drill purposes. The Raleigh on May 5 will leave for St. Michaels, Azores Islands, en route to Gibraltar, to relieve the Cincinnati. The Dolphin, which is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is to be overhauled, so as to be in order should the President desire to cruise in her.

New Schedule South.

Commencing to-day, the Spring schedule of the Norfolk and Western Railway goes into effect, and the New Orleans sleeper leaves New York 5 P M. daily instead of 3:30. Direct line for Chattanooga, Memphis, and Nashville.

Excursion tickets now on sale to Tennessee Centennial at very low rates. Office, 467 Broadway.

CHILD HORSE THIEVES WED.

Boy and Girl Under Sentence Marry in an Ohio Jail Parlor

WILMINGTON, Ohio, May 1.—Irvin Shaw and Gertie Fisher, each sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for joint horse theft, were wedded in the jail parlor by Mayor Grady to-day.

Gertie's mother, of Dayton, gave her consent. Gertie is a beautiful little girl, and her husband a handsome, beardless boy.

EX-PRESIDENT OUT FOR SPORT.

Stopping at Gray Gables and Cruising Around Buzzard's Bay.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., May 1.—E. C. Benedict's yacht Oneida is at anchor off Gray Gables. Ex-President Cleveland is at his Summer home on a trip made for the purpose of preparing to spend the Summer season there, and incidentally to enjoy a few days' fishing.

With Mr. Cleveland are ex-Secretary Carlisle and ex-Postmaster General Wilson. It is expected that Joseph Jefferson, whose Summer home is near that of Mr. Cleveland, will arrive within a day or two to join the ex-President's party in their trips for sport in Buzzard's Bay.

Early this afternoon Mr. Cleveland's skipper, Bradford Wright, equipped with guns and fishing tackle, guided the party on a trip down the bay in a vapor launch from Mr. Benedict's yacht. The ex-President's sojourn at Gray Gables will be shortened should the present unpleasant weather continue.

THREE CHICAGO BANKS MOVE.

Money to the Amount of $20,000,000 Changes Its Quarters.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Three large Chicago banks moved this afternoon, and will open for business Monday forenoon in new quarters. In transferring their belongings from one building to another, these banking institutions moved $20,000,000 in money. They did it very quietly, of course, so as not to arouse the avarice of any daring robbers.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank left its old quarters on the first floor in the Rookery Building, at La Salle and Adams Streets, and moved half a block south. It will open for business Monday in its new building, which has just been built for it, and which is said to be the largest and best equipped bank building in the world. The Northern Trust Company moved into the room occupied by the Illinois Trust and Savings, in the Rookery, and the State Bank of Chicago left its old place, in the Marine Building, for the Chamber of Commerce.

A FIRE COMPANY STRIKES.

They Clean Out the Engine House of Nearly All Its Furniture.

BOSTON, May 1.—The members of the Swampscott Fire Department, twenty-five in number, left the service of the town at midnight last night. Only two of the old company remained.

The "strikers" carried with them nearly all of the furniture of the engine house, including billiard and pool tables, chairs, and even the clock, which they claimed as private property. The engine house presented a dismal appearance after the evacuation, and while the strikers were marching from the building the Selectmen were meeting in the Town Hall and mustering a new complement of men.

All of the old firemen had been in the service a number of years, and were well trained in their work, but being dissatisfied with the deposition of Chief Capon, who had been in charge eight years, they sought to resent the action of the Selectmen by refusing to serve under his successor, Chief Emmons. An arrangement was made with the Lynn officials, so that in the event of a fire the Lewis Street apparatus was to be at the disposal of the town.

WAR OVER AN INVERTED PASTER

The Count for Member of the Board of Public Works in Newark Stops.

NEWARK, N. J., May 1.—The count of the vote cast for member of the Board of Public Works came to a sudden stop today. The work to-day began with the count of the Second District of the Third Ward. Herr, Democrat, was then leading Burkhardt, Republican, by six.

A ballot which was contested on the night of the election came up. It was left to Judge Depue to decide whether this ballot should be counted. The canvass made the Monday after election gave Burkhardt 997 votes and Herr 852. The recount places the figures at 999 for Burkhardt and 850 for Herr.

The open rupture occurred over the counting of the 189th ballot of the First District of the Fourth Ward. It was Democratic, containing an inverted paster. The discussion as to whether it should be counted ended by the two Democrats, Rayner and Kalisch, stating that they would not count any more, and that Judge Depue would have to decide the matter. The Justice refused to decide the question as to how Chairman Williams should put the motion as to whether the ballot should be counted. It was then announced the recount would go on Tuesday. What will become of the ballot has not been decided.

BACK AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Return of a Man Who Was Thought to Have Been Murdered.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., May 1.—The biggest kind of a sensation was created here to-day by the unexpected appearance of James Crosby, who it was thought had been murdered thirty years ago.

When the civil war ended Crosby, who had been a dragoon, was mustered out with the rest of his regiment. He engaged in business in this town, but soon gave it up to accept a position in the New York Custom House. He remained there about a year and returned to his family one morning. He told his wife that business called him to Newburg, and he left for that place. Since then until yesterday nothing has been seen or heard of Crosby. Advertisements were inserted in the papers and rewards offered for the missing man, but no trace of him could be found. It was the generally accepted theory that he had been murdered, but no clue that would cast a gleam of light on his disappearance could be obtained.

It appears from Crosby's statements that a desire to get suddenly rich caused him to board a sailing vessel bound for Australia, and he spent several years in that country. He afterward went to South Africa and finally landed in California. He claims to have been in business in Scranton, Penn., for the past ten years, and his business cards give his address as 225 Lackawanna Avenue. Crosby's wife received her husband as one risen from the dead. He says he will build a grand residence here, and settle down for the rest of his life.

ART LOAN EXHIBITION.

Noteworthy Collection Made by the Educational Alliance.

The third annual art loan exhibition, held under the auspices of the Educational Alliance, was opened last night in Institute Hall, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The public free exhibition begins to-day at 10 A. M., and will be open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. every day for three weeks. Last night the visitors were especially invited to the "private view" with which these yearly exhibitions are begun.

The pictures that have been arranged in this collection by the efforts of the Committee on Exhibition and through the kindness of dozens of owners of private galleries form the most noteworthy exhibit of art that has yet been made by the Educational Alliance. Among the pictures on exhibition are some of the best examples of different schools that can be seen in this country.

Among those present last night were Isidor Straus, President of the Educational Alliance; Col. George E. Waring, Jr., and Police Commissioner Parker. About 200 persons attended the opening.

ELABORATE GRAND OPERA

An Incorporation Effected That Promises Rare Treats in the Future for Music Lovers.

CAPITAL IS ALL SUBSCRIBED

Lease of the Metropolitan House for Three Years to be Obtained—Unusual Powers Have Been Given to Maurice Grau.

The plans of the men who hold the immediate future of New York grand opera in their hands assumed definite form with the incorporation of the Maurice Grau Opera Company of New York City, at Albany, yesterday.

The new concern has a capital stock of $150,000, all of which has been subscribed. The Directors are Edward Lauterbach, Robert Dunlap, Roland Knoedler, Henry Dazian, Charles Frazier, Maurice Grau, and B. Franklin de Frece.

The object of the corporation, as previously announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, is to secure a lease of the Metropolitan Opera House for three years, beginning on July 1, as the present lease of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, expires June 30, and to present operas on an elaborate scale during the seasons of 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

The Board of Directors will meet to-morrow for the election of officers. Mr. Grau will be chosen President and Managing Director, and Mr. Lauterbach is slated for the Vice Presidency. The Treasurer's place is likely to fall to Charles Frazier, who is an experienced banker and Mr. Gerlitz, the present Secretary of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, will probably act in the same capacity for the new concern.

Mr. Dunlap's subscription to the capital stock is $10,000, that of Mr. Lauterbach is $5,000, Mr. Dazian's $10,000, and Mr. Frazier's $5,000. The stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House have subscribed $30,000, and will be represented by a member of the Board of Directors, in whose favor Mr. De Frece will retire. They have not yet chosen their Director, and will not do so for several days, so that his name will not be sent in at Monday's meeting as had been expected.

The new Director may be selected without the formality of a meeting of the Metropolitan stockholders.

"Mr. Grau has carte blanche to secure the best available stars for the season," said Mr. Dunlap yesterday, "his contracts being subject to the approval of the Directors."

PALMER'S REPLY TO MOSS

The Manager Says Some of His Property Is Being Wrongfully Withheld from Him.

The main defense of A. M. Palmer in the suit brought against him by Theodore Moss to recover $28,000 on promissory notes consists of counter claims, with the exception of certain denials in regard to some of the checks referred to in the complaint, Mr. Palmer claiming that the allegations as to those checks are false, as they were given without consideration, reducing the total sum alleged to be due Mr. Moss from five to six thousand dollars.

The first counter claim is substantially based on the allegation that Mr. Moss, without right or law, retained possession of a large amount of valuable property belonging to Mr. Palmer, and which he absolutely refuses to allow to be taken out of the theatre. Mr. Palmer fails to see what legal right Mr. Moss has to retain possession of all this property and allow nothing for it, when, on the other hand, he asks for every dollar he alleges to be due him from Mr. Palmer. This property is estimated by Mr. Palmer to be worth fully $15,000, and he asks that that amount be deducted from the alleged indebtedness.

Another counter-claim arises from the allegation that Mr. Moss used and occupied the theatre for his own private business, and that he never paid anything for said use and occupancy.

Still another counter-claim arises from the privileges of the cloakroom, the opera glasses, and programme, from which Mr. Moss is alleged to have derived a large benefit.

There is no allegation of partnership set up by Mr. Palmer in answer to the complaint. The allegation is simply that Palmer and Moss were jointly interested, which Mr. Palmer claims to be able to show.

When Mr. Moss was asked regarding the $15,000 worth of property that Mr. Palmer claims Mr. Moss holds, he said: "I know of no property of Mr. Palmer's except a few goods which he stored in his office. When he vacated he left them unprotected, as he did his debts."

DEATH OF W. A. STEPHENS.

Found Ill in His Office.—He Expired in a Hospital.

William A. Stephens of 127 West Fifty-eighth Street, Treasurer of the Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, ferry company, was found in a dying condition in his office, on the fifth floor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Building, 32 Nassau Street, soon after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital by the janitor, in charge of the floor, who found him, and died there.

His wife, who had been immediately notified of his condition, reached the hospital a few minutes before he died, but he never regained consciousness. It is not known how long he had been lying in his office before he was found. His death was caused by kidney trouble. He left his house in the morning, looking unusually well. The news of his sudden illness was a great shock to his wife.

Mr. Stephens was connected with the well-known Cutting family. At 10 o'clock last night no arrangements had been made for the removal of his body from the hospital.

MRS. GEORGE KEMP DEAD.

She Had Refused to Allow a Postponement of Her Son's Wedding Reception.

Mrs. George Kemp died at her residence, 720 Fifth Avenue, early yesterday morning. She was the mother of Arthur T. Kemp, whose marriage to Miss Belle Neilson was celebrated last Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, 100 Fifth Avenue. Few of Mrs. Kemp's friends were aware of her serious condition.

At the time of the wedding Mrs. Kemp's illness became alarming, and Mrs. Neilson suggested that the reception be postponed. Mrs. Kemp was unwilling, however, that any alterations should mar the wedding ceremonies as first planned, and the reception was not changed. Arthur Kemp had intended to take his bride to Lakewood and then on an extensive European trip. Instead, the young couple drove from the reception direct to Mrs. Kemp's residence and remained at the bedside of the dying woman.

Mrs. Kemp was, before her marriage, Miss Juliet Augusta Tyron, daughter of the late Francis Tyron.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles E. Butler.

Atorney Charles E. Butler, the distinguished lawyer and the founder of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, died last evening at his home, 31 East Fifty-ninth Street, after a long illness. The cause of death was general debility and old age. Mr. Butler had been unconscious since last Wednesday. He passed away surrounded by four daughters and two sons, his surviving children. Mr. Butler's wife died several years ago.

He was seventy-nine years old, and retired since Jan. 1, 1879. Mr. Butler was born in Virginia in 1818, and came to this city when quite a young man. Soon after he became associated in the law business with Jonathan Prescott Hall, who was well known in legal circles more than a generation ago. This firm was succeeded by the firm of Butler & Evarts, the senior member of which was Charles E. Butler, then but twenty-four years of age. His partner, William M. Evarts, was then about the same age. This was in 1842, and the house established by these young men became the most famous in the country before either of them retired.

In 1852 Charles P. Southmayd was taken into partnership, and the firm became Butler, Evarts & Southmayd. In 1859 Mr. Butler retired and the firm became Evarts & Southmayd. A few months later, in June, 1859, Joseph H. Choate and J. Evarts Tracy were admitted to the firm as partners.

The senior member returned to practice in 1862, and again became a member of the firm, although the firm name of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate was unchanged. Mr. Butler finally retired from practice Jan. 1, 1879, and since that time has not appeared to try cases, although his name is still found on the office doors. His son, Prescott Hall Butler, is an active member of the firm.

Mr. Butler's name was prominently associated with some of the most prominent cases of his time. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Clinch, a sister of Mrs. A. T. Stewart. His second wife was Miss Sedgewick. His six children are by his first wife. Miss Rosalie Butler, his daughter, is well known in charitable work. The family has a country residence at Stockbridge, Mass. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

George Washington Smyth.

George Washington Smyth, a well-known Buffalo lawyer, died at the home of his brother, Dr. A. L. Smyth, 205 East Nineteenth Street, Friday night. Mr. Smyth was taken with an attack of gastritis last December in Buffalo. On the day before Christmas he was obliged to give up his work, and came to this city on Christmas, and took to his bed. Lung trouble set in later on, and the complication produced his death.

Mr. Smyth was born about twenty-eight years ago in Pike County, Penn., where his parents, who were New York people, were at the time. He was brought to this city when about two years old. His education was acquired in the public schools of this city, and in the College of the City of New York, which he left before attaining his majority. He entered the brokerage establishment of J. C. Allen, in New Street, immediately afterward. Since then he has remained with Mr. Allen, and when Mr. Allen moved to Buffalo, four years ago, Mr. Smyth followed him. Mr. Smyth was unmarried. Four brothers and one sister survive him. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the home of Dr. A. L. Smyth. The burial will be in Woodlawn.

Philip W. Kaufmann.

Philip W. Kaufmann, a prominent insurance man of this city, died suddenly last Thursday evening at his residence, 103 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, of heart disease. Mr. Kaufmann was born in Cracow, Austria, sixty-one years ago, and comes of a prominent family of that city, where two of his brothers still conduct a large banking business. He came to this city forty-five years ago. He is survived by his widow, three daughters, and two sons, all of whom are at present living in Chicago. Funeral services will be held at his residence at 10:30 this morning.

Obituary Notes.

A. V. MANNING died Friday night in Trenton, N. J., after a lingering illness. He was one of the best-known and wealthiest residents of the city, and his fortune is reputed to be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. He leaves a wife and two sons. He was sixty-seven years old.

WILLIAM C. DURANT, who served as Postmaster of West Troy, N. Y., under the Administration of both Hayes and Garfield, died at his home in Watervliet yesterday from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. He was prominently connected with the stove manufacturing business in West Troy for many years.

WILLIAM G. MCAVOY, son of the late William E. McAvoy, former Surrogate of Hudson County, died of Bright's disease in Los Angeles, Cal., on Friday last. He was twenty years old. The body will be brought to Jersey City for burial by Mrs. Bessie De Witt and Miss Mary McAvoy, the only surviving relatives.

CAPT. M. D. GREALISH, Ordnance Storekeeper at the United States Arsenal at Pittsburg, Penn., died early yesterday morning of heart disease. He has been troubled for some years with the disease, and was taken ill at the Carnegie Library Thursday night. He was sixty-three years of age, and formerly lived at Rock Island, Ill. He has been connected with the Pittsburg Arsenal since 1894.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Central Park Springs offer a rare opportunity of combining a mineral water cure with exercise in the open air. The leading natural waters are kept on hand. The artificial waters of acknowledged correct composition and absolute purity—none but distilled water being used in their manufacture—are

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S.

They possess the same curative properties as natural waters, but are preferred to them on account of their uniform composition, great effervescence, and freedom from bacteria.

N. Clark, Restaurateur, 23d St., opp. 5th Av. Hotel. Receptions and Dinners served at private residences or at the above establishment.

E. & W. Pocantico, Nakodas, E. & W. Both new effects in high banded collars.

Vigor and vitality imparted by DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

MARRIED.

BABCOCK—KNEVELS.—On Wednesday, April 28, 1897, at Trinity Chapel, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, Mary A. Knevels, daughter of the late Adrian V. Knevels, to William Evelyn Babcock.

DAVISON — CHESEBROUGH. — On Wednesday, April 28, by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, at St. Bartholomew's, Marion M. Chesebrough, daughter of Robert A. Chesebrough, Esq., to G. Howard Davison of Millbrook, N. Y.

DIED.

BOGERT.—On Thursday, April 29, 1897, after a short illness, Charles Edgar, son of the late Peter J. Bogert and son-in-law of the late John S. Young.

Funeral services at his late residence, 160 West 59th St., on Sunday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BUTLER.—On Saturday, the 1st

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

Philadelphia, Louisville, and Cleveland Winners in Yesterday's Championship Games.

NEW YORKS DID NOT PLAY

Rain Prevents Games at Washington, Baltimore, and Cincinnati—Tie Between Louisville and Chicago, Each Having Five Runs.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	8	1	.889
Baltimore	7	1	.875
Cincinnati	6	1	.857
Louisville	5	1	.833
Pittsburg	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Brooklyn	3	6	.333
New York	2	5	.286
Washington	2	5	.286
Cleveland	2	5	.286
Chicago	2	6	.250
Boston	1	7	.125

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Washington—No game—Rain.
At Baltimore—No game—Rain.
At Cincinnati—No game—Wet grounds.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 5; Chicago, 5.
At St. Louis—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 3.

To-day's Games.

Chicago in Louisville.

Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 1.—Philadelphia won from Brooklyn to-day in a ten-inning game, the latter half played in the rain. The noteworthy feature of the game was the great number of men left on bases. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	1	1
Brooklyn	0	0	2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Cooley, Geier, Gillen, and Grim. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 4; off Kennedy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Grim and Hannivan. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 14. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, Geier, and Smith. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Louisville, 5; Chicago, 5.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1.—The weather was cold and unfit for ball playing to-day, and seemed to affect the Colonels considerably. They rallied in the ninth inning, however, and managed to tie the score. Umpire McDermott called the game on account of darkness at the end of the ninth inning. Attendance, 1,800. The score:

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5

Earned runs—Louisville, 3. First base on errors—Louisville, 2; Chicago, 3. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Hill, 3; off Herman, 1; off Denger, 2. Struck out—By Hill, 3; by Herman, 1; by Denger, 1. Two-base hit—Pickering. Sacrifice hits—McCreery, Decker. Stolen bases—Werden, Ryan, 2; Lange, Double plays—Rogers, Johnson, and Werden; Pfeffer, Dahlen, and Decker. Passed ball—Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—Sockalexis, the Big Medicine Man of the Indians, covered himself with glory to-day. In five times at bat he made four hits, one a three-bagger, when the bases were full. Donahue pitched splendid ball until the sixth, when an error by Bierbauer let in 2 runs. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Dowd, Hartman. Three-base hits—Turner, Sockalexis. Stolen bases—Dowd, Sockalexis, (2,) Childs, Zimmer. Double play—Hartman, Bierbauer, and McFarland. First base on balls—Off Donahue, 6; off Cuppy, 3. Wild pitch—Donahue. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE GAMES.

Hartford, 6; Newark, 5.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 1.—The game to-day between Hartford and Newark was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. The game was well contested and exciting. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Hartford	0	3	1
Newark	0	0	1

Batteries—Vickery and Roach; Johnston and Hodge.

RESULTS OF COLLEGE GAMES.

Princeton, 6; Cornell, 2.

ITHACA, May 1.—The Tigers defeated Cornell in a hard-fought contest here to-day. Each team scored in the first and fourth innings. Then the score was tied until the sixth inning, when Princeton took a batting streak. Butler and Kafer finding Bole, Cornell's twirler, for home runs. Princeton added four to her total by these home runs, and costly errors by Afield and Kingsley. Thereafter neither side scored. Wilson manifested an excellent style in the box, retiring seven Ithacans on strikes. Princeton's all-around team play was sharp and steady.

Score:

Cornell	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Princeton	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	6

Fordham, 15; Lehigh, 7.

The baseball teams from Fordham College and Lehigh University played yesterday at the Polo Grounds. The score was 7 to 0 in favor of Lehigh at the beginning of the fourth inning, when O'Connor went into the box. The Pennsylvania boys did not make a run during the next five innings, and only managed to find the ball for four scant hits. The score by innings:

Fordham	0	0	0	2	5	8	0	0	0	15
Lehigh	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

Base hits—Fordham, 15; Lehigh, 13. Errors—Fordham, 3; Lehigh, 8. Batteries—Tierney, O'Connor, and Hayes, for Fordham; Gunnon and Carmen for Lehigh.

Yale, 6; Brown, 2.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—At the Yale-Brown baseball game on the Yale field this afternoon the score remained in doubt until the last inning, being 4 to 2 when it opened. Latton took a base on balls, and Greenway followed with a home run, winning the match. Jimmy Dunn and Lander of Brown played star games. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Yale	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	6	8	3
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	7

Batteries—Greenway, Fearey, and Bartlett; Brady and Dunn.

Harvard, 14; West Point, 0.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 1.—The Harvard collegians tackled the cadets here to-day and completely overwhelmed them. The soldiers played a wretched fielding game, piling up no less than a dozen errors. They were also weak at the bat, and failed to score a single run, while the visitors slugged heavily. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
West Point	0	3	12
Harvard	14	18	3

Lafayette, 11; University of Penn., 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 1.—The baseball game between the University of Pennsylvania and Lafayette College teams to-day was called on account of rain before Pennsylvania had completed its fifth inning. The score stood: Lafayette, 11; Pennsylvania, 5.

Wesleyan, 13; Amherst, 6.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 1.—Wesleyan defeated Amherst this afternoon 13 to 6, though the visitors at times showed much more brilliant playing. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Wesleyan	13	12	2
Amherst	6	7	4

Batteries—Townsend and Haw; Bridon, Johnson, and Sullivan.

SOME OTHER GAMES.

Oritani, 13; Yale Consolidated, 3.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 1.—The Oritani Field Club easily defeated the Yale consolidated team here to-day by a score of 13 to 3. The game was marked by clean, fast fielding and good team work on the part of the Oritani Club.

Bridgeport, 13; Hillhouse, 4.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—The opening game of the Interscholastic Baseball Association of Connecticut was played at the Yale Field this morning, the Bridgeport High School and the Hillhouse High School of New Haven being the competing teams. Bridgeport won by a score of 13 to 4. The score was a tie at 4 to 4 until the ninth inning, when Bridgeport knocked out 9 runs.

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CHICKERING PIANOS

...Old Pianos of any manufacture taken in exchange and full value allowed.

Every possible advantage is secured to intending purchasers by dealing directly with the manufacturers.

Telephone.... 655 18th Street.

CHICKERING & SONS.

Queens County Wins at Golf.

The Queens County Golf Club of Glen Cove, L. I., defeated the Oakland Golf Club of Bayside yesterday on the links of the former club, in a team match of four men on a side. The home club scored 25 holes to 3 for Oakland. The scores are:

QUEENS COUNTY.	Holes.	OAKLAND.	Holes.
W. L. Hicks	0	W. J. Travis	3
H. M. Adams	0	C. McKeever	0
H. W. Maxwell	7	L. E. Embree	0
J. B. C. Tappan	12	M. Littlejohn	0
Total	25	Total	3

The usual Saturday handicap at the Queens County Club for the Pratt Cup resulted as follows:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
J. B. C. Tappan	108	18	90
F. B. Pratt	123	26	97
H. M. Adams	113	12	101
Harvey Murdock	119	18	101
W. L. Hicks	109	4	105
L. L. Browne	139	30	109
C. O. Gates	143	30	113
S. A. Jennings	136	19	117
A. L. White	142	22	120

Toler Beats the Palmetto Golfer.

Several good golf games were played on the links of the Knollwood Country Club, about two miles from White Plains, in Westchester County, yesterday. The chief attraction was a thirty-six-hole match between Harry P. Toler, amateur champion of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., and Arthur H. Fenn, champion of the Palmetto Golf Club, Aiken, S. C. It was a close match, but Toler won by the score of 5 holes and 4 to play. Beverly Ward, Jr., and H. M. Harriman played against F. S. Douglas and Charles S. Cox, the first pair winning by 3 holes and 2 to play. The young ladies of the club then had a putting match, and Miss Edith Edson won.

Ardsley Casino Golf.

The members of the Ardsley Casino, near Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson, played their first handicap golf match of the season yesterday. Walter Watson, Jr., from a handicap of 10, was the winner, with a net score of 90 strokes. The players who finished are:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Walter Watson, Jr.	100	10	90
Dr. C. Richards	103	10	93
H. M. Billings	97	4	93
F. W. Sanger	107	12	95
S. B. Brooks	104	8	96
Theron G. Strong	119	15	104
F. L. Eldridge	123	10	113

Yale Boys Beaten at Golf.

The Yale University golf team made its first appearance of the season in this vicinity yesterday, in a match with the golf team of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston. The result was disastrous for the wearers of the blue, for the Staten Island golfers outplayed them by fifteen holes, scoring 21 to 6 for Yale.

Fire Destroys Golf Club Property.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 1.—A fire last night burned the barns on the grounds of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, on the Saw Mill River Road, here. Five horses belonging to members of the club, which were in the stables, tons of hay and grain, and farming implements were lost. The origin of the fire is unknown.

STEEPLECHASE RACING.

Success of the Spring Meeting of the Meadowbrook Association on Wheatley Hills Course.

The first Spring meeting of the Meadowbrook Steeplechase Association was held yesterday afternoon, and there were some very exciting races over the picturesque Wheatley Hills. The success of the initial meeting, held last Autumn, was surpassed, not only in the matter of attendance, but also in the number and character of the entries, and the general interest in the programme.

Members of nearly every hunt team on Long Island, including many well-known New York society people, were present. A special train left Long Island City at 1 o'clock, carrying several hundred persons from this city. The attendance was swelled from other sources to fully 1,500.

The course was laid out over the top of the Wheatley Hills between the country seats of William C. Whitney and E. D. Morgan. The start and finish of each race took place on the top of a hill in the rear of Mr. Whitney's estate. Although the route was over a fair hunting country, there were difficult obstacles to be overcome by the steeplechasers, including a dozen fences, some ditches, and a bit of plowed ground before the long stretch of meadow land was reached at the finish.

Andrew Miller and Randolph M. Appleton were the judges, and E. C. La Montagne acted as starter. The stewards of the association present were August Belmont, O. W. Bird, S. V. R. Kennedy, S. Mortimer, Ralph N. Ellis, H. L. Herbert, C. A. Stevens, R. L. Stevens, F. R. Hitchcock, Perry Tiffany, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., William Jay, and W. C. Whitney. The committee in charge of the races consisted of Ralph N. Ellis, C. Albert Stevens, and O. W. Bird.

The first race, which began promptly at 2:30 o'clock, was a four-mile steeplechase for the Meadowbrook Cup, with eleven entries.

The field got away together, and made a pretty run for the first mile, when one by one the riders began to come to grief at the fences. Messrs. Hayes and Page were thrown, and badly shaken up at the fourth leap, and at the last of the run C. A. Stevens and Ralph Ellis were thrown. Jim Crack came in first, but E. W. Roby, his rider, was disqualified for having failed to round several flags in the course. R. P. Huntington's Orange Girl was declared winner, R. L. Stevens's Quadrille second, Maxwell Stevenson's Paddy third, and J. J. Dwyer's Spot fourth.

The second race, for the Queens County Cup, presented by August Belmont, was a walk-over for W. C. Hayes's hunter Trillion, all other entries having been scratched.

Four teams were entered in the race for the Hunt Cup, three of them from the Meadowbrook Hunt Club. R. L. Stevens's Moonshiner came in first, W. C. Hayes's Freezer second.

The fourth race was for the Hempstead Cup, for horses four years old and upward, over a three-mile course. This was the prettiest run of the day, the runners remaining bunched until the last fence had been cleared, when H. S. Howland's Eric proved the better sprinter, Mrs. J. E. Hadden's Sunbeam coming in next.

The fifth race was declared off, but a field was made up of hunters that had not run in any of the previous events. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg's Lady Sylvia, with H. S. Page up, won easily, W. C. Hayes landing H. P. Whitney's Rightofway in second place. H. S. Page's Warlock ran third.

Among the well-known persons present were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitney, with a party behind four splendid bays; Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hazard of the Rockaway Hunt Club, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany.

The Memphis Meeting Closed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 1.—The meeting closed to-day after nineteen days' racing—one of the most successful ever held here. The event of the day, the Peabody Handicap, was won easily by Typhoon II. Four favorites won on a fast track.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Buckvidere, 101 pounds, (Gayner,) 2 to 5, won; Sea Robber, 101, (Murphy,) 3 to 1, second; Moncreith, 96, (Morrison,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:43½. Sea Robber, 2 to 5, place. Nannie L.'s Sister and Lady Hamilton also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Tomoro, 105 pounds, (Murray,) 8 to 1, won; Nepper, 113, (Garner,) even, second; Cuba Free, 105, (Murphy,) 11 to 5, third. Time—0:51½. No place, Nepper. White Leaf, Mordecai, and Cella B. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Peabody Hotel Handicap; mile and an eighth. Typhoon II., 109 pounds, (Garner,) even, won; Macy, 103, (Murphy,) 3 to 1, second; Ulysses, 116, (Webster,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Macy, 3 to 5, place. Souffle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. Meddler, 107 pounds, (Morrison,) even, won; Lady Britannic, 93, (Songer,) 5 to 1, second; Basquil, 96, (Hirsch,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Lady Britannic, 6 to 5, place. Papa Specht, Pavan, Swifty, Pinchback, Princess Nyanza, Pete Kitchen, and King Along also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. May Thompson, 109 pounds, (Webster,) 6 to 5, won; Dan Huger, 100, (Garner,) 4 to 1, second. Trilby, 105, (Hirsch,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Dan Huger, even, place. Robert Latta, Whiff, Styx, and Frontier also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—About two miles, steeplechase. War Bonnet, 145 pounds, (C. Brown,) 3 to 2, won; Zaldivar, 152, (Johnson,) 5 to 2, second; Folly, 132, (F. Burns,) 5 to 2, third. Time—4:53. Uncle Jim also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Weather clear, track fast.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse. Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Rosormonde won, Flushington second, Castak third. Time—0:56¾. Salabar finished first, but was disqualified for fouling.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Alzan won, Spry Lark second, Two Cheers third. Time—1:17½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. San Marco won, Horatio second, Inflammator third. Time—1:42½.

FOURTH RACE.—Ingleside Stakes; value, $4,000. Four miles. Little Bob won, Mariel second, Lucretia Borgia third. Time—7:24½.

FIFTS RACE.—Handicap; hurdle. One mile and a quarter. Reddington won, Tuxedo second, Arundel third. Time—2:23½.

SIXTH RACE.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Towanda won, Truth second, Imperious third. Time—0:56½.

Hudson County Wheelmen Election.

The Hudson County Wheelmen last night installed their newly elected officers. They are: R. A. Simpson, President; C. V. Tuthill, Vice President; H. M. Storer, Secretary; F. W. Harlan, Treasurer. The Directors are E. C. Sinzer, E. Nevins, George Blakeslee, W. Schaffer, and James Ransom.

Harvard Wins at Lacrosse.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 1.—Harvard defeated the All Massachusetts team in lacrosse this afternoon by a score of 8 to 0. The playing of Ring, Burley, and Ferrin was the feature of the game.

An Uncomfortable Divorce Ruling.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 1.—A decision was given by the Supreme Court to-day that parties who secured divorces outside of Canada, and who did so with intent to return to Canada and marry again, were liable to be prosecuted for bigamy. There are some persons high in social circles here who do not feel very comfortable over this decision.

Changes in Excise Department.

ALBANY, May 1.—Excise Commissioner Lyman has permanently removed from service J. B. Van Petten of Claverack, who was appointed a special agent under a probationary appointment. J. C. McDonough of Lockport has been apointed a special agent, and Edgar J. Hazelton of New York City has been appointed a bookkeeper in the same department.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Union L.—Alabama Av. Sta. Kings Co. L.—Atlantic Av. Sta. Rapid Trans.—Howard House Sta. And Trolley Cars.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	.82
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23
Cotton, middling	.07¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Butter, Western, extra creamery	.17
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Lard, prime	4.35
Molasses, O. K. prime	.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅞
Tallow, prime	.03 3-16
Pork, mess	9.25
Beef, family	9.50
Beef, hams	21.25
Sugar, granulated	.04½
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.25
Lead	3.22½
Copper, lake ingot	11.00

CHICAGO, May 1.—Flour—Winter patents, $4.44@$4.60; straights, $4.30@$4.40; Spring specials, $4.50; Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; straights, $3.60@$3.90; bakers', $2.90@$3.25; No. 2 Spring wheat, 71¼@72¼c; No. 2 red, 87¼@90¼c; No. 2 corn, 24½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 24¼@24½c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 2 white, free on board, 22½@23¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 20@22c; No. 2 rye, 33¾c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 28@34c; No. 4, free on board, 26c; No. 1 flaxseed, 75¾@77½c; prime timothy seed, $3.10; mess, pork, per bbl, $8.50@$8.55; lard, per 100 lb, $4.10@$4.12½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.55@$4.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5½c; short clear, sides, (boxed,) 5@5½c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cutloaf, $5.39; granulated, $4.76.

COTTON.

Trading throughout the session was fairly active for a Saturday market, with the tone finally steady at a net decline of 2@4 points, and total sales of 77,600 bales. Spot market—Middling uplands, 7¾c; middling Gulf, 8c; sales were limited to 437 bales; all spinning. The Financial Chronicle reports unfavorable weather conditions for the past week in the cotton belt. Sentiment is inclined to be bullish, on the theory of exhaustion of supplies before the movement of the new crop sets in to be of any practical help, while conditions in the cotton belt point to a late and partial crop of new cotton. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.99	6.99	6.98	6.99@7.00
February	...	...	...	7.02@7.04
May	7.53	7.53	7.46	7.46@7.48
June	7.55	7.55	7.47	7.48@7.49
July	7.55	7.57	7.50	7.52
August	7.54	7.55	7.48	7.50
September	7.20	7.20	7.14	7.16@7.17
October	6.99	7.00	6.97	6.98@6.99
November	6.97	6.97	6.95	6.95@6.96
December	6.96	6.96	6.95	6.95@6.97

Quotations on middlings at Southern points were: Houston, 7½c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6¾c. Louisville, 7¾c. Galveston, 7½c; low middling, 7⅛c; good ordinary, 6¾c. Norfolk, 7¼c: low middling, 7⅛c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c. Baltimore, 7⅛c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 6¾c. Wilmington, 7⅛c; low middling, 7c. Savannah, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c. New Orleans, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7⅛c; good ordinary, 6¾c. Augusta, 7⅛c; low middling, 7½c. Mobile, 7⅜c; low middling, 7⅛c; good ordinary, 6¾c. Memphis, 7⅜c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Spot cotton moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 4,200 bales; middling uplands, 4¼d; futures steady; 1-64@2-64d advance; closed steady; 1½@2½ points net advance; January-February, 352½b; May, 412b; May-June, 411b; June-July, 410½b; July-August, 410s; August-September, 406b; September-October, 393b; October-November, 356½b; November-December, 354b; December-January, 352½b.

FUTURES.

New York prices:	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	79⅛@..	79½@..	78⅝@..	79 @..
July	77⅜@..	77⅝@..	77⅛@..	77¼@..
Sept.	74⅛@..	74⅝@..	73⅞@..	73⅝@..
Corn—				
May	29 @..	29½@..	29 @..	29 @..
July	30⅜@..	30⅝@..	30⅜@..	30⅜@..
Sept.	32⅛@..	32⅜@..	32⅛@..	32⅛@..
Oats—				
May	21⅞@..	21⅞@..	21⅞@..	21⅞@..
July	..@..	..@..	..@..	22⅜@..
Chicago prices:				
Wheat—				
May	71⅜@..	72⅝@..	71⅛@..	71¼@..
July	71⅜@..	72⅛@..	70⅝@..	70⅝@..
Sept.	..68 @..	68⅛@	66⅜@..	66⅝@..
Corn—				
May	.24 @..	24⅛@..	23⅞@..	23⅞@..
July	25⅛@..	25⅜@..	25 @..	25 @..
Sept.	26⅜@..	26⅜@..	..@..	26⅛@..
Oats—				
May	16⅝@..	17⅛@..	16⅜@..	16⅜@..
July	.18 @..	18 @..	17½@..	17⅝@..
Sept.	18⅝@..	18⅜@..	18⅛@..	18⅛@..

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Wheat opened a little easier at 77⅝c for July, ruled irregular for a time, advancing to 77⅞c, but breaking toward the close to 77¼c, with the final figure 77¼c, or ⅛@⅜c below last night's prices on all months, except May, which closed ½c net higher. After the regular closing the market displayed further activity and weakness, declining to 76⅝c for July, with a final reaction to 76⅝c, that figure being asked at 1 o'clock.

Cash trade was light, footing up only 8,000 bushels for export, all No. 1 Northern Spring, private terms; quoted at 3c over May, free on board, afloat; Duluth, 3c over May, free on board, afloat, to arrive; No. 3 hard Winter, ½c under May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 hard Winter, ½c over May, free on board, afloat, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 1.—May, 71¼c; July, 71@71½c; September, 64⅝c; No. 1 hard, 73⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c.

DULUTH, May 1.—No. 2 hard, 74⅜c; May, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73⅜c; September, 65⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 71⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—Wheat strong; No. 2 Spring, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; July, 70⅝c.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Close: May, 71¼c; June, 71⅜c; July, 70⅝c; September, 66⅞c.

Corn.

Weekly exports from both coasts were 3,657,400 bushels, according to Bradstreet's, against 4,769,000 bushels the week before. Closing prices showed ⅛@¼c net decline. Cash sales included 16,000 bushels, export, private terms, free on board, afloat; No. 2 corn quoted at 29c, in store.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Close: May, 23⅞c; July, 25c; September, 26¼c.

Oats.

Market closed easy at ⅛@¼c net decline. Total cash sales were 27,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels for export, as follows: Track and ungraded white, 17,000 bushels, 25@30c, as to quality; No. 2 white clipped, 10,000 bushels, private terms, export; No. 2, 25c, elevator; No. 3, 22c; No. 2 white oats, 27c; No. 3 white, 24c.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Close: May, 16⅝c; July, 17⅝c; September, 18⅛@18¼c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $4.20@$4.40; Spring bakers, $3.60@$3.75; Winter straights, $4.25@$4.50, and small lots of low grades within the range.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 1.—First patents, $3.90@$4.10; second patents, $3.75@$3.85; first clears, $3.20@$3.40; second clears, $2.20@$2.40.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—Market steadier; No. 2 Western quoted 36¼@36½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo opening navigation; car lot State, 39@41c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Market steady; feeding, 28c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo opening navigation, and 32@32¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 38@42c, as to quality. Rye Flour—$2.30@$2.75. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $1.70@$1.80, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 72@75c; fine yellow, 72@74c; coarse, 61@65c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 57½@65c; 100 lb, 62½@67½c; sharps, 75@77½c; rye feed, 50c; city bran, 62½@65c; oil meal, $19.50@$20; hominy chop, 52½@55c.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Close: Rye, cash and May, 33¾c; July, 34½c. Barley, cash, No. 3, 25@35c. Flax, cash, 75½c; cash, Northwestern, 77½c; May, 75½c; July, 76¼c; September, 77¼c; Timothy, May 3, $2.10. Clover-seed, $7 for May.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $9.50@$10.75. BEEF—Steady; mess, $7@$8; family, $9@$10; packet, $8@$9; extra India mess, $12@$14. BEEF HAMS—$21@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 5@5½c, from 14 to 10 lb average; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 9@9½c. TALLOW—3⅛@3 3-16c. STEARINE—Lard, 4¾c, nominal; oleo, 4¼c. LARD—4.35c, nominal; city, 3.85@3.90c; refined, South America, 5c; Continent, 4.65c; compound, city, 4@4⅛c; Western, 4½@4¼c; Brazil, kegs, 6.05c; options, 4.35c, nominal, for May.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Close—Pork—May, $8.47½@$8.50; July, $8.60. Lard—May, $4.10; July, $4.17½; September, $4.27½. Ribs—May, $4.62½; July, $4.45; September, $4.70.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 56s 3d; prime mess, 47s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, 50s; medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 28s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 27s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 25s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Spot, 21s 9d. Cheese easy; American finest white and colored, 55s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 17s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 3d.

COFFEE.

Spot market closed on a basis of 8c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and 8¼c for jobbing packages. Mild coffee quotations were: Maracaibo, common to good, 11@12c; good Cucuta, 13⅜@14¼c. Laguayra, Caracas, 12¼@13½c; Puerto Cabello, 11@12¼c. Savanilla, Bucaramauga, 14@16¼c; Bogota, 16¾@19c. Mexican, Cordova, 12@13⅜c; Oaxaca, 12½@19c. Central American, common to ordinary, 10¼@14½c; fair to good, 15@18¾c; prime to choice, 19@21c. East Indian, Interior, 24¼@25½c; fancy, 27@32c; Javas, 21½@25c; Angostura, 12@13¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	...	...	7.85@7.90
February	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.90@7.95
March	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.90@7.95
May	7.50	7.55	7.50	7.50@7.60
June	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55@7.65
July	7.60	7.60	7.55	7.60@7.65
August	7.60	7.70	7.60	7.65@7.75
September	7.70	7.75	7.70	7.70@7.75
October	...	...	...	7.70@7.80
November	...	...	...	7.75@7.85
December	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.80@7.85

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 9$800; Hamburg, ½ pfenig higher; Havre opened ¾ franc advance; total sales, 11,000 bags; January, 51.25; February, 51.50; March, 51.75; May, 49.25; June, 49.50; July, 49.75; August, 50.25; September, 50.25; October, 50.50; November, 50.75; December, 51; Rio, No. 7, 9$400.

SUGAR.

There was a sale of 2,400 tons Java, basis 96° test, at 3 3-16c, ex ship. This makes a decline of 1-16c on centrifugal sugar. Other grades were nominally unchanged, and quoted at 2⅜@2 13-16c for 89° test, muscovado, and 2½@2 9-16c for 89° test molasses sugar. London was steady, with prices fully maintained on cane; Java, 10s 6d, and fair refining, 9s; beet, next month, 10s 8½d.

HAY AND STRAW.

HAY—Prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; shipping, 55@60c; clover and clover mixed, 50@65c; salt and trash, 40@45c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@80c; short and tangled rye, 50@60c; oat, 30@35c.

WOOL.

LONDON, May 1.—A few transactions in wool were effected on American account only. The third series is fixed to open May 4, and will close on the 29th inst. The total number of bales to be offered numbers 305,500, and the average number of bales to be offered each day is placed at 13,000. The offerings next week aggregate 49,304 bales, including 19,257 bales from New South Wales, 1,700 bales from Queensland, 5,261 bales from Victoria, 3,094 bales from South Australia, 2,400 bales from Swan River, 15,042 bales from New Zealand, and 2,550 bales from Cape of Good Hope and Natal. The arrivals to date are as follows: New South Wales, 4,219 bales; Queensland, 22,578 bales; Victoria, 64,349 bales; Tasmania, 2,037 bales; South Australia, 16,611 bales; West Australia, 5,233 bales; New Zealand, 71,142 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 44,291 bales, making a total of 288,350 bales, including 93,000 bales forwarded direct. About 4,000 bales Falkland Island also arrived.

Imports for the week aggregated 18,108 bales, including New South Wales, 254 bales; New Zealand, 9,488 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2,904 bales; France, 4,391 bales; Germany, 420 bales; Antwerp, Singapore, 639 bales, and sundries, 60 bales.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@20¼c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24@24½c

MAY DAY IN THE ORANGES.

Young People Make Merry, and the House of the Good Shepherd Is Benefited.

ORANGE, N. J., May 1.—Society folk of the Oranges turned out in force this afternoon and evening to witness the May Day entertainment in Music Hall for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd, under the auspices of the Young Ladies Auxiliary connected with that institution. The orchestra section was floored over for the occasion and a large May pole, gaudy with ribbons of all colors of the rainbow, was wound and unwound, braided and unbraided, to the delight of the children.

The children who took part in these ceremonies were Miss Betty Bonedine, Miss Hilda Gerhard, Miss Maud Otis, Miss Bargaret Field, Miss Eleanor Zimmerman, Miss Dorothy Bright, Miss Elsie Morrill, Miss Louise Haimes, Charlie Yardley, Greer Coolridge, Charlie Corwin, Stanley Hillyer, Willie Bonedine, Kenneth Day, Louis Gallison, and Paul Watt.

Meanwhile pretty May Day songs were sung by the following young society folks: Miss Alice E. Johnson, Miss Harriet Spinning, Miss Gretta Fort, Miss Bertha Richards, Miss Florence Johnson, Miss Jessie Clapp, Miss Marion Sutherland, Miss Alice Coburn, Miss Ethel Matteson, Miss Ethel Jeffery, Miss Maud Sutherland, Miss Anne Bettse, Miss Florence Davis, Miss Eugene Scott, Fred Corwin, John C. Knapp, J. Pinckney Adams, George Jeffery, and Farnham Yardley.

Miss Gretta Fort, Miss Florence Davis, and Master Stanley Hillyer sang solos, and the boys' choir of Christ Episcopal Church also assisted in the singing. Miss Ella Smith was the accompanist, and John H. Richards of Newark directed the May pole dancing.

The various booths, all prettily decorated, were in charge of the young women.

TOUR OF THE POSTAL DELEGATES

To Visit Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Other Cities on a Special Train.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Committee on Arrangements for the Universal Postal Congress to-day decided to ask Congress next Monday to pass a special act making an appropriation of $50,000 for the expenditures of the Postal Congress.

It was virtually decided to take the delegates in a special train on a tour to include Pittsburg, Columbus, St. Louis, and Chicago, returning by way of Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia, some of the delegates returning to their homes directly from New York. This trip is expected to be made about the time the sessions end.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. All cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St.; William E. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, May 2, 1897, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "What Members of Ethical Culture Societies Believe." All interested are invited.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Bi-centennial celebration Sunday, May 2d. Celebration Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Te Deum and High Celebration, 10:30 A. M. Rector's Pastoral and Historical Sketch by the Vicar.
Evening Festival Service at 8 o'clock.
Von Weber's "In Constant Order Works the Lord."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday the last Sunday service this season will be held. The Rev. Dr. Gottheil will lecture on "What Constitutes True Success." Rev. Dr. Silverman will lecture on "Our Hopes for the Future." Service begins 11 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THEODORE STEWART.—The firm of THEODORE STEWART, composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be continued by GEORGE H. A. KOHLER and EUGENE HAUCK, who will sign in liquidation and pay all firm obligations.—Dated New York, May 1st, 1897.
MAXIMILIAN COOK,
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SUMMER RESORTS.

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50 MILES OF MACADAMIZED ROAD FOR CYCLING AND DRIVING.

The lessee, for many years with the Grand Union, Saratoga, and the Normandie, Washington, D. C., has taken the house for a term of years,

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Special engagements for the week, month, or season can be made on and after May 10 at the Imperial Hotel, Broadway and 32d St., New York City.

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WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
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Hotel St. Charles, Atlantic City, N. J.
Hotel Childwold, Lake Massawepie, N. Y.
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A few cottages now to rent for season of 1897. For particulars address B. F. GOODSPEED, 24-26 Vandewater St., N. Y.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.—To rent, furnished, cottage; electricity and bath; one block from ocean. J. LEWIS WEED, 41 West 25th St., New York.

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Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

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Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST?
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"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.
On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1.
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A high-class family hotel, with cuisine, service, and all appointments of high standard.
Opens June 26th, Season of 1897.
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in which hops will be held nightly, under the direction of a master of ceremonies, and other important improvements having been made, will make the SCARBORO the most attractive and up-to-date hotel at Long Branch this season.
Double rooms, $38 to $50 per week, according to location. Special rates to families for entire season.
For choice of rooms make early application at Hotel St. Lorenz, 72d St. and Lexington Av., New York.
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"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
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NEW TOURS, 1897, TO EUROPE.
Entirely New Routes. All Expenses Included. High Class parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours. All Routes. Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited. Steamships—Travel Tickets Everywhere—Railroad
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CARETAKER.—A respectable widow and son would like the care of private house during Summer; very best of references. J., Box 209 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—A respectable widow would take care of a private house for Summer; best reference. Mrs. S. O'Neill, 342 East 32d St.

Chambermaids.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO PLACE A GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen on Monday, from 11 to 12, at 55 East 25th St.

LADY GOING ABROAD WISHES A PLACE for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; lady can be seen. 40 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she will highly recommend for such a position, or as seamstress and to assist with children. For personal reference call Monday, 10 to 12, 20 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—By two respectable girls, one as first-class chambermaid, assist with washing or sewing; the other first-class laundress; best city reference. 348 West 49th St., Soden's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family going abroad wish to place their chambermaid; can understands her duties well, and exceptionally willing. Call at present employer's, 104 East 37th St., between 10 and 1.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes place for her chambermaid; has been with her two years; understands her work; also plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Lady can be seen Monday, from 9 till 3. 844 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving town would like to find a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend most highly. Call between 1 and 3 o'clock, 5 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Swedish young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. Care of Sylvin, 604 6th Av., between 35th and 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; 4 years' written and personal reference from last employer. 138 West 52d St., Florentine's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid. Call or address, for two days, at present employer's, 321 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; two years' city reference. C. K., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid in a private family; can give best city reference. B. M., 1,152 8d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl; city or country; best reference. 213 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for excellent young chambermaid; willing and competentt. 151 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; best of city references; present employer can be seen; no objection, to the country. 27 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID ALONE.—Competent. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 35 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class, by a young girl; willing to assist with washing; 3 years' city reference. 114 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at present employer's, 264 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; has the best of city reference. 248 East 35th St., (private stable.)

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress with family going to country; best references. 420 West 18th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class, by a young woman, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city or country; first-class city reference; present employer can be seen. K., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK—HOUSEMAID, &c.—By two Americans for entire work of a family; together; any distance in country; good cook; can do dairy work; excellent references; housemaid is neat, competent waitress. Call Monday, 342 6th Av., first flight, back.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; the wife as first-class cook; understands desserts and pastry very well; husband as very good butler; very well recommended by last employer; best city references. Caradec, 124 West 25th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as competent cook and good baker; in a small, private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, Monday, 906 6th Av., second floor.

COOK or LAUNDRESS—USEFUL MAN.—By a reliable Swedish American couple; wife first-class cook or laundress; man refined, useful in any way; can drive or care for invalid. Upstrom, 871 Columbus Av., Purcell's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook in a first-class family; understands plain and fancy cooking; first-class baker; city or country; best reference. 320 West 30th St., Holm's bell.

COOK—HOUSEWORKER or NURSE.—By two sisters; German; together, one as cook, the other to do housework or as nurse to children; city references; country preferred. 255 7th Av., Brooklyn, first flat.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By two girls; separate or together; one as cook, the other laundress or laundress and chambermaid; best reference; city or country. M., Box 24, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two experienced women; city or country; best city reference. M. McCabe, 263 West 19th St.

COOK.—By experienced cook; private family; understands all branches; soups, desserts, ice-cream, excellent bread, pastry baker; good city reference. Call Monday, 161 East 89th St.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced Swedish woman as cook and housekeeper in a small family; best city reference. Cook, 304 East 57th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook in a private family, and to do coarse washing; best city reference. 927 3d Av., near 56th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; one who can take chef's place; in private family; references given. D. R., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Protestant; good plain cook; excellent bread-baker; 2 years' best city reference; coarse washing; country preferred; wages, $20. J. W., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—Good; in private family; understands soups and desserts; willing to assist with washing; city or country; 3 years' reference. 745 9th Av., Lavan's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; good baker; city or country; excellent city references. A. S., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; understands ice cream, jellies, &c.; good baker; city or country; excellent reference. Call, Monday, at 335 East 32d St., one fight.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference; city or country. G. S., 107 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; one who would take chef's place; in club; city or country. G. S., 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; good city reference. B. M., Box 291, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; good references; city or country preferred. R. A., 453 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a French person as first-class cook; understands her duties; good references. M. H., 315 West 25th St., rear.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman with great experience; first-class references; wages $45. M. L., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By good cook, bread and biscuit maker; good soups; good city reference. 289 West 33d St.

COOK.—By German Protestant girl as good American cook; wages, $25; reference. 209 East 50th St.

COOK.—By an English experienced cook in a private family; country preferred; good reference. E. W., 329 3d Av.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; can be well recommended; city or country. 885 6th Av.; inquire in store.

COOK.—By good cook. 31 Washington Square, Monday, between 2 and 4 o'clock; present employer can be seen.

COOK.—By a plain cook; willing to assist with washing; can be highly recommended. Apply, at present employer's, 13 East 29th St.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook; wages $40 to $50; best city reference. 802 6th Av.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; four years' excellent city reference from last place. C., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; best city reference. 153 West 22d St., care M. Isaacs.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; city references. H. J., 162 West 32d St.

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COMPANION or MAID, speaking three languages, wishes to accompany lady or family to Europe; is a good packer, hairdresser, &c.; used to traveling; first-class references; salary not required. W. S. K., Hughsonville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day for washing, ironing, or cleaning. Advertiser, 841 East 36th St.

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CUTTER.—By a thorough cutter and fitter from leading establishment; thorough in all branches; by day, or as assistant forewoman; only fine work. Robes, 1,486 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Several years with Lord & Taylor; stylish work; reasonable. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., near 4th Av.

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DRESSMAKER.—Madame Amélie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern, London, and Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers; by the day, $2.50; at home preferred; costumes from $6 up; evening waist, $3.50; lawn dresses, $3; alterations of imported gowns, &c.; stage costumes a specialty.

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DRESSMAKER.—To make ladies' and children's organdie, dimity dresses, yachting suits, tucking; home or out; reference. 237 East 28th St., Killeride's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—A dressmaker using Taylor's system wishes few more engagements by the day; best of city reference. E. Comiskey, 324 East 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter; fit perfect velvet, silk, or cloth suits, fancy waists, tailor dresses; moderate; reference; day or home. Corbitt, 148 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent cutter and fitter; Prof. Stone's system; go out by the day; reasonable. Modes, 149 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by the day; terms, $1.50; references. 169 East 33d St., Redmond's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German; diploma; teaches kindergarten; all school branches; drawing, painting, and artistic embroidery; highest testimonials. A. D., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a refined Hanoverian; State-diploma; linguist, musician; excellent references; as governess or companion; no objection to travel. Call or write to present employer's, 2 East 68th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—As nursery governess or useful companion to lady or children by North German Protestant; eight years' experience; highest references. M. G., 397 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant governess; resident or visiting; or private lessons; well recommended. Miss S., 30 East 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—By Swiss French young lady, not speaking English, as nursery governess. Mlle. Dreyer, 25 West 74th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German lady; teaches German, English primary, kindergarten, music; first-class city references. H. K., 143 East 55th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French lady; entire charge; good sewer; personal references. Jeanne, 117 West 24th St.

Housekeepers.

BY MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, EXPERIenced in charge of number of servants, catering, marketing, shopping, for family in city and Summer residences, responsible position; A1 references. Address, by letter, Advertiser, 98 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an elderly woman as housekeeper for widower or bachelor; or first-class cook in small family; understands all kinds of cooking and pastry. Call, from 10 to 4, Monday, or address M. S. care Mrs. J. Stamberger, 330 West 56th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By competent girl as general housewerker in small private family; written and personal city references; no cards or office replies answered unless car fare paid. 246 West 101st St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By educated English woman as housekeeper, companion, or position of trust; three years' reference from last employer. E. A., 82 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent Scotch Protestant as housekeeper to widower or elderly couple; could take entire charge; a good seamstress; references. McElwen, 341 East 41st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American woman, thoroughly capable and reliable; best recommendations from present situation. Miss E. L., 319 West 51st St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant woman to do general housework, with family going to the country; good reference. 412 West 47th St.

TWO GIRLS TO DO THE WORK OF A SMALL family; would go to the country; best of city reference. 412 West 47th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good hairdresser, first-class seamstress; thoroughly understands her duties; no objection to going to Europe; personal city reference. French, Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Christian; speaks good German; handy seamstress; competent lady's maid; stylish hairdresser; good packer; good reference. T. M., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class; middle-aged; seamstress, dressmaker; experienced in all her duties; no objection to traveling; best city reference. Jeanne, Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and dressmaker; can dress hair; excellent packer; thoroughly competent in every line. 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisienne; good hairdresser, seamstress, dressmaker, and packer; accustomed to traveling; personal reference, Emelie, 251 West 24th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced and trustworthy; very capable in traveling, excellent packer; speaks several languages fluently; best references. Glover, 166 East 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to recommend her maid, who can be seen until Friday, at 707 5th Av., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; accustomed to travel; thoroughly competent; best references. C. Noble, 130 West 62d St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By competent lady's maid and seamstress. Call or address, for two days, at present employer's, 322 5th Av.

MAID or NURSE.—By reliable French-Swiss girl; wishes to give her services in exchange for passage to Europe in May, as lady's maid or nurse to children; can be seen at present employer's Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, from 10 to 11 A. M. 31 West 72d St.

MAID, &c.—By a German maid and nurse to growing children; thoroughly competent and reliable; good needlewoman; nine years best of reference. S. H. M., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By a Protestant maid, with best city reference; capable of taking care of invalid; good seamstress and packer; willing to travel. A. B., 62 West 10th St.

MAID.—By a reliable Swedish girl as maid to a lady going to Sweden, or to care for grown children; wages no consideration; city references. Reply by letter, Clason, 426 East 52d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—English; speaks French thoroughly; understands her duties; no objection to elderly lady or country. Call Monday, 10 to 12, 38 West 45th St.

MAID.—By a very respectable North German girl; assist with light chamberwork; experienced dressmaker; good packer; traveler, hairdresser; 4 years' reference. Hoeft, 1,815 Avenue A.

MAID.—By French maid; with good references; first-class packer, hairdresser, and seamstress; would like to travel. Maid, Box 201, 152 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German Protestant, to lady or child, in New York family; would like to travel; city references. Call, from 2 to 6 o'clock, Monday, 108 East 28th St.

MAID.—By a good dressmaker; can cut and fit; willing to assist with light chamberwork; country preferred. K. Carney, 457 West 35th St.

MAID.—By ladies' maid and seamstress; good hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; best city reference; wages $25. 142 East 45th St.

MAID, &c.—To lady or attend invalid; plain sewing; country preferred; references. K., 143 West 14th St.

MAID.—By first-class French dressmaker as dressmaker or maid. Care of Mme. Biette, 257 West 68th St.

MAID.—First-class; Swedish; with family going to Europe; good dressmaker. Lady's maid, 304 East 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as first-class maid and seamstress; good city references. 45 West 45th St.

MAID.—By an experienced seamstress as maid in private family. Seamstress, 554 3d Av.

Laundresses.

A LADY GOING ABROAD WISHES TO RECommend her Swedish laundress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 77 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.

Stern Bros

Ladies'
Tailoring Department
(Third Floor)

Exclusive Styles
Walking Costumes
Bicycle Suits
and
Riding Habits
Made to Order at
Exceptionally Low Prices

West 23d St.

SAILORS LIVED ON A DOG

Four More Survivors of the French Brigantine Vaillant Picked Up at Sea.

SEVENTEEN OTHERS PERISHED

Thirty Men Went Down with the Vessel—Awful Struggle for Places in the Boats and for Meat—Other Men May Be Rescued.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 1.—The French brigantine Amedee, Capt. Fortin, from St. Malo, which arrived at St. Pierre to-night, brought four more survivors of the lost brigantine Vaillant, which foundered as the result of striking an iceberg off Grand Banks on the night of April 14. These four were the only survivors of a boatload of twenty-one men who left the sinking ship in a lifeboat, seventeen having perished as a result of eposure and frost bites. The bodies of the seventeen dead men were thrown overboard.

The four survivors say they kept themselves alive by eating the flesh and drinking the blood of a dog belonging to the brigantine. This dog they took with them when they left the ship. They were absolutely without water, provisions, oars, sails, and proper clothing. They had only time to jump from their berths into the lifeboat, and no opportunity was afforded them to make even slight provision against cold and starvation.

All four of the men are very weak. Two of them will lose all of their limbs, and the other two will lose their feet as a result of the frost bites. The men related a story of a fierce struggle on board the ship for places in the boats, some thirty of the crew going down with the wreck. A somewhat similar fight occurred on board the lifeboat, the men quarreling about the division of the flesh of the dog which was killed on the morning of the third day, when four men had already perished. Three died the next day, six the next, and four the day previous to their rescue. The men were rescued at midnight on the sixth day. They were so exhausted that they found it almost impossible to shout when they saw the lights on the brigantine Amedee, which came near running them down in the darkness. The men say they saw nothing of the missing lifeboats after leaving the Vaillant, but they are of the opinion that three boat loads escaped from the wreck, besides the two already saved, which accompanied them for two days, when the Captain advised them to separate. The Captain perished on board the lifeboat. The survivors rescued from the lifeboat by the Amedee assert that none of the bodies were mutilated, and that in this case no cannibalism was attempted.

The condition of the four men previously rescued continues unchanged. The circumstances surrounding this latest rescue are such as to induce the friends of the missing members of the crew to believe that other boats may yet be picked up.

The news of the wreck of the Vaillant was brought to St. Pierre, Miquelon, on April 27 by four men, badly frozen, driven to cannibalism and finally rescued by the French barkentine Victor Eugene. The Vaillant, it was announced, was on the Grand Banks, in the region of fog and cold. The look-out suddenly saw a cloud before him which became a glistening wall. Then there was a crash, and the men felt the deck tremble beneath their feet. A scramble for the boats followed. It is known that one of the boats was swamped. When the four men were picked up by the barkentine Victor Eugene they were so weak and cold that they could scarcely lift their heads. From the first the recovery of the men rescued by the Victor Eugene has been extremely doubtful, owing to their weakened condition.

The Vaillant was a wooden brigantine of 158 tons. She was built at Shelbourne, N. S., by W. S. Kelly. Her owners were L. Coste & Co. of St. Pierre, Miquelon. She was 94 feet long, 25 feet beam, and 10 feet in depth. Her port registry was St. Malo, France. She was commanded by Capt. Pierre.

MEMORIES OF THE COUNTRY.

Aroused by a Newcomer in a Rear Yard of a Quiet Block.

During the past week some of the residents on the park slope in Brooklyn have had the memories of country life awakened at daybreak. Leafless vines and barelimbed and stunted trees in a few rear yards in a certain block suggested that warm weather would bring forth as usual buds and leaves that might delight the eye and stimulate a desire for green pastures and shady glens. But nothing else visible during the Winter indicated that the advent of a particular phase of country life would be noticeable so early in the Spring. Undoubtedly, some that have been aroused from sound sleep by the announcement of a newcomer would have had it delayed, if not deferred, for the entire season. But it is evident that they will hear the announcement daily unless a headsman appears and exterminates the existence of the announcer.

It has been difficult to locate the announcer, or at least the male of a species. One housekeeper has stretched wire netting from the ground to the pole, from fence to fence, possibly for a clothesline, and over it to the end fence, forming an inclosure that might be useful for raising chickens. The aroused sleepers have the suspicion that it has been arranged for the protection of the break-of-day announcer. Observations from the rear windows of houses near by have not determined the exact fact, on account of the height of the fences. It is possible that a large box in another yard may be the place of confinement.

Wherever the coop may be, it can be said that a rear yard in a quiet block is not the place for a full-throated, country-bred rooster, and that some persons prefer not to have memories of barnyards revived before 6 o'clock every morning in the city. To a local newspaper a nervous mother sent this complaint on the subject:

Is there no redress for us poor, nervous mothers and invalids from those selfish neighbors who insist on keeping dogs and roosters in such close quarters as in our cities, hastening us to our graves with their hideous yells, when, after being up all night with sick children, trying to save their lives, which are more valuable than these brutes, and in the morning trying to catch a nap, we are disturbed with these animals? These bachelors and old maids that have nothing else to do, wasting their time, heaven pity them, ought to be put in the penitentiary. "Oh, where shall rest be found?"

One of these days an aroused sleeper may with a hatchet—but that may be another story.

Shallow Oil Well a Marvel.

BOLIVAR, N. Y., May 1.—Oil was struck to-day at a depth of ninety-six feet in a well that was drilled by Labar & Lezler on the Fountain farm, two miles north of here. The well pumped yesterday at the rate of 100 barrels per day, without having been shot. This shallow well is regarded as a marvel, the average depth in the Allegany field being 920 feet.

Stern Bros.

Will offer to-morrow
Their Entire Stock
of
High Class Novelties
in
Dress Goods
at 98c, $1.23, $1.58 $1.95 yd.

Heretofore sold from
$1.75 to $5.00

West 23d St.

NAVAL ACADEMY ATHLETICS.

Cadets Training for the Annual Meet —New Sewers and Fire Plugs.

ANNAPOLIS, May 1.—The Naval Academy every afternoon from 5:30 to 7 is a scene of interesting activity with the large preparation to make the annual meet on May 8 a decided success. The Superintendent of the academy, Capt. Cooper, wisely forbade any cadet from taking part in the meet unless he had had three weeks' previous training. This has a twofold benefit. It protects the health of the athletes and the records of the academy. No one is capable without danger of serious injury to undertake severe physical strain without previous training, and the want of preparation will lower the records that the cadets could make. Between putting shot, jumping, and racing, the fields of the academy are now most inviting to lovers of manly sport.

The sewerage work will be completed next week. This has been done in one month. Thirty-five hands were employed, and three miles and a half of pipe were laid. The pipe in the new-made ground was laid on piles, and the system takes up the entire sewerage of the yard, and deposits it in tide water near the Santee. The deepest cut was eight feet, and the shallowest four feet.

The next improvement contemplated in the grounds of the academy is the division of the institutions into three fire sections. For each section there will be a plug ten inches in diameter, fed by a stream of twenty-two inches. When a fire occurs in one section, the water in the other two sections may be cut off, and the whole stream forced in the plug that feeds the hose playing on the fire. This stream of twenty-two inches will be fed by a pump capable of furnishing 3,000 gallons of water in a minute, and will be able to throw four streams over any house in the academy. The water is drawn from the Severn by steam engines that run day and night. With this powerful, heavy stream reduced to a two-and-a-half-inch nozzle, it "would be able to tear down any building in the academy." The naval cadets are expert firemen, and now handle hose and engines in a skillful manner, and with the proposed improvements in the fire system, the possibility of serious fire is well-nigh eliminated. The cadets had a fire drill on Thursday, the armory being the scene of a supposed fire.

BUILDING STRIKE IN NEWARK.

Demand for Nine Hours' Pay for Eight Hours' Work Refused by the Bosses.

NEWARK, May 1.—In accordance with the notice served on the bosses, that if nine hours' pay was not granted for eight hours' work, beginning to-day, about 250 union plumbers, steamfitters, and gasfitters went on strike this morning. It is expected that the painters will not go to work on Monday morning. If non-union men are employed, it is said that all the building trades will stand together, and that a strike will be declared in all branches. The carpenters and lathers have won their demand, the bricklayers and masons receive the same pay as last year, and it is said that 200 tinsmiths will go out Monday. The bosses met last night, and decided not to grant the increase.

A general strike of the painters is on in Orange. Two hundred and fifty men are out. Their demand for a full day's wages for eight hours' work was refused, and they quit work this morning. A meeting of the unions will be held to-morrow, and a sympathy strike may be decided upon, which will affect several thousand men.

TRIAL FOR THREE OFFICERS.

Result of Capt. Romeyn's Court-Martial at Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 1.—The order from headquarters commanding an indefinite sitting of the present court-martial convened to try Capt. Romeyn for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, together with the sensational developments of to-day's hearing, have given rise to the belief that three other trials will result, as follows:

Capt. Romeyn, to be retried under the same charge for speaking of Lieut. Bamford's relations to Mrs. O'Brien.

Lieut. O'Brien, for alleged misconduct and drunkenness while in Japan as the representative of the United States during the Chinese-Japan war.

Lieut. Bamford, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Capt. Carter, Bamford's commanding officer, testified that Bamford acknowledged to him his engagement to Miss Romeyn, but said he had broken it off. Afterward, seeing a denial in a newspaper reported to come from Bamford, he asked him about it. Bamford said "Yes," he had said so. He subsequently denied that he had acknowledged it to Carter. He denied to Carter that he had made this last statement, whereupon Carter told him that he was a liar, and ordered him out of the room.

Capt. Carter testified to all these things on the stand to-day. The hearing was very sensational.

Rutgers Treasurer Robbed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 1.—John E. Elmendorf, Treasurer of Rutgers College, last night placed $101 belonging to the college in the tin box of his safe, and this morning the money was gone. Thieves had entered the office during the night, and opened the old-fashioned safe without any trouble. They left behind them a quantity of dynamite and a jimmy. The theft, it is thought, was committed by the same gang which has been operating in this and near-by places lately. The houses of John Detting and Charles Keogel, in Woodbridge, were also entered last night, and considerable plunder secured.

During the sixty-two years that DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been used in the treatment of Pulmonary disorders, the percentage of cures has largely increased. Undeniably, IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—Adv.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Ladies'
Spring Woolens.

Plain Faced Cloths,
Fancy Homespuns,
Mixed and Plain Meltons,
Venetians, Tweeds.

WHITE AND BLUE SERGE
for Yachting and Seaside Wear.

GOLF AND BICYCLE CLOTHS,
Plaid Backs.

Coverts and Whip Cords.

Broadway & 19th st.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Intending Furniture buyers owe it to themselves to examine our incomparable stock and note our plainly-marked moderate prices before making their selection, even if only requiring a single article.

Lines for Summer Furnishing embrace

ENAMELED BEDROOM SUITES in all the various tints and decorations.

BEDROOM SUITES, in Birds-eye Maple, Birch, Oak and Mahogany.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS in all the new patterns and styles, single, double and twin, from $18.50 to $500.00.

ENAMELED IRON BEDSTEADS, with brass trimmings; all sizes and prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

FIRST LESSON IN POLITICS

Women Received It in a Manner as Unexpected as It Was Thorough.

OLD METHODS DENOUNCED

John Brooks Leavitt Scored the Republican Organization, Which He Said Is in the Hands of the Bosses.

A meeting of women was held last night in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, at the home of Mrs. N. M. Butler, 119 East Thirtieth Street, for the purpose of forming an organization to study political methods. The women learned a good deal more at the first lesson than they expected, and one of the speakers succeeded in doing a good piece of electioneering for the Citizens' Union and non-partisan movements in politics.

There is one organization of women already in existence, similar to the one which was founded last night. It is in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, and is under the wing of the League for Political Education. It is the intention of the league to start similar organizations in each Assembly District.

Mrs. Butler had invited Senator Pavey, John Brooks Leavitt, Assemblyman Murphy, and Alderman Ware to attend last night's meeting, and make addresses. They all accepted. Senator Pavey spoke first. He described the method of enrollment for the Republican primaries, showing how representation in the party conventions depended upon the number of names in each election district enrolled upon a book. The book, he said, was usually kept by an officer in the district organization, and sometimes it was kept concealed from undesirable inspection.

"It is a defect in the machine," said he, "that the best men do not enroll, and thus the better districts lack representation. If every woman who has a man under her influence would force, encourage, cajole, or drive that man to put his name upon the Republican enrollment book we should have a better Government."

Addresses followed by Assemblyman Murphy, Alderman Ware, and James R. Sheffield, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners. Then Mr. Leavitt was heard from in a way which had not been expected.

"Do not use your influence," he exclaimed, "to have your husbands, fathers, brothers, and sweethearts enroll their names upon the Republican lists. The system of primaries is all wrong; it is a failure."

To prove it, Mr. Leavitt read a condemnation of inexpedient methods adopted by the Republican organization. The paper was signed by Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Horace Porter, and a score of others.

"They are the chivalry of the Republican Party," said Mr. Leavitt. "The old idea that the Republican organization is the only thing that can oppose Tammany is destroyed forever. It is a thing has been done to purify the organization; it is still in control of the bosses. We cannot hope to get any good from it. I urge you to use all your influence to prevent your friends from enrolling in the primaries, so that they may not be in the power of a system that depends upon a book which, as has been acknowledged, is often kept out of sight. Let the candidates be chosen for their value, not for their politics. This Fall the convention will probably be held about the last week in September. The Republican Party leaders will put pressure upon the Republicans in the Citizens' Union to cleave to the old system. Do not let them enroll."

Senator Pavey had left the room after his speech, but Alderman Ware had been watching the enthusiasm of the women over the last address. He asked permission to reply.

"Isn't the City Government we have a good Government, and wasn't it elected by the City of New York and the Republican Party?" he asked.

"Mayor Strong's administration has been successful when it has followed non-partisan methods and a failure when it has not," replied Mr. Leavitt.

Alderman Ware sat down and had no more to say. An adjournment was then had. Among the women present were:

Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. John B. Pine, Mrs. John E. Milholland, Mrs. John B. Leavitt, Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, Mrs. E. S. Mead, Mrs. P. H. Murphy, and Miss Sewell of Boston.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Millinery Department.

New Importations of choice styles of Dress and Carriage Hats——latest ideas from Paris.

Also showing a large and select collection of Dress and Suit Hats of our own make, which we have marked at extremely low prices.

Our Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hat Department is now removed to Second Floor, where, with increased space, our assortment of DRESS and SCHOOL HATS is increased fourfold.

Untrimmed Hats.

Over 5,000 dozen Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Straw Hats, representing the latest styles of the leading makers of Europe and America.

SAILOR HATS.

We have now on sale our regular stock of Ladies' Sailor Hats, all made expressly for us by men's hatters.

Cannot be purchased elsewhere except from regular men's retail hat stores, where they will be found at a great advance on our prices.

WALKING and BICYCLE HATS.

Largest collection of Ladies' Walking and Bicycle Hats to be found in this country, representing many styles exclusive with us.

Received last week from Paris a few choice styles of Trimmed Bicycle Hats which will be found on sale in our regular Trimmed Hat Department.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

Just opened a large importation of new Flowers, containing styles that are now so very scarce, and many of which cannot be found elsewhere.

Also new styles of Wings, Birds, Quills, Aigrettes, and a large assortment of Ostrich goods.

Waists and House Gowns.

Reduction Sale of
French Costume Waists

The stock being replete with every model of note produced in Paris this season, and augmented by many exclusive specialties, makes this reduction sale unusually attractive.

Models from Paquin, Doucet, &c.,
39.00, 49.00, 75.00
Former prices $69.00 to $198.00

Imported Chiffon Bodices, Taffeta Silk lining..... 15.00

Models from our own workrooms, made of fancy silks and Foulard Plaids, evening and street shades..... 11.98

Costume Waists made of rich silks suitable for street dresses.. 7.50

Silk Shirt Waists
In Indias and Foulards... 2.49
In Shot Taffetas..... 3.98

Shirt Waists
In Imported Lawns..... 1.39
In Organdies and Linens.. 98c.
In Irish Lawns..... 39c.

Imported Tea Gowns... 39.00
Imported House Dresses.. 49.00
Hand-embroidered Batiste
Imported Lawn Wrappers.. 15.00

DOMESTIC HOUSE GOWNS
Of India Silk..... 12.50
Richly trimmed and silk lined.
Of Crepon and Cashmere.. 5.98
Of Challie, lace trimmed.. 3.98

White Lawn Wrappers
With Embroidery... 2.75
With Tucked Yokes... 1.49
Fancy Colored Lawns. 98c.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

The Judic Corset.
Models to suit all figures.
High, low, medium, or extreme.

Each model distinctive, and will prove a most efficient aid in producing perfect fitting garments.

We particularly recommend the bias cut known as the

JUDIC A.

It gives length from shoulder to bust; springs beautifully over the hips, and is indispensable for the fitting of costumes as worn this season.

Every pair of Judic Corsets guaranteed.

The Pacra Corset,
New French Model.
Low bust; short-hip.
Long waist; hand made.
Coutil; white, black and colors.
At 2.98
Owned by us exclusively.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

MONTREAL'S RACE TROUBLES.

Bad Feeling Has Been Engendered Between the English and French Over an Order of Nurses.

MONTREAL, April 24.—The continually recurring friction between the English and French-Canadian elements of Canada's population, one phase of which was supposed to have been eliminated by Mr. Laurier's school settlement, has broken out again in another direction. The cause of the new trouble is a proposal which had its origin with her Excellency, Lady Aberdeen, and the Executive Committee of the National Council of Women, looking to the foundation of a Victorian Order of Nurses, as a national tribute to commemorate the diamond jubilee year of her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

On Thursday afternoon last Lady Aberdeen addressed a meeting of Montreal ladies and gentlemen in the board of Trade Building, in this city, summoned at her special request, at which she explained in detail the general scope and nature of the proposed scheme. Although Montreal's French-Canadian population exceeds 200,000, being about double that of the English-speaking, not a single representative of that nationality took part in the meeting, and only an odd two or three were noticed in the whole room. These came only out of curiosity to see what would be said.

The reason for French opposition to the proposal to found a "Victorian Order of Nurses," on the plan suggested, was stated by one of the speakers at Thursday's meeting. Dr. Roddick, M. P., who moved the adoption of the resolutions of indorsement of the project, referring to the fact that it was necessary to raise at least $1,000,000 to carry out the scheme with success, said it was useless to deny that French-Canadian co-operation could not be counted upon. That section of the population of the country already had their nurses in their nuns, and they looked with decided disfavor on the proposal to establish a national order of nurses not of the Roman Catholic faith. On the same principle that they refused to receive their education in schools presided over by teachers who were not Catholics, they now refused to receive medical care from nurses who were not Catholics. The plan, therefore, if carried out, would not be a national tribute, but only an English and Protestant one.

Some of the chief objects of the order, as proposed, will be: To provide skilled nurses in sparsely settled and outlying country districts; to provide skilled nurses to attend the sick poor in their own homes in cities; to provide skilled nurses to attend cases in cities at fixed charges, for persons of small incomes, the charges being paid to the funds of the order; to provide small lying-in rooms or wards in cottage hospitals or homes, and to prepare trained nurses thoroughly qualified to carry out these objects.

In urging the great necessity of some such order of nurses in Canada, Lady Aberdeen laid particular stress on the fact that at present the service of a trained nurse in this country is available only to people of considerable means.

Mrs. Carter's Suicide.

Mrs. Grace M. Carter, who committed suicide at the Bellwood Hotel, on Third Avenue, Friday night, has been identified as the daughter of Silas Cooke, a farmer, residing near Moodus, Conn. She entered the hotel with a man, who registered as Ben Hall of Brooklyn. Mrs. Carter had instituted divorce proceedings against her husband on the ground of desertion. Her father claimed the body at the Morgue last night, and will remove it to Moodus for burial.

NATIONAL GUARD'S NEEDS.

Col. Hall and Capt. Burbank Report to the War Department on the New York Militia.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—The combined report of Col. Robert H. Hall, United States Army, and Capt. James B. Burbank, United States Army, to the War Department of the United States, on the condition of the National Guard in this State, was made public to-day. Capt. Burbank is detailed by the War Department to observe the workings of the State Militia, and is stationed at the Adjutant General's office. Col. Hall is detailed also by the War Department, but is only on duty at the State Camp. Referring to the camp of last Summer, Col. Hall says that the personnel of the State troops is generally excellent. While the troops, he says, were fortunate in having several capable drill Inspectors, there was a noticeable defect in every organization in sufficient instruction in the school of soldiery. The rudimentary drill practice had been so generally neglected that much valuable time was lost in teaching in camp what should have been thoroughly acquired at the home stations. This seems particularly unfortunate, says Col. Hall, when there is such a general intelligence and ambition to improve among the men. He continues by saying that guard duty was never performed with absolute perfection. Neither the officers, non-commissioned officers, nor sentinels in this line of work were well instructed. He concludes by stating that if a company of regular troops were kept in camp during the entire season, the State troops would be given an object lesson by which they would surely profit. Capt. Burbank, after discussing the organization of the Guard and setting forth the fact that there are 550,000 men in this State liable for military duty, says: "Under the strongest limitations as to time employed, the amount of work performed by the Guard is worthy of strong approval, and the zeal and intelligence thrown into the discharge of all military duties can but evoke admiration from those brought into immediate contact with the Guard. One emphatic want in the routine of yearly work is evident, that is, some field of action for staff officers and the opportunity, which they ardently desire, to learn and practice those onerous and important functions which so suddenly fall on them when necessity calls the Guard to duty. However, this want is profoundly appreciated, and the fact of its appreciation is sound proof that the remedy will soon follow."

Women's Improvement Club.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 1.—The Town Improvement Society, having for its object co-operation with the town committee in the enforcement of existing laws and an endeavor to secure additional needed legislation, and in the aiding of all efforts to improve and beautify the town in its moral, sanitary, and artistic aspects, has been organized by the following prominent women of Summit:

Mrs. L. Skidmore, Miss J. Mathews, Mrs. Deming, Mrs. Coggeshall, Mrs. Hodenpyl, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. L. Grant, Mrs. Schwartz, Mrs. Larned, Mrs. Theodore Littell, Mrs. W. Day, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Twombly, Mrs. Darrow, Mrs. De Forest, Mrs. C. Day, Mrs. Bard, Mrs. Eggers, Mrs. S. C. Williams, Mrs. Rubsamen, Miss Rick, Mrs. Libby, Mrs. King, Mrs. E. Chamberlin, Mrs. A. A. Taylor, Mrs. Munger, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Hicks, and Mrs. R. Franklin.

Daniell & Sons.

We shall offer MONDAY MORNING some beautiful designs and colorings in

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Many of these goods are entirely new and confined exclusively to this house.

SILKS.

Manufacturers' samples, Loom Ends and Remnants, this season's production. Lengths from 2 to 15 yards, including

FANCY TAFFETAS, PRINTED FOULARDS, PLAIDS & CHECKS, EVENING BROCADES, WASH SILKS, INDIAS, &c.

In all nearly 5,000 lengths. Many very fine goods among them. They are marked at prices that will distribute them in twenty-four hours. A great many desirable Black Silk Remnants are in this lot.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, (Specials.)

75 pieces All-Wool Cheviots, 50 inches wide, worth 75c., at ... 58c. yd.

75 pieces All-Wool Beige, 46 inches wide, worth 75c., at ... 58c. yd.

Our celebrated Storm Serges, guaranteed not to slip and fast colors. Brown, Black, and Navy in two shades.

44-inch ... 48c. yd. | 50-inch ... 55c. yd.
50-inch ... 75c. yd. | 52-inch ... 85c. yd.
54-inch, EXTRA QUALITY ... 98c. yd.

EMBROIDERIES.

2,000 yards open work, Swiss edging, 5 to 7 inches wide ... 12½c. yd.
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WHITE GOODS.

40-inch Lawn ... 12½c. yd.
31-inch Pin Dot Swiss ... 19c. and 23c. yd.
42-inch Black and White Dot ... 39c. and 50c. yd.
42-inch Silk Spot Grenadine ... 55c. yd.
White Organdies, Persian Lawn, Dimities, Batistes, &c.

BROADWAY—8TH 9TH STS.

NEW BEDFORD MILL CRASH

Receivers Appointed in Boston for the Corporations of Which Howland Was Treasurer.

NO TRACE OF MISSING MAN

Edward S. Taber, Thomas B. Tripp, and Morgan Rotch, the Receivers Required to Furnish a Bond for $20,000 Each—False Rumor About Howland.

BOSTON, May 1.—Edward S. Taber, Thomas B. Tripp, and Morgan Rotch were appointed receivers of the Rotch Spinning Corporation, the Howland Mills Corporation, and the New Bedford Manufacturing Company, all of New Bedford, by Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court to-day.

The corporations became embarrassed by reason of the alleged crookedness of their Treasurer, William D. Howland, who has been missing from New Bedford for several days.

The suits for the appointment of the receivers were brought by John M. Richmond and Henry L. Tiffany, cotton brokers of Providence, R. I.

All the creditors agreed upon the receivers appointed by the court, and the New Bedford banks, who are large creditors of these embarrassed mills, also, were favorable to them.

The court ordered each of the receivers to furnish a bond with sufficient surety in $25,000 for each mill.

The plaintiffs are creditors of the New Bedford Manufacturing Company for $5,124, of the Rotch Spinning Corporation for $2,083, of the Howland Mills Corporation for $3,780.

They based their bills for the receivers on the ground of the insolvency of the corporations, the indebtedness of each exceeding its capital stock of $500,000, and the dishonor of their notes held by New Bedford banks at maturity. The amount of the Rotch Company's mills notes which were dishonored was $50,000, that of the New Bedford Company $30,000, and that of the Howland Company, $45,000.

The receivers are all residents of New Bedford. Mr. Taber is President of the First National Bank of New Bedford and Treasurer of the Morse Twist Drill Machine Company; Mr. Tripp is a Director in two of the involved corporations, a Director in the First National Bank, and the leading real estate dealer of New Bedford, and Mr. Rotch is the President of the three involved companies, and a Director in the National Bank of Commerce of that place. The receivers are allowed to carry on the business of the corporations.

A rumor was received from Brighton, Mass., that a strange man had been seen loitering around the town, and that he was unable to tell anything about himself except that he came from New Bedford. He was taken to a sanitarium conducted by a Dr. Hill, according to the report, and was supposed to be the missing treasurer, Howland.

Inquiries were made of the police in Brighton, Brookline, and Arlington, but no corroboration of the dispatch concerning Howland could be secured. At Brighton it was stated that no strange man had been found wandering on the streets, and no one detained who answered the description of Howland.

There is no sanitarium conducted by a Dr. Hill in Brighton, but Laurel Wood, in Newton, is managed by a physician of that name. Telephonic inquiry at that place resulted in the statement that Mr. Howland was not there, and that no strange man had been brought to the place. The same report was made at a sanitarium in Arlington.

SURVEYOR ACCUSED OF LARCENY

Had a Valuable Map Belonging to a Prosecuting Attorney.

CRANFORD, N. J., May 1.—Justice of the Peace Wendel last evening held Surveyor William L. Lansley to the Grand Jury in $200 bonds on complaint of Charles A. Trimble, a young lawyer of Elizabeth.

The lawyer had the surveyor arrested on the charge that he had stolen a valuable map of the City of Elizabeth, of which only a few copies are now in existence.

The map, Trimble alleged, was in his office shortly before he missed it. He finally traced it to Lansley's office. It turned out in the taking of the testimony that the map really belonged to the Prosecutor of Union County, Frederick C. Marsh, and had been stolen out of his office many years ago. Trimble claimed it came into the possession of his uncle, as an heir of Gen. Fay, among whose effects it had been found. On examining the map, it was discovered that Prosecutor Marsh's name had been written on it as owner, but had been afterward scratched off. This Trimble admitted doing, but not, he claimed, with intent to deceive.

Justice Wendel settled the controversy by holding Surveyor Lansley for larceny to await the Grand Jury's action. The Justice then took the map to Elizabeth and turned it over to Prosecutor Marsh, who at once recognized it as his property.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

WATERS PIANOS

We now offer our new style Waters Upright Piano for $225 cash, or $250 on instalments; only $10 down and $7 monthly until paid.

These are the famous new WATERS Uprights, the best and most durable pianos made. 7 1-3 octaves, 3-stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, finest ivory keys, three pedals, and rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality. Warranted six years.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

Also, second-hand pianos, from $100 upward; payments only $5 monthly. BARGAINS.

Don't fail to call or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

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134 FIFTH AVE., near 18th St.

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Venetian Liniment.

UNEXCELLED

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, etc.

See thousands of certificates at the depot, 40 Murray Street, N. Y., attesting to its wonderful curative properties. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

YOUNG HUSBAND'S WOES.

He Is Languishing in Jail, as His Wife's Parents Say She Is Under Age.

When a man takes a wife with the expectation of doing his whole duty as an exemplary husband it seems rather hard that he should be obliged to pass the first days of the honeymoon in the Essex Market Jail, while his young wife is in charge of the Gerry Society. Isaac Goldstein, who lacks a few weeks of being twenty-two years old, was married to Ida Greenberg of 42 Allen Street on Tuesday by Alderman Schilling at the City Hall. The trouble is that Miss Greenberg's parents claim that she is not yet fifteen years of age, and, accordingly, they had Goldstein arrested for abduction.

Goldstein has been arrested before, and served a term of eleven months for a minor offense, but otherwise he is a decent young fellow. His wife is a handsome brunette, and certainly appears to be much older than her parents claim. She looks to be eighteen years of age, at least. The serious part of the charge against Goldstein is the statement of Detective Cohen, who made the arrest, that the young man was in the habit of associating with young girls and leading them into bad company. Goldstein emphatically disclaims this.

The young man has friends, outside of his immediate family, who have interested themselves in his case, and will probably succeed in obtaining his release to-morrow

Missouri Lead Mines Sold.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The Lamotte Lead-Mining Plain, in Southeast Missouri, has been transferred by R. Hazzard of New York to S. P. Leathe of this city, for a cash consideration of $300,000. The mine is situated in St. Francis and Madison Counties, and covers several hundred acres. It is the intention of the purchaser to work the property on a more extensive scale, and the present force of 300 men will be nearly doubled. That lead region is pronounced one of the most profitable in America.

Brigands Rob a Mexican Mule Train.

AMECA, Mexico, May 1.—The brigands who murdered and robbed Edward Callaghan and J. E. Klein a few days ago attacked a mule train loaded with valuable merchandise, on its way here from Guadelajara. The muleteers and armed guards were securely bound, and the bandits drove the mules into the mountains with the merchandise. A large force of troops and rurales is scouring the country for the bandits. They will all be shot as soon as captured.

Sunday
May 2-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-24

Stern Bros.

To-morrow, Monday
Special Sale of
Ladies'
Underwear
Night Robes
57c, 85c, 98c
Drawers
32c, 45c, 63c
White and Colored Lawn
Corset Covers
39c, 48c, 65c
Muslin and Colored Lawn
Skirts
63c, 98c, $1.25
Bicycle Bloomers
Linen 98c China Silk $3.25
Also
Infants'
Long Slips
and Dresses
at 48c, 63c, 95c
West 23d St.

KING SOLOMON WAS RIGHT

The Thrift of the Ants Completely Proved by Investigations Carried Out on the Texas Plains.

ANTS THAT HARVEST SEEDS

Way in Which the Industrious Agriculturists Carry On Their Work, Store Their Granaries, and Dispose of the Chaff of Their Harvest.

The Rev. Henry C. McCook, Vice President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and one of the first authorities in the world upon the subject of ants, recently delivered a lecture at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, from which the following excerpts are taken:

Solomon said: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise; which having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the Summer and gathereth her food in the harvest."

That belief in the ant's prudence obtained in the judgment of most men for 2,000 years and more. At the latter part of the last century it was questioned by an English naturalist, who had made investigations on the ants of England; and because there were no ants in England that harvested, he announced that Solomon had made a mistake.

Dr. Gideon Linsicum of Texas made observations regarding the stinging ants, afterward called the agricultural ants. He believed they were harvesters, and sent some of his papers to the Academy of Natural Sciences. He made some communication to Charles Darwin, and Darwin printed an abstract, but with a kind of interrogation point, as though he was a little doubtful. These papers were put in my hands by Dr. Cresson, the first hymenopterist in the world to-day.

I organized an expedition and went to Texas, making disclosures which fully confirmed the reports of Dr. Linsicum and vindicated the credit of Solomon.

I made my camp beyond Austin, upon the hills of Colorado Creek, and found myself in the midst of a great number of ant nests, or ant hills. They are characterized by a great, level plaza, or courtyard, of a circular or oval shape, standing sometimes in the midst of the rank plant growth of Texas, and sometimes from 11 to 15 feet in diameter. There was usually one, scarcely ever more than two, gates in the centre, which were openings that ran down into the formicary. Five or six roads branched out from this centre for a great distance, at least as far as sixty feet, 6 inches wide at the mouth, and narrowing down to 2 or 1½ inches, and that again gradually narrowed as they got out into the tall grass that lay beyond the plaza. These roads branched out into what I called their harvest fields, and were kept entirely clean. The highway department of these magnificent republics of the emmet sort is in very much better condition than our own departments. You would not see a lot of dirt lying on their streets as we see on all occasions here. The ants know that a good, clean, hard road is one of the necessities of life.

Of course, as the nest increases, and as the necessities of the formicary require, they must enlarge their plaza. As they enlarge their boundaries they have got to make their attack upon this grass that grows all around and they attack it and cut it down, "laying the axe to the root of the tree."

While one ant is cutting the grass at the root with his mandibles or jaws, sawing and pinching and pulling and swaying and cutting—twisting, too—another ant has got up to the end of the grass and is swinging downward like a boy bending down a sapling the better to strike it with a hatchet. The ant strains the fibre by swaying on the end, and thus lessens the amount of effort necessary on the part of the hewer.

Ants at Their Harvesting.

There were always two streams of ants—one hurrying out the roadways and another stream coming in and diving down into one of the little holes in the centre of the plaza.

The reason why the roads were made at the entrance to the courtyard, or disk, was because there was the huge mass of ant-workers. As they scattered out through the fields the stream grew less.

The ants going down over these roads, I imagined, were foraging for grain; so I followed one. It is not an easy task. It is very peculiar in its method of action—sometimes very rapid, sometimes very slow. I had to get down upon my hands and knees and watch very closely. We had to mark an ant with a little touch of pink or other color to distinguish him; so, following up one of these, at last he branched out into the grass and began his operations. It was harvesting in the grass; buffalo grass was among the seeds that it was harvesting at that time. One of these little seeds it would pick up and move back and forth, and examine it and turn it around and go to another and then to another. "Well," I said; "for all the world you are a female ant and you have been going shopping." At last the ant is satisfied; it shoulders the grain in its mandibles and starts out through the grass. It goes very slowly, because it will always be running up against this spear of grass and that, which upsets the load, and then against a pebble; and then afterward it comes to the road, and when it reaches the little hole in the centre, down it dives with its load, provided it is not arrested.

These ants were gathering grain, and I was satisfied they were taking these grains down into that hole. I wanted to secure some of these grains for a purpose of my own. As an ant would come along I would give him a little tap. Some of them would seem to be scared, and would run down into the hole; others would throw themselves on their hind legs and seem to be very angry; but I put the seed in my little box until I had collected quite a quantity.

Issuing from these holes were also ants that were carrying shells; and they carried them out to one side of the pavement or plaza and deposited them there; so I gathered up a lot of these husks and shells, and by a little comparison I could readily see that the husks were the shells of the seeds that had been a little while gathered.

Sting of the Ants.

These agricultural ants are stinging ants—that is the common name in Texas for them. They have a sting just like a bee—a barbed sting; and the sting is a very severe one. I of course had to make a test as to the character of this sting; so I selected one ant and placed it upon my thumb, and annoyed it until it placed the business end down and thrust the sting into it. I have had hornets and bumble bees and most other objects sting me that boys pursue in their early days, but in this case there were three distinct shivers that ran through my system—a very peculiar shock to the nervous system; then it began to redden, until the whole hand around the wound was covered with a scarlet rash. It was sore a number of days, but I experienced no particular inconvenience. Children, however, sometimes die from the convulsions caused by the sting.

I fed grains (millet) to my ants in artificial formicaries—carrying a number of colonies to Philadelphia and making, during an entire Winter, a number of observations, such as I could.

The ants had wisdom enough to carry tough black clay down into these granaries and to smooth over the walls and surfaces of these caves in the earth. The friable soil was thus prevented from falling in, and their granaries were thus connected together.

In a lateral view of a vertical section cut down through the abodes of the agricultural ants in a state of nature the circular caves have flat floors and the cave arched just above them; and under these domes they live, and here, of course, would be the larvæ and the little ants—all the home life of the colony; but in others we find little piles of grain within the granaries, and galleries going everywhere.

In the top granaries were seeds with shells on; as I went down I found granaries containing seeds with the shells removed. I had not seen them eat, and I did not see them eat. I could not, by any trick that I tried, see them eat.

Uses of the Mandibles.

The clearing away of the vegetation, the cutting down of these comparatively immense trees, the carrying of these loads of earth, the digging out of this tough soil—all is done by means of that tool which is known as the mandible. They are polished organs, having seven teeth on each mandible, all sharpened and all pointing upward except the last one, which, like the thumb, points the other way. It is a sort of rude suggestion of a man's hand—a type or forecast of the governing organ, that has proved itself, by reason of that organ, to be the master of all creatures in the heavens above and in the earth beneath, and in the seas.

The mandibles are attached to the jaws—they are really the lower jaws, and articulate back and forth, open up back and forth, and have tremendous hold of anything that they seize. They will take hold of your hand and rip it until the skin will be torn off.

Different conditions of wear are shown in different mandibles. One old fellow evidently had to gum it. If we had to do as much work with our teeth as they do we would have our teeth in the same condition. By reason of the constant attrition, the dentation of the ants disappears. I dare say old ants have to be taken care of.

How the Ants Eat.

Ants have various ways of eating. Sometimes they stand on their fore legs and put their heads down. We think that the natural position. Each ant has three pairs of legs, three single legs on each side. Its abdomen it frequently uses for various purposes as a sort of paw or hand, the abdomen in this position being coterminous with the hind legs and making a sort of tripod for the insect's support, erect. The fore feet are wonderful organs, considerably differing in their use from the two hind pairs of legs.

Its eating is done by means of the tongue, which is an organ very much like ours in shape, but it is extremely tough. The ant's tongue is very much like a file, in that it rasps very much. The tongue being covered with these little serrations, it rasps off the bits of powder in the cereal, or grain of that kind, and it takes that powder into its stomach; but the oil it squeezes out and then laps it up or licks it up with the tongue. The ant never chews food, but always laps it, like a cat lapping milk.

I made ant hills for myself to determine certain things I could not otherwise determine. One of the ant hills is in a large glass jar. Inside the soil was packed very toughly, and then the colonies were placed in and permitted to work out their own way.

Some ants, I thought, were lazy. I remember three ants went into one place, and for a number of days they did nothing at all, and then I recruited the colony with a half dozen other fellows, and at once they all began to work. The advent of the new pairs seemed to put heart into the fellows, and all went to work with a will.

I covered one of my colonies with a silk cloth, when they kept quiet. In the evening the warmth of the lamp seemed to cheer and comfort them, and they would come out and lie against the side of the glass.

Ants as Miners.

An ant using his mandibles looks for all the world just like miners working underneath the ground. I have been in the gold and silver digging mines of Colorado and find the ants work precisely as they do. They begin to make a little bridge—digging out the sand—and it is very small, but they enlarge it as they go. They sit on their abdomens and hind legs, and pack the soil with the fore legs. The pulverized soil they cut down and pack into their mandibles, which are hollow and act just like a palm. They sometimes use their abdomens. They throw their abdomens clear around against their jaws and push with their abdomens up against the jaws and pack the ground into their mandibles.

The ant makes a little tough ball, then, going out through the galleries, it carries its load up and so distributes it on the edge of the pavement, filling up any inequalities or dumping it out on the grass.

There is another ant called the Pogonomyrmex occidentalis, found in the West. He makes a pyramid of precious stones. The miners out there said they sometimes had discovered where gold was by seeing it upon the hills of the ants, gold being intermixed with the stones on the ant hills. It is really pretty to see one of these stone ant hills. Twenty years ago two of the most prominent objects on the plains were these stone heaps of the ants and the mounds of the prairie dogs.

It is an odd thing to see one of these ants carrying a stone twenty-five times its own weight. I made the calculation that an ant carrying one of those stones would accomplish relatively the task that a man would in carrying two tons from the bottom of the deepest English coal pit to the pyramid of Cheops.

Mogridge, who wrote up the life history of the harvesting ants of Southern France, found it was the habit of these ants to bite off the growing germ of the budding seed, and thus to sterilize it.

Ants as Agriculturists.

Dr. Linsicum stated the ant was in the habit of growing a crop; that it had developed so far as an agriculturist. I tried to find out whether that was so. What I saw was that a very large proportion of these pavements or plazas was covered with a little crop of ant rice. The awns of the grass are like needles, but inside of the little plazas is ant rice, which is something like an oat, and the ants are extremely fond of it. A large proportion of these nests are surrounded with a crop of that kind. It is certain the ants, as we have seen, have the power of cutting it down; it is certain they do not cut it down—that they leave a circle on the outer edge of their plazas or pavements on which this grass grows, and the other portion is left smooth. I did not see them harvesting grain from these crops, but Linsicum says they do it. My own conviction is that the grass simply springs up in a natural way. While the ants can hardly be credited with the intelligence of sowing their grain, as the farmers do, they apparently have the intelligence of permitting their grain to the natural way—cleaning out everything else but this ant rice, of which they are fond.

You may imagine so much work in the dirt soils the ant. The ant is covered with hairs. There is a soft, downy hair on the abdomen, and stiffer hair also, and on the legs bristles, almost spines; other kinds of hairs, from a very soft, furry hair to a tough, sharp, spinous hair, and these hairs pick up the dirt.

Models of Cleanliness.

The ants are the cleanest things in the world—they can go in the greatest amount of dirt, and never appear dirty. I never saw a dirty ant. If they get soil on them in any way they immediately take it off. They have a curious way of cleaning themselves. The four hind legs are spread out in a peculiar way and the lower part of the abdomen cleaned. Around the stinging organs are fine hairs, and the ant doubles itself up and throws its abdomen around to its mouth, and it brushes away or licks away the dirt from the hairs. It uses the fore paws as a kind of brush. It still has another method of cleansing itself. Nature has placed upon one of the joints of the fore legs (the tibia) an organ looking a good deal like a comb. It is a comb, and has a handle and a joint. Here is a series of coarse combs—a redding comb, to red out grass, and also a fine comb of very delicate hairs. One method by which an ant cleans itself is to open up this comb and put its leg down between it and draw its leg right through. Its antennæ, or feelers, on its head, are cleansed in the same way. It will throw it around and get it in its leg and clean it off in the same way.

They not only cleanse themselves, but cleanse one another. I have seen one ant get down before another ant and just drop its head and reach out its mandibles, as much as to say: "Comb my hair." Its friend understood, and it immediately began cleansing the hair of the little solicitor, until finally it was satisfied. On these occasions they take the opportunity of indulging in a little nap.

Do ants sleep? Certainly they do—two or three hours at a time. As I said, when this little fellow would come, and when they were cleansing themselves, and doing up their hair, after it was all over you would see them drop their heads and they would drop their mandibles and relax the body and be sound asleep.

Firm Now "Myers & Co."

The wishes of ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers in regard to the extinction of the firm of Theodore Myers & Co. were complied with yesterday. Wherever this style of the firm appeared at the offices in the Johnston Building, "Theodore W." had been obliterated so that the style was "Myers & Co." Edward H. Myers and Charles Neukirch, who formed the copartnership known as Theodore W. Myers & Co., had nothing to say yesterday in regard to their affairs or intentions. They yet control membership in the Philadelphia and Chicago Stock Exchanges, and the New York Produce Exchange.

Stern Brothers

Will Make on Monday
A Large and Important Offering of New
Spring and Summer Silks
at the following
Exceptionally Low Prices

12500 Yards
Printed Japanese Silks, at 29c, 38c and 47c

5500 Yards
Satin Stripe and Brocade Gros Grain Silks
in light colors, at 69c

2800 Yards
Shepherd's Plaid Moire Velours, at 75c

With the remainder of their
High Class Novelty Silks
at Corresponding Reductions
West Twenty-Third Street

Le Boutillier Bros.

14th St.
RETIRING
from
BUSINESS

As previously stated, our offerings are doubly advantageous on account of the great advance in prices to be forced upon the country by the new high tariff bill which is expected in the United States Senate this week.

39c	Figured China Silk.....at	19c
59c	Figured Foulard Silks.....at	39c
98c	Black Brocade Satin.....at	64c
$1.25	Black Peau de Soie reversible...at	79c
50c	Fancy Covert Cloths.....at	39c
$1.50	Black Iron Frame Grenadine...at	$1.19
65c	Black English Storm Serge.....at	49c
$2.00	Silk Twill Umbrellas.....at	$1.25
$3.25	Pure Silk Umbrellas.....at	1.98
$1.25	White Chin Silk Parasols.....at	98c
25c	Fine Writing Paper.....at	10c
5c	Pins, per paper.....at	3c
$1.25	4-but. Chamois Gloves.....at	75c
50c	Taffeta Gloves.....at	25c
$28.00	Smyrna Carpets, 12 feet.....at	$20.49
$1.50	Porch Blinds, 8x8 feet.....at	98c
$2.49	Nottingham Lace Curtains.....at	$1.39
$6.00	Figured Mohair Skirts.....at	$2.98
$25.00	Satin Skirts, silk-lined.....at	$13.98
$1.00	Lawn Waists.....at	48c
15c	Silk Club Ties.....at	7¼c
19c	Men's Cotton 1-2 Hose.....at	12½c
25c	Ladies Cotton Hose.....at	17c
$1.50	Ladies' Oxford Ties.....at	88c
12½c	Organdie Lawns.....at	6¼c
25c	Silk Stripe Challies.....at	11¼c
40c	Figured Striped Grenadine.....at	24c
25c	Turkish Towels, large size.....at	14c
60c	Bleached Damask.....at	47½c
98c	Summer Corsets, all sizes.....at	48c
98c	Empire Gowns.....at	48c
$2.00	Boys' Sailor Suits, 3 to 10 years..at	$1.29
8c	Torchon Lace, 2¼ inches wide..at	5c
15c	Irish Point Emb'd H'd'k'fs.....at	8c

14th St.,
BETWEEN UNION SQUARE & 5TH AV.

CAP'N PETE TALKS OF SHAD

Hudson River Reaches Not So Prolific as They Were a Few Years Ago.

CONDITION OF THE BUSINESS.

Cheap Nets and Pole Snares Demoralizing to Skillful Veterans Who Handle the Drift Net—Old and New Methods.

"Cap'n Pete"—hundreds of New Yorkers who know him and visit his North River swimming school every year have forgotten that his last name is Hunt—sat on the bulkhead of a pier and watched with mingled pity and sorrow two men in a boat extract a dozen struggling shad from the meshes of a net.

"Poor day's work," he remarked, commiseratingly.

"Yes, the durn critters are shy," answered one of the men.

Cap'n Pete puffed at his pipe, and when the men were trudging up the hill near Trinity Cemetery toward a fish market, he said: "Shad fishin', sonny, is business that don't admit of no foolin'. Greenhorns had better not muss with it. But since these machines have made nets so cheap, every man along the Hudson from the Battery to Albany, who ain't got nothin' else to do tries to catch shad. Why, sonny, the river's full of shad. I've been fishin' of 'em in this river for forty years, and I never saw them more forward than they are this year."

By virtue of his sixty-four years and unlimited experience Cap'n Pete calls every man who is not absolutely white-headed "Sonny." An apostrophe and the letter "m" constitute his entire vocabulary as applied to the gentler sex. He has an exceptional acquaintance with them, for the greater part of his time in the Summer is spent in teaching them to swim. Then, after he has vainly tried for an hour or so to induce them to take their arms from his neck and "strike out," he takes them to a little roof garden above his bathing establishment and comforts them with hot tea and cake. But with maid, wife, and widow it is always "Yes'm" and "No'm" with the Captain. He refused to make an exception even in the tuition of Kate Forsyth, Lillian Russell, and Pauline Hall, all of whom he taught to do a mile against the swift current of the Hudson without getting winded. Miss Forsyth was the Cap'n's prize pupil. It used to please him immensely when he read in the newspapers about people standing on the bluffs at Long Branch watching her a mile from the beach breasting the big billows. The Cap'n's philosophy runs thus:

"I charge $10 to teach a man to swim, but only $5 to teach a woman. But that ain't because men are harder to learn. It's because a woman who will try to learn to swim is a big advertisement for my place. No matter how good a swimmer a man is people don't pay any attention to him unless it's in a race. But a woman? Why, people come up here and sit along the rocks to see 'em dive off the float."

If there is anything in "books in the running brook" Cap'n Pete is a remarkably well-read man. The Hudson River is his guide, philosopher, and friend. He talks to it as he sits on the pier and smokes as a man talks to a pet dog, and he vows that it responds to his demands upon it for sympathy with as much intelligence as a dog. Except when he was away from the State fighting in the navy during the civil war—hence his title of Captain—he has seen the Hudson River every day since he was old enough to be carried in arms aboard an Albany boat by his father, who was a well-known river pilot. He goes to bed by it, rises by it, guesses the weather by it, and trusts it with the utmost confidence to yield him a living. If it is a question of accuracy between the Cap'n's combination clock and barometer, which he keeps in his boathouse, and the Hudson River, the Cap'n pins his faith to the river. If, by any chance "Old Prob" makes his weather indications harmonize with the revelations of the Hudson, the Cap'n is prompt to note an immediate improvement in this branch of the Government service.

A couple of miles across the river from the Cap'n's boathouse, near a powder magazine under the Palisades, lives a man who was a boyhood chum of the Cap'n. In the Winter they see little of each other, but in the Summer they meet almost every day. If the Cap'n has an hour or two to spare he swims across to see his friend. Sometimes the friend swims across for a return visit. Any one who has seen George Francis Train may get an idea of the effect this outdoor life has upon the Cap'n's complexion. From head to foot he is as brown as an Indian, and he hasn't spent as much money for medicine in his life as the average man spends in surface-car fare in a single week.

Shad Fishing as It Was and Is.

A conversation about shad fishing disclosed the fact that age has made the Cap'n something of a pessimist. "It ain't nothin' to what it used to be," he said. "It don't pay a man any more to go at it for a livin' unless he gets a good salary from one of the big firms. I first went into it years and years ago along the West Point reach. The fellows who do fishin' down here along the Jersey shore wouldn't stand no chance at all up there. While it is the same in shad fishin' as it is in every other business, each man doing the best he can for himself, there are certain rules of the river that a man must observe. He must know how to take advantage of the currents and tides and make his sweep along the reach when his turn comes. If he don't, a better man will take his place. If a fisherman don't play fair, all hands have fun plugging him."

"What's that?"

"Oh, no fist business. Shad fishermen, no matter how brisk the competition, don't get into scraps. It takes too much time. Pluggin' a fisherman is a very cute way the boys have of surrounding his nets, so that he don't catch any fish. There wasn't any of his pole fishin' business until a few years ago. That ain't sport, and, what's more, it's against the law. Those fellows on the Jersey shore have no more right to stake off a part of that river than you have to stake off a part of Fifth avenue in New York. At first the sailor men used to give the pole-net men a chance, and would sheer off when warned to keep clear of their nets. But it has become such a nuisance that the boats go right through 'em now, and all true shad fishermen are glad to see them do it.

Those poles have cost many a poor fellow his life. They are made of hickory, and bend like whip sticks when a boat runs into them. When the pressure is released they come back like a trip hammer, and sweep everything in reach. I saw a mate of mine on a schooner get his head knocked nearly off one night, while he was trying to save two men working at the nets. The blow from the pole killed him instantly.

"Drift-net fishing is the only legitimate kind of shad fishing. I have heard that the up-river men are introducing steamboats in the fisheries this year. Well, that is the last straw. The business has become so demoralized since these machine nets were introduced that nowadays everything seems to go. Shad fishermen used to get $80 a hundred for the first Hudson River runs and $60 a hundred later in the season. A good fisherman and a skillful net mender earned $100 a month and board every week of the season. Now the fish bring only $25 a hundred at best, and $70 a month is a good figure for wages.

"The Hudson River business is in the hands of about twenty big firms, who make contracts with the marketmen and employ hands to do the work. They have anywhere from twenty to thirty boats, and it takes two men to handle each boat in drift-net fishing. There are no idle hours in the six or eight weeks of the shad season. The men bunk and eat on a scow, and they don't spend very much time about it, either. The common table is kept supplied all the time. When the men come in with a net they go to the table while it is being cleared, eat enough to last them five or six hours, and then start off for another load."

Caught 300 Shad in Two Hours.

To the Cap'n Greater New York is divided into but two districts, the city and Manhattan. By the city he means the North River front below Ninety-fifth Street, which commerce and prolific sewage renders almost useless for shad fishing purposes. By Manhattan he means the North River from Ninety-fifth Street to Spuyten Duyvil, which for twenty years he has regarded as his own particular bailiwick. He knows every foot of it. A wary question as to his biggest catch elicited this:

"Well, sonny, to tell ye what fishin' was like fifteen years ago, I went out one Sunday right from this pier and got 300 fine shad in one drift net in less than two hours. That was in April, and it was snowin' hard at the time, too. There wan't no Sing Sing shad in the lot, either."

"What are Sing Sing shad?"

"Crippled shad that are cut so by the nets that their scales are half gone, and the stripes are cut into them so deep that they hardly look fit to send to market. When a run of shad goes headlong into these pole nets it cuts them almost to pieces. When they get into the drift nets with the current they are as bright as a silver dollar. But shad fishing here at Manhattan is very different from what it is up river. The season begins much earlier. I have been catching good shad here since the 9th of this month. The season don't begin on the upper reaches for more than a week later. There are two tides in the Hudson off Manhattan, an upper tide and a lower tide, running in opposite directions at once.

"Off here a man gets the most shad by fishing only five or six feet from the surface, and by keeping in sheltered water. The shad don't run in deep water in this part of the river. In the Highland waters and at the Narrows you find them at a depth of twenty-eight or thirty feet. They fish there, too, on the ebb tide, but down here we have to take the tide at the slack. No use fishing at the ebb. The Hudson is a mighty funny river, sonny. I think I know as much about it as any man, but I learn a new lesson from it every day."

Everything in the Cooking.

The Cap'n has well-defined ideas about the proper method of cooking a shad. A few years ago he used to give shad parties in his boathouse, but as his old friends in politics have dropped off he has discontinued them. He had several friends in the Police Department who used to visit him at least once every season for a "broil." The outcome of this hospitality is that the Cap'n has a son who is a detective in the Tenderloin precinct, and of whom he is very proud. The Cap'n was very wrathy when his son was subjected to a civil service examination. He looked over the list of questions with profound contempt.

"H'm," he said, "suppose I was to ask any of them fellers how the tides run in the Hudson River, or how much a pint of Hudson water weighs, could they tell me?"

The Cap'n does not believe in "planked" shad, that toothsome delicacy, made famous on the Connecticut and the Potomac. "It spoils a shad to cook him on the plank," he said. "I say him, because a male shad is always the best. I like a good, thick milt fish, netted just before a rain. Washing him too much spoils him. Wiping him with a damp cloth is sufficient. When cleaned I spread him on a board and expose him to the sun a couple of hours before seasoning him.

"Too much seasoning is a mistake, too. A mixture of four parts salt and one part pepper is sufficient, and it should be rubbed on lightly. Then if you broil him over a clear, hot fire, dabbing him with melted butter now and then, you may get an idea what a good shad tastes like. People make a mistake in buying roe shad. If they want roes they should buy them separate.

"It is the same with shad as it is with vegetables so far as the New York market is concerned. Southern markets have entirely altered the conditions of the trade. People get tired of shad before those caught in the Hudson River are on the market. Seven-eighths of the shad sold as Hudson River shad never saw the Hudson.

"I don't want to say anything against the Florida and Maryland shad, but people who know anything about this delicious fish will tell you that the finest shad that get into a net are caught right here in the Hudson River. It is a pity New York people are not patient enough to wait for them."

VISITORS SHOULD SEE THE FREE EXHIBITION OF THE DORE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.
Two locations—Fourth Floor and Seventh Floor.—The Big Store itself is one of the sights of New York.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVENUE 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.
THE BIG STORE

900 Pieces of Furniture

at ONE-THIRD LESS than the regular price.

For one week, beginning to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, we will hold a special and REMARKABLE SALE OF FURNITURE. For this extraordinary price cutting, we have gone through our entire furniture stock and selected more than 900 pieces, which we will sell you at exactly ONE-THIRD OFF of the regular price. In every case the original ticket remains on the goods, and you can see exactly what it sold for when the store closed on Saturday night. On every piece of furniture on which this reduction is allowed we have also placed a BLUE TICKET just like this illustration. Take your pick of anything with the BLUE TICKET on it, and save one-third this week.

$48.00 V.M. Music Cabinet, ⅓ off,	32.00	$60.00 Leather Couches, ⅓ off,	40.00
$276.00 V.M. Parlor Cabinet, ⅓ off,	184.00	$75.000 Brass Beds, ⅓ off,	50.00
$18.00 Extension Tables, ⅓ off,	12.00	$12.00 Iron Beds, ⅓ off,	8.00
$60.00 China Closets, ⅓ off,	40.00	$45.00 Sideboards, ⅓ off,	30.00
$105.00 Bedroom Suits, ⅓ off,	70.00	$30.00 Hall Trees, ⅓ off,	20.00
$225.00 Parlor Suits, ⅓ off,	150.00	$30.00 Birdseye Chiffoniers, ⅓ off,	20.00
$45.00 Parlor Suits, ⅓ off,	30.00	$60.00 Odd Dressers, ⅓ off,	40.00

In this sale are offered some goods of every character of furniture from the cheapest Chair to the most expensive Parlor Suit. No matter what you may wish in furniture you can secure it at this one-third off sale. Those who come Monday will get the best pick, but the sale goes on all week as long as the goods last. No charge for packing or carting. If you do not need the goods just at present, by paying a deposit we will hold them for you for 60 days. This is the best opportunity you have had this season to save money on furniture.

CANADA'S JUBILEE GIFT.

Proposal to Raise $1,000,000 to Establish a "Victorian Order of Nurses" and Hospitals.

Queen Victoria's loyal American subjects are preparing to celebrate the "diamond jubilee" by founding an institution which will prove a permanent and substantial benefit to the people of Canada, as well as a splendid memorial to their sovereign. They have undertaken to raise $1,000,000 to establish a "Victorian Order of Nurses." The Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Aberdeen, is patron, and the Countess of Aberdeen, who inaugurated the movement, President of the organization engaged in collecting the fund.

The scheme was set on foot at a public meeting in Ottawa Feb. 10, and has the indorsement of Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and Privy Councilmen, Archbishops, Bishops, Judges, Senators, Members of Parliament, and other leading men in the Dominion. Contributions are solicited from the poor as well as the rich, and a special collection, it is proposed, shall be taken up at every schoolhouse in Canada on May 21.

Representative subscribers to the fund will be asked to choose a committee to draft a constitution for the Order of Nurses, and determine how the work of organizing and training them shall be carried on. If this committee decides to establish cottage hospitals under the auspices of the order, these will probably be named after donors of $1,000 or more to the fund.

Hospitals in all parts of Canada are crowded, and the need of skilled nurses is pressing in the frontier districts and among the poor of cities and country towns. The managers of the fund will aim to meet these demands.

MARBLE WORKERS STRIKE.

Over 600 Employed on Large Buildings Quit Work Demanding Higher Wages—A Compromise Proposed.

It was the turn of the marble polishers and their helpers yesterday to go out on strike. Both unions belong to the Knights of Labor, the former composing Local Assembly No. 1,645, and the latter Local Assembly No. 1,648, or the Compact Labor Club of Marble Workers' Helpers.

About two months ago both unions demanded an increase of 25 cents a day for their members, from May 1. The employers offered to compromise with the helpers, offering them an advance of 15 cents, but they refused any advance to the polishers.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the members of both unions, numbering 635 men, were ordered by their walking delegates to strike. Pickets were posted in front of all the marble yards to prevent other men from taking their places.

The strikers are affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates, which will order general strikes on all buildings where non-union marble workers may be found. The buildings chiefly affected yesterday were the Astoria Hotel and the New York Life Building, on Broadway.

Brooklyn Bridge Fares.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn gave a public hearing yesterday on several bills, including what is known as the Free Bridge bill. The measure provides for the discontinuance of fares when the elevated and trolley cars cross the bridge. It does not interfere with the collection of fares for regular bridge traffic. James D. Lynch, who drafted the bill, and former Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy, spoke in its favor. Mayor Wurster said he will approve it. The other bills presented, among them one to appropriate $7,500 for a statue memorial of Gen. E. B. Fowler, were held for further consideration.

Burglars at Woodridge.

WOODRIDGE, N. J., May 1.—This place was visited early yesterday morning by several burglars, who entered two houses and secured many trinkets and watches and some money. The places visited were the residences of Mrs. Dettling and Mr. Koegel. A big Newfoundland dog on the former's property raised an alarm, but it was not heard by the family.

FEDERAL OFFICE MISUSED

Internal Revenue Collector Murphy's Son Publishes a Religious Magazine in Milwaukee.

COMPLAINT TO WASHINGTON

Room, Light, Heat, and Telephone Service Alleged to Have Been Provided by the Government—a German Newspaper Incensed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1.—For many years past all phases of sectarianism, so far as the executive branch of the United States Government is concerned, have been confined to the Interior Department, where the mooted question has been how much, if any, aid should be given to schools in which religious instruction is imparted to the rising generation of Indians, but within a few days, in all probability, the Secretary of the Treasury will be called upon to pass upon a very novel issue along similar lines, for it has been discovered that Uncle Sam has been actively, though probably unwittingly, assisting in the publication of a religious magazine at Milwaukee.

The connection of the Secretary of the Treasury with the case lies in the fact that the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district for which Milwaukee is the headquarters is the person against whom the complaint, if the matter should be followed up, will be lodged. The present Collector is James P. Murphy, who has a son, together with other members of an interesting family. This particular son has been out of college for several years, and has since been interested in several enterprises, including the personally conducting of a baseball team through the State, with more glory than remuneration. Finally the young man concluded to enter the editorial ranks, and established a monthly magazine devoted to young people of a certain religious faith. In order to begin in a modest way and not run his expenses too high before his receipts began to come in, Mr. Murphy, Jr., made his headquarters with his father in the Post Office Block, wherein are situated the revenue and other Government offices.

The magazine business grew, and the enterprize is now many months old, but the proprietor of the magazine has found the accommodations in the Government Building so convenient that he has not sought other offices, as is evidenced by the following cards which are in general circulation:

MURPHY'S MAGAZINE,
Second Floor P. O. Building,
Presented by Milwaukee.
W. A. Murphy,
Gen. Manager.

The letter heads and envelopes of the firm, which is known as "W. A. Murphy & Co.," bear similar inscriptions so far as the address is concerned.

Had not the editor in chief of the magazine attained his majority, or had the magazine been within the confines of amateur journalism, no question would hardly have been raised to the young mans' invocation of parental and Government aid in his enterprise, but the business was beyond these bounds, and it led to considerable talk. This talk finally reached the ears of the Germania, one of the leading German papers of the city and the exponent of the Lutheran faith in the State of Wisconsin. In fact, it was the Germania's opposition to the Bennett school law which led to such a political upheaval in the State in 1890. The information which the Germania secured resulted in the publication on last Monday of an article with fac similies of the letter heads and other stationery of the firm, all giving the address "Second floor, Post Office Block, Milwaukee."

The accompanying article was such as only an angry German editor can indite, and it wound up with: "Why should the Government of the United States furnish room, heat, light, and even janitor and telephone service, to aid in the publication of a magazine, a private enterprise, and a religious publication at that?"

As might have been expected, this stirred the usually calm atmosphere of Milwaukee, and the wave ramified to the inner political circles, with the result that what at first might have been considered boy's play has become quite an "issue." Not content with its first article, the Germania has been following up the matter day by day. One of the results of its further investigation was the unearthing of some "return addressed envelopes," alleged to have been used by the publishing firm. These envelopes were of the kind commonly furnished for the Government's revenue service, and bore in the upper right hand corner the familiar Government inscription, ending with "Penalty for Private Use, $300."

There is no imputation that these envelopes were used without the affixing of a two-cent stamp, but the printed matter on them is considered pretty conclusive evidence that Uncle Sam furnished the stationery, even if he didn't have to foot the postage. Still further investigation brought to light cards on which the Government's telephone number was brought into use to connect the magazine and the public, and The Germania alleges that the revenue office stenographer has to look after part of the firm's correspondence.

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

It cannot truthfully be said that the week which closed last night was either a gay or enjoyable one in the society world of New York. It had been anticipated both pleasantly and eagerly, for the average man and woman likes a brilliant military and naval spectacle, and numberless were the parties and countless were the plans formed to make Tuesday last an enjoyable day. In addition, a number of fashionable weddings, scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, brought anticipatory interest to a large number of people. Uncertain and inclement weather, the continued ravages of what is now known as the malarial grip, and the sudden deaths of Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. Goodridge, and other men and women of prominence and wide family connections all combined to make the week a disappointment.

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It is to be hoped that New York will never again be treated to a November hurricane in late April such as was its lot on Tuesday. The unexpectedness of such a cold and fierce gale, following the Summer heat of Sunday last and the mildness of Monday, made it all the more exasperating and difficult to withstand. Despite the gloom of the morning and the lowered temperature, few of the vast army of people who sallied forth at an early hour to take their places, for which they had paid all the way from $2.50 to $10 apiece on the Riverside stands, thought it necessary to wear Winter clothing or to carry heavy wraps. When they at last reached the stands, and found, to their dismay, a wind which, pierced one's very marrow, and clouds of dust filled one's eyes, it was too late to return home through the crowded streets and procure a change of garments and extra wraps. As a natural result, the stands began to be depleted of their occupants before the parade had reached the Drive, and before it was half over they were for the most part entirely deserted. There were some amusing features connected with the unexpected weather conditions of the day. The St. Nicholas Society, which had one of the best stands on the Drive, had agreed to furnish a light lunch to its members and guests who had bought tickets. This was found to consist of two or three sandwiches, iced lemonade, and cafe chaud. There was no provision for the obtaining of hot coffee, while, as there was no saloon within a half mile, the few pocket flasks that were produced were a mockery. The remaining stands had facilities for obtaining some liquor, and the management of the St. Anthony Club stand had by chance provided hot coffee. As may be imagined, this made their stand the most popular on the Drive. The amount of lemonade, ice cream, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, and soda water that was left untouched on Tuesday it would be hard to compute.

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But if the weather made the day a failure as far as any enjoyment of the spectacle from the stands was concerned, those fortunate people who owned or occupied houses on West Seventy-second Street, Riverside Drive, or even on Madison Avenue, and the still more fortunate ones who were invited as guests to these houses, found the day all the more enjoyable from that selfishness of human nature which takes pleasure in the misfortunes of its friends. Comfortably housed, and, in almost every instance, the recipients of bounteous hospitality, and provided with a good luncheon, these fortunate persons thoroughly enjoyed the day, and were competent to criticise the land parade, at least. The largest gatherings on the line of Madison Avenue were at the residences of Mr. James A. Garland, Mr. George M. Miller, and Mr. William E. Dodge, while on Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive large parties were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Parsons, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Davis, and others. Many of the more enthusiastic cyclists and golf players who took advantage of the holiday to turn their backs on the parade and to devote themselves to their favorite sports in the country found the same weather conditions which so distressed their friends in New York almost equally annoying, and returned home at an early hour. In short, from a social standpoint, the wretched weather made the day a failure.

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The ball given at the Waldorf on Wednesday night in honor of the visiting naval officers, and which, it was thought, would be attended by the members of New York society, was, with a few exceptions, made up of the visitors and a number of people who, through business acquaintance with the members of the committee, were enabled to purchase tickets to the affair at $5 each. There were a few of the younger matrons known in society in attendance, and about a dozen well-known young men, headed by Messrs. Richard Peters, Cambridge Livingston, Reginald Ronalds, and Livingston Beeckman, who composed the Floor Committee. As might have been expected under these conditions, while the appointments of the ball were excellent in every way, and the supper was admirable, the ball itself was decidedly stiff. As most of the naval visitors, however, were not familiar with social conditions in New York, they doubtless found the affair enjoyable, and, as it was organized for their benefit and enjoyment, it might be invidious to indulge in further criticism regarding the entertainment. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, and it is said that Mrs. Boldt's gown was the most becoming and her diamonds the handsomest of the evening.

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Wednesday brought the weddings of Mr. George Howard Davison and Miss Marion Chesebrough, at St. Bartholomew's, in the afternoon; of Mr. Eugene D. Hawkins and Miss Julia F. Clarkson, at the Church of the Incarnation, at noon, and of Mr. Louis Hyde and Mrs. John Stevens of Hoboken at the same church in the afternoon. The first two of these weddings were very largely attended, and both Miss Clarkson and Miss Chesebrough were very handsome brides. The wedding of Mr. Hyde and Mrs. Stevens was a surprise, for, although their engagement was announced some time ago, it was not thought that they would be married until the Autumn. Mrs. Hyde was left a large fortune by her first husband, and Mr. Hyde, who was Mr. Stevens's legal adviser, and who is said to have drawn up his will, is counted a doubly fortunate man in having won so charming and wealthy a bride. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde will live in the old Hicks Lord mansion on West Washington Square. The gayety of Mr. Arthur T. Kemp's and Miss Belle Neilson's wedding on Thursday afternoon, at Mrs. Neilson's residence, 100 Fifth Avenue, was unfortunately dimmed by the serious illness of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Kemp. So critically ill was she on the morning of the wedding that it was feared at one time that it would have to be postponed, and as it was several members of the family were unable to be present, and Mr. and Mrs. Kemp had to leave before the hours set for the reception were over. The young couple were married by Archbishop Corrigan, and the guests at the reception found a collation provided in a marquee tent, which covered the back yard, and where music was furnished by the Neapolitan Orchestra. The day was so warm and beautiful that Mrs. Neilson decided to dispense with the customary sidewalk awning, to the great delight of a large crowd, which speedily assembled and remained for two hours to witness the arrival and departure of the guests and the driving away of the bride. Miss Neilson undoubtedly was the handsomest bride of the season, and looked superbly in her gown of heavy white satin, with her beautiful veil of old point lace, as she stood on the dais at the end of the large drawing room, in a bower of apple and cherry blossoms and Spring flowers. Every appointment and arrangement of this wedding was most tasteful and appropriate. Mr. Harold Villard and Miss Mariquita Serrano were married also on Thursday afternoon in All Souls' Church, and Miss Serrano, with her Oriental coloring, made a handsome bride.

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There will now be a lull in the ringing of the marriage bells until May 12, on which day Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and Miss Alice Tracy Wilmerding will be married at the residence of the bride's mother, in this city, and Mr. Richmond Fearing and Miss Hester Cochrane in Boston, Mass. The engagements are announced of Mr. Grace King Richards of this city and Miss Emily Parke of Washington, D. C., and of Dr. F. K. Hollister and Miss Harriet Shelton, a daughter of Dr. George G. Shelton, of this city.

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The death of Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, which occurred early on Monday morning last, was a great shock to New York society, as from the reports regarding his condition given out by his physicians it was generally thought that he had about recovered from a slight illness. Mr. Havemeyer's wide and deserved popularity, and the esteem with which he was generally regarded were evidenced by the large crowds who attended his funeral on Thursday morning. The greatest sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Havemeyer and her children, who have lost a remarkably devoted and indulgent husband and father. In all the social relations of life Mr. Havemeyer was an exceptional man—always courteous, hospitable, and kindly, and it is doubtful if the loss of any one man could be felt more both by Newport and New York society. Mr. Goodridge's death, on Wednesday morning, was even more sudden and unexpected than that of Mr. Havemeyer. Mrs. Goodridge has been for many years so noted for her entertainments and her hospitality that she will be greatly missed during her period of mourning.

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The promised European exodus does not materialize, and it now looks as if New York society would be very sparsely represented at the jubilee festivities in London. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mrs. Arthur Jones and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Field will sail this week for England. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has postponed his departure for Europe until June, at which time he will probably be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The sole hope for anything like a gay season at Newport this year, now that the Havemeyers have followed the Vanderbilts into mourning, rests in the Astors, Goelets, Hitchcocks, Brooks, and Potter Palmers. Those of the Vanderbilt connection who will be at Newport will not entertain to any extent on account of their mourning, and it is very doubtful whether the health of Messrs. Robert and Ogden Goelet will permit them to throw open their houses, except for occasional dinners. Mrs. Brice, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and possibly Mrs. Oliver Belmont will, therefore, be in all probability the hostesses upon whom the success or failure of the Newport season will depend.

LAKEWOOD IN SPRING DRESS.

Cross-Country Riding All Over, but Golfers Are Busy.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 1.—Just now Lakewood rejoices in Spring verdure. New foliage, fragrant fruit blossoms, and green lawns welcome Spring guests who, having a memory of other Springs at this resort, have returned to find no shadow of disappointment, for the village has never been more attractive. Aside from the full complement of guests at the hotels, the cottage colony of the Winter season remains unbroken, with one or two exceptions. On Monday the Grant memorial procession took large parties into town, and to-day the followers of the Ocean County Hounds will be represented at the Spring meeting of the Meadowbrook Steeplechase Association, at Hempstead, by Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Miss Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, and Herbert King.

Forest Fires Among the Pines.

As usual in pine lands, forest fire furnishes considerable interest every Spring. On Sunday afternoon an excursion train to South Lakewood set fire in a cedar swamp just southwest of the village. A high gale carried blinding smoke and ashes through the streets, and the alarm was rung to call the men to extinguish the blaze. Only a small territory was burned. Monday night the southwestern sky was a lurid glow from a fire that could be seen moving rapidly southward, until quenched by a sharp rainfall. Another fire in the same direction sent up a heavy smoke Thursday afternoon. So far only the destruction of timber is reported.

With the warm weather now so near it is unlikely that there will be any more cross-country riding at Lakewood this season. The golf tournament attracted attention to the very end last Saturday afternoon. Notwithstanding the prediction that one or more of the cups would go South, all the trophies were captured by players representing Northern clubs. James A. Tyng of the Morris County Club won the Laurel-in-the-Pines Cup, while the second prize went to Harry P. Toler of the Baltusrol Club. L. E. Laroque, also of the Baltusrol Club, won the Consolation Cup, and H. C. Bowers of St. Andrew's the second prize. James Brown of St. Andrew's won the handicap cup. D. B. Horne of Albany was second, and the cup for the best scratch score was won by H. P. Toler.

On Tuesday morning Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker played off their tie for the cup presented by Arthur B. Claflin for the weekly handicap for women golfers at the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club. After a long contest in a high gale, Mrs. Freeman was successful in gaining the ownership of the pretty cut-glass claret jug, with its silver top, ornamented with a rose-vine and scroll. Her score was 117, net, with a handicap of 18 over Mrs. Walker's 128 from scratch.

Dinner to Visiting Golfers.

At the conclusion of the golf tournament on Saturday, the visiting golfers were given a dinner and dance at the Country Club in the evening. A large company went over to enjoy what was probably the last Saturday-night celebration this year. James Brown, who won the handicap cup, an odd-shaped trophy of dull silver, with two stag-horn handles, took it out to the club, and at the end of the dinner filled it and passed it around to the company of diners, who drank his health and made impromptu speeches. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Miss Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, James Park, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord of Tuxedo, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Walthew, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Miss Fisk, J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, P. Spofford Pearsall, Theodore F. Vail, Mrs. James Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey F. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beard, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Miss Whiting, and Herbert King.

The Country Club will close on May 15, to open again on Oct. 15.

On Saturday evening the Misses Leslie of Forest Avenue gave a musicale for a few friends from the hotels and cottages. Miss Clifford Walker of New York sang soprano solos charmingly, and Miss Shepard's deeper mezzo-soprano voice was heard in pleasing selections. Miss Walker, who has recently completed the successful course of musical lectures in New York, remained a few days as the guest of the Misses Leslie.

Artistic Society Tableaus.

A delightful social affair of the week and of the Spring season was the series of tableaus, presented by society people at Lynxden, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, on Thursday evening. The programme was in two parts, and each of the fourteen pictures shown in the stage erected in the reception room bespoke especial care bestowed upon the settings, costumes, and accessories. A stringed orchestra from town played appropriate music for each tableau and during the intermissions. For the first pose—a realistic Carmen—Mr. Stearns played a Spanish dance on the guitar with charming vivacity.

The pictures shown in the first half of the programme were seen in a huge gilt frame, and were chiefly of beautiful women clad in costumes wonderfully harmonious in color and picturesque in design. Probably the most attractive, if any could be chosen, were a beautifully ethereal "St. Agnes," and in direct contrast the strong, brave womanhood as expressed in Jules Breton's "La Glaneuse," a "Portrait of a Lady," "Poppies," and "Memories." Following these came the second half, shown on the wider space of the stage—"The Duel," with carefully studied attitudes and costumes; "The Cowboys," in realistic garments of the Western plains; "Roses," "Music," and a graceful "Two Daughters of Greece." The pictures were arranged by Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. James Converse.

Among those who took part were Miss Beard, Miss Metcalf, Miss Sand, Miss Edith King, Miss Turnbull, Mr. Converse, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Walthew, Herbert King, and P. Spofford Pearsall. Supper followed the tableaus, and the company included many friends of Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Converse at the hotels and cottages, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian E. Sand, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Miss Whiting, Mrs. Walthew, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Kerr, Alexander Morten, and Dr. W. G. Schauffler.

Social Chatter of the Week.

The literary club, the Fortnightly, meets to-night at the home of Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, in Lake Drive.

Dr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Platt entertained a party of friends at dinner at the Laurel-in-the-Pines Saturday evening, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Curtis, John Miley, and Berkley Mostyn.

On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell asked a company of Lakewood friends to dine at the same hotel, including Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Walker, Miss Whiting, Mr. Pearsall, and Mr. Converse.

At the Laurel House on Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hamilton Kerr had as their guests at dinner Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Pollock of Pittsfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, and Dr. Paul T. Kimball. At the same hotel on the same evening Dr. William G. Schauffler had as his guests at dinner W. A. Mahany and Miss E. S. Mahany of Columbus, Ohio, and Miss Schauffler.

Little Miss Helen Vivien Gould, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, has sent cards for a birthday party on May 3, at Hilltop, to her little friends.

Mrs. Kingdon returned from a brief visit to Toronto on Wednesday.

Dr. Alfred Meyer and his wife, Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, and their family, who have occupied Mrs. George E. Underhill's cottage, in Third Street, have returned to their home in New York.

The Rev. Joseph Blanchard of St. James's, Philadelphia, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, delivered an interesting sermon in All Saints' Church last Sunday.

Miss A. W. Kimball and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman are the guests of Francis P. Freeman at Edgemere.

The Rev. Evelyn Bartow of Utica is spending a few days at Lakewood with his sister, Mrs. H. Lawson Sheldon, at her home, near the Laurel House.

Col. and Mrs. Wolsey Hopkins, who have spent the Winter at this resort, returned to their country home, Shippan, at Stamford, Conn., on Thursday.

A Tally-Ho Party.

The following company formed a tally-ho party from the Laurel House to Allaire this week: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Young, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hall, Miss Mahr, Miss Helen Bray, Miss Young, and Mr. Pearce.

The sewing school which is maintained by the Woman's Auxiliary of All Saints' Church, under the personal supervision of Mrs. L. C. Schwartz, held the last meeting for this season in the parish building on Saturday. Silver thimbles and other useful prizes rewarded the girls who had done the best sewing or made the greatest improvement and for attendance. A treat of ices and cake was provided, and the children played games.

Arbor Day in New Jersey was celebrated Friday. The pupils of the Lakewood High School were unable to plant any trees this year, owing to the contemplated extensive improvements to the grounds this Summer. The classes with their teachers assembled in the chapel Friday morning for Arbor-Day exercises, to which each class contributed. Besides the singing and recitations appropriate to the day, Prof. Henry D. Hervey made an interesting address, and studies were discontinued for the day.

Prof. Arthur Hollick, who fills the chair of botany and geology in Columbia College, and who has studied the distribution of trees in New Jersey, arrived Monday at the Laurel House. Prof. Hollick also visited the marl pits near Farmingdale.

Major George M. Davis of the United States Army is at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

John T. Marchand, special agent of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has spent a portion of the Spring season at the Palmer House with Mrs. Marchand.

Mrs. H. W. Bradbury, the daughter-in-law of ex-Senator Bradbury of Maine, is spending a few days at the Laurel House, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lila Bradbury, and Mrs. A. G. Hayward of Savannah, Ga.

Daniel S. Lamont, ex-Secretary of War, joined Mrs. Lamont and their family at the Laurel-in-the-Pines on Saturday.

Father Mulholland, who has charge of a large parish in New Haven, is at the Palmer House for the Spring season.

William Grant James, Treasurer of The Boston Budget, and Mrs. James, have spent this week at the Laurel House with Robert Kent James of The American Horse Breeder.

Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Miss Elsie Waterbury, and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., of Westchester are at the Laurel-in-the-Pines for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sprague of San Francisco and Miss Wallace of that city are among Western visitors at the Laurel House.

J. Albert Stults and Mrs. Stults of Long Branch spent Tuesday at the Palmer House.

UP AMONG THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox Preparing for the Summer Rush of Arrivals.

LENOX, May 1.—The 1st of May finds the country places looking very attractive, and many of them are ready for their owners, while some of them are already occupied. A larger contingent will be up this month than usually comes on so early in the season, as this is one of the most charming months to be in Lenox when the trout fishing is good, the highways are in fine condition for driving, and the first delicate green of the Spring foliage makes the views especially delightful.

The hotel, which has been closed all Winter, was opened this week on account of the rush of visitors. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes were among the number of those who have been up to look over affairs at their country place. Mr. and Mrs. John Struthers have also been here this week to see how work was progressing on their new cottage. Mrs. W. H. Bradford and Miss Carey and Miss Rotch are also here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have opened Lakeside for the season. Their infant daughter was christened in New York recently by Archbishop Corrigan at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw has arrived at the Homestead for the Summer.

Mrs. John Sloane and her son, John Sloane, Jr., have been at Wyndhurst this week, getting everything in readiness to open the house early. Mr. Sloane, who has been seriously ill in Georgia, is now convalescing slowly, and is anxious to have the benefits of the Berkshire air as soon as he is able to travel. They will remain here probably the entire season, with the exception of a few weeks at the seashore in midsummer.

An addition to the diplomatic circles this season will be the First Secretary of the Swedish Legation, N. J. Kuagjehm, who has taken the Hillside cottage of Mrs. Hartman Kuhn, opposite the church on the hill.

Mr. David Lydig was here this week, looking over the improvements which he has had made at his country place, Thistlewood. He and Mrs. Lydig are coming on early this month.

Pine Acre, the country place of Mrs. W. F. Wharton, has been leased to Mr. John Inness Kane for the season. Mrs. Wharton and Miss Wharton remained there nearly the entire Winter, while Miss Wharton was recovering from the effects of her bicycle accident last Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre have been up to look about the Braem place, Ethelwynde, which it is reported they are thinking of purchasing. They will spend the Summer there, as they did last year.

It has been decided to erect a temporary clubhouse at the golf links on the site formerly occupied by the little clubhouse brought up from New York in sections by Mr. J. Egmont Schermerhorn. Mr. Joseph W. Burden has had charge of having plans made and has been in consultation with an architect, who has submitted plans which met with Mr. Burden's approval. The house will be one-story high, 35 by 50 feet. There will be wide plazzas on the west and north sides, overlooking a large portion of the links. The interior will contain an office, dressing rooms for the men and women, and a repair shop where clubs can be mended. The contract has been given out, and it is hoped to have the house ready for use May 15, when the links will open for the season.

Mr. William D. Sloane and Malcolm Sloane have been spending a few days in Lenox. The Sloane conservatories are in fine condition this Spring, the valuable orchids and tropical plants having wintered exceedingly well.

Mr. H. H. Cook has been up at Wheatleigh this week. Mr. and Mrs. Cook and Mr. and Mrs. de Heredia are expected up quite early this season.

Mr. George H. Morgan has been up at Ventfort Hall this week. It is not yet certain that the Morgans will occupy their country place here this season.

The Bacon cottage, near the golf links, has been taken by Mr. R. F. Dodge of New York.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

All the New York clubs without exception had one of the liveliest and busiest days in their history on Tuesday last. Of the larger clubs, only the Knickerbocker Athletic, Catholic, and Colonial were fortunate enough to have the parade or any part of it pass their houses, and, of course, the members of these clubs turned out in full force and availed themselves of the privilege of inviting guests to view the spectacle from their windows. The exceeding inclemency of the weather made the members and guests of these three clubs envied by their fellow-clubmen, as they were enabled to view the parade in the most comfortable manner. At all three clubs the restaurants were crowded all during the afternoon, and a record-breaking number of luncheons and dinners were served. The Catholic Club very wisely and considerately served a table d'hôte dinner from 3 o'clock on, and this was liberally patronized.

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The piercing wind and the clouds of dust on Riverside Drive, which made uncomfortable the numerous grand stands on which members of all except the three fortunate clubs named had seats on Tuesday morning, soon produced a return tide of clubmen, who, after trying in vain and in every way possible to see the parade in comfort, gave up in despair, and proceeded as expeditiously as possible to their clubs. Thus it happened that before the parade was half over all the city clubhouses were crowded with members and guests, and they remained so crowded all during the evening. Never was the truth of the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good" more clearly proved than on Tuesday, and stewards and House Committees smiled when they saw the business which was being done. After the close of the parade on land and water the visiting naval and military officers, still in their uniforms, also repaired to the clubs, and the presence of these honored guests meant, of course, still more entertaining and entertainment. It was a day long to be remembered in the annals of the New York clubs.

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In some inexplicable way a story went the rounds some three weeks ago to the effect that the University Club was to give a reception and entertainment on Thursday night last. The members of that organization have been decidedly mystified at the continued announcements of this supposed affair. As a matter of fact, the club never contemplated holding any such entertainment. The University Club, as a rule, does not give entertainments or receptions like the Union League, Lotos, and other organizations, and only occasionally departs from its custom. The last reception given by the club was in honor of the distinguished European scholars and savants who visited this country last Autumn to attend the sesqui-centennial of Princeton University.

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It is possible that this erroneous report grew out of the fact that the Knickerbocker Athletic Club gave an amateur circus, in which some of its best-known members appeared, and which was followed by a dance and supper in its clubhouse, on Thursday evening. This circus was one of the cleverest amateur entertainments ever given in New York, and was hugely enjoyed by a large crowd. Mr. Moran was ring-master and the performance was held in the large gymnasium, which was transformed into a remarkably realistic imitation of a huge circus tent. Tiers of plank-board benches were built around the ring, on which the spectators sat, and lemonade, peanuts, and popcorn were passed around among the spectators during the evening. The clubhouse was adorned with large posters, and a characteristic circus programme was distributed. Perhaps the best features of the evening were the entrance of the "horses," which were made of papier maché, and each one was manipulated by a clubman inside. After they had performed a series of revolutions, the "horses" sat down on the edge of the ring amid uproarious laughter. Mr. Wallace personated the baby elephant and Mr. T. Ward a trained bear. Mr. J. J. Frawley, as the "strong man," lifted 4,000 pounds with his "native teeth," as the programme stated. There was a trick bronco mule, a troop of trained dogs, and a number of clowns. Some really excellent athletic feats were performed, and Mr. R. Molineux's trapeze work was particularly good. The entertainment was the most successful in every way that the club has ever given.

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The regular May meeting of the Princeton Club and the last meeting of the club for the season will be held at Delmonico's on Thursday evening next at 8:30 o'clock. Prof. Andrew F. West of Princeton University, the executive officer of the recent sesquicentennial celebration and the gentleman who is said to be responsible for ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland's selection of Princeton as their permanent residence, will be the guest of the evening. The annual election of officers for the ensuing year will be held, and the annual reports of the committees on college work, grounds, and buildings, and athletics will be presented and discussed. It is quite possible that a suggestion that the club should arrange for the securing of a permanent New York home on the plan of Harvard House will be introduced at this meeting.

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The movement among the graduates of Yale resident in New York to establish a permanent clubhouse on the plan of Harvard House, the home of the Harvard graduates, is progressing satisfactorily. It is proposed that the dues after a house shall have been secured or built shall be proportioned among the members of the club, so that recent graduates shall pay only about $10 a year, while older graduates who have had the time to establish themselves in business, and presumably to acquire larger incomes, shall pay at least twice this sum. This would seem to be an equitable arrangement. Such a plan has just been passed upon favorably by the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, with the result that that club is receiving a very desirable accession of membership from among the younger yachtsmen of the city.

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So successful was the first dinner of the St. Paul's School Alumni Club, held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last December, that a second dinner will be given at the Aldine Club, 75 Fifth Avenue, on Monday evening next. To this dinner the Alumni of St. Paul's School resident in New York have been invited. Mr. Edward D. Appleton will be the presiding officer, and the dinner will be given under the auspices of a commitee, whose members, with Mr. Appleton, are Messrs. Thomas J. Hallowell, Charles J. Naurse, Lawrence Jacob, Robert L. Stevens, Charles D. Brackenridge, and Dr. Louis F. Bishop. There are probably more graduates of St. Paul's School in the New York clubs than of any other school in the country, and these occasional dinners bring the Alumni of the school together and enable them to renew old friendships and recall old and happy days in a most agreeable way.

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It rarely happens that the funeral, even during the Winter or Spring season in New York, of any man who has not held public office calls out such a large and representative assemblage of well-known and prominent people, and particularly of clubmen, as did that of Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, which took place at the cathedral on Thursday morning last. Mr. Havemeyer had so wide and varied an acquaintance, and was so universally liked and esteemed by those, at least, whom he knew in social life, that his death was a matter of personal regret to thousands. The golfing clubs of the country were all represented, as Mr. Havemeyer was the President of the National Golf Association, and was one of the first to introduce and to play the now universally popular game in this country. His death has been the topic of general discussion in the clubs, and has called forth most sincere expressions of regret. He will be greatly missed everywhere where his social interests brought him into contact with others, but particularly at Newport. The beautiful country and golf club which is now one of the greatest attractions of that resort was really projected by Mr. Havemeyer, and his energy and interest had been devoted to this club the last three years. It is not generally remembered that Mr. Havemeyer was one of the first yachtsmen to see the possibilities and enjoyment of steam yachting. His steam yacht Ideal was one of the first of the crack steam yachts of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Havemeyer's chief delight during the greater part of his life was in riding and driving. He was an accomplished horseman and an excellent whip. In fact, he was a good all-around sportsman, and was never happier than when enjoying some form of athletic sport.

CLUBMAN.

Y. M. C. A.'S YEAR BOOK.

The Associations in Africa and Oceanica—Mr. Wanamaker Contributed $30,000 to One Organization.

The work that is being done by Young Men's Christian Associations in various countries is told in the Year Book recently published by the International Committee. The number of associations in America is 1,446, including 86 in Canada, 8 in West Indies, 1 in Bermuda, 1 in Argentina, 3 in Brazil, 2 in British Guiana, and 1 each in Chile and Uruguay. In all the countries of Europe there are associations, Germany heading the list with 1,420. The United Kingdom is next with 1,302. In Asia there are 182; in Africa 20, and in Oceanica 20. John R. Mott, College Secretary, reports the conversion to Christianity of 505 young Buddhist, Hindu, Mohammedan, and Confucian students.

Luther D. Wishard announces that an association building is being erected at Madras to which John Wanamaker generously contributed $30,000. From Paris comes the statement that 328 new members were enrolled in 1896, of whom 69 were Catholics, and that a gift of 600,000 francs had been made by a Catholic lady for the foundation of a non-sectarian association. The custodian of the historical library has charge of publications in twenty-one languages and dialects. In England the membership increased from 87,484 to 98,899, and the property by £100,000.

The work in the different States of the Union is given, and several reports refer to the Summer rendezvous at Camp Northfield, which will be open during July and August, and to the Indian Association Summer school at Big Stone Lake, S. D. At Denver, Col., a legacy of $5,000 has been received as the nucleus of a building fund.

HARLEM CHARITY FESTIVAL.

Maryland's Governor Participated in a Most Successful Annual Event.

The second annual Harlem Charity Festival at the Harlem Opera House Monday night, April 26, proved to be the most artistic, musical, and social success of the season up town. Maryland's Governor was present, with his brilliant staff, and were the guests of honor. They included Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, Gen. Mumford, Acting Chief of Staff; Gen. Booth, Gen. Warfield, Col. Griffith, Col. Hodson, Col. Mandelbaum, and Col. Tyler. Those who received them in the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, the Hon. and Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. John McLoughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Hans S. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Allen T. Nye, Mr. Millard J. Bloomer, Mr. and Mrs. David Rutskv, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wray, the directors of the festival. After the guests had arrived Miss Nellie Adams Crist, attired as Liberty, made an address of welcome.

A half hour before the programme began a concert of National airs was played by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Military Band. The entertainment opened with a May-pole dance, the ribbons being of the National colors. Then the children's flower carnival took place, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rivers, Jr., which embraced a flower drill and a pretty scarf dance, in which Miss Florence Nye was the star.

The second part of the programme was made up of prominent artists opening with choruses by the Philomel Club, Mrs. J. Henry McKinley, director, and closing with a chorus, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," in which the entire audience rose and sang. The soloists on the programme were: Miss Myrta French and Miss Margaret Webb, soprani; Mr. Andrew J. McClintock, tenor; Dr. Carl E. Martin, basso; Mr. Carl Lanzer, violinist, and Mr. Vess L. Osmun, banjoist. The Reception Committee in the artists was composed of Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Allen T. Nye, and Mrs. Edward Friedenberg. Miss Emma Grant Smith and Mrs. Rivers had the care of the children. Mrs. Vernon M. Davis and Mrs. Theodore J. Bloomer had charge of the decorations. After the entertainment there was dancing and a supper.

Mrs. Donald McLean entertained the Governor and party and a number of the guests of the festival at her home, 186 Lenox Avenue, later in the evening. Her house was handsomely decorated in flags and bunting, and the next evening Mr. and Mrs. McLean were entertained by the Governor at the naval ball at the Waldorf. The beneficiaries of the Harlem Charity Festival are the Harlem Dispensary, the Harlem Exchange for Women's Work, the Harlem Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary; the Homoeopathic Hospital of Harlem, the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, all unsectarian charitable institutions and supported by contributions and donations.

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IN THE HEAVENS IN MAY

One of the Celestial Vagabonds Known as Comets Now Roaming About the Skies.

TWO NEW MOONS THIS MONTH

Roles Which the Planets Will Play in the Heavenly Panorama During the Merry Month of May.

May, the latest and loveliest of the Spring months, holds in turn its celestial festival in which we find almost all of our familiar actors in their favorite rôles. The May evenings are soft and serene, inviting to open-air life. As the twilight fades and the shadows darken no study is more ennobling and elevating than that of the starlit heavens, with its myriad hosts of suns peopling the star depths. They are, however, apparently fixed, immutable, and far away. The members of the planetary brotherhood are nearer, more tangible members of the same family, and governed by the same rules as is the earth. The conditions are rare for watching their devious ways among the shining suns, and students of the stars will be amply rewarded for the closest observation of the festival in which the members of the sun's family take an active and visible part.

While we are interested in the regularity and precision that mark the movements of the heavenly bodies that we are most accustomed to see, there is an inhabitant of the sky about which every one is always curious. The purposes of this comparative stranger have never been free from popular suspicion, and he is, in consequence, known as the black sheep of the sidereal family, a celestial vagabond, or more plainly, a comet. Time out of mind these wanderers have been supposed to presage war, famine, pestilence, perhaps the destruction of the world, and little wonder. Here is a body which comes flashing out of boundless space into our system, shooting out a pyrotechnic tail some hundreds of millions of miles in length, whirling perhaps through the very atmosphere of the sun at a speed of three or four thousand miles per second, then darting off on a hyperbolic orbit that forbids it ever to return, or an elliptical one that cannot be closed for hundreds or thousands of years; the tail meantime pointing always away from the sun and fading to nothingness as the weird voyager recedes into the special void whence it came. Not many times need the advent of such an apparition coincide with the outbreak of a pestilence or the death of a Cæsar to stamp the race of comets as an ominous clan in the minds of all superstitious generations. Terrible blows have from time to time been struck at the prestige of these alleged supernatural agents, and the celestial messenger finally was unable to sustain its rôle. Any doubt left in the minds of those interested has probably been dispelled in this century, in which the pretender has been fully unmasked, showing how egregiously our forefathers had been deceived.

The rush along its course that distinguishes the sun's movements in the early part of the month perceptibly slackens toward its close until the speed is less than one-half what it was at the beginning. This is always the case as the sun draws toward its extreme position in declination. Under the genial warmth of the bright orb of day we shall soon have frail breaths of violet and of fair roses, and golden memories will be sweetened by shy hints of mignonette rising through the balmy air.

Two New Moons in May.

It will be safe now to sit where one can watch the dusky verge of the quiet sea to wait for the silver rim of the crescent moon to emerge and take its place among the soft stars that one by one, after twilight, have stolen out and lighted their lamps as beacons by which fair Luna may be guided on her path across the firmament. For the only time this year we are treated to two new moons the same month, and the phenomena occur on the 1st and 31st of the month. On the 3d there is conjunction between the moon and Mercury, which is repeated on the 30th. On the 4th Neptune is in conjunction, and on the 7th there is an occultation of the planet Mars. On the 9th the moon quarters, followed on the 10th by a conjunction with Jupiter, and on the 16th, the day of full moon, by conjunction with Uranus and Saturn. On the 23d the phase of last quarter occurs, and on the 28th the fading crescent and Venus have a somewhat distant meeting.

Saturn, in opposition with the sun on the 17th, will rise about as the sun sets, and we shall have its soft mellow light to add to the beauties of the sky throughout the night. The size of the planet remains practically the same for several weeks, when it slowly dwindles, and at the close of the year is smaller and considerably less brilliant than at present.

Uranus is also in opposition, and reaches that position eleven hours earlier than Saturn. His distance away and his corresponding insignificance, as far as the amateur researches are concerned, fail even at this the most favorable period to view him to make him conspicuous. The planet presents the apperance of a small, round, and uniformly illuminated disk, without rings, belts, or discernible spots. From analogy we infer that it revolves about its axis; but of this there is no direct proof. The great distance of the planet, indeed

WOMAN

OPINIONS AS TO MANNERS

The Subject Further Discussed in Its Various Phases from Different Points of View.

WHAT DR. MORGAN DIX SAYS

All a Matter of Training, He Holds—Miss Katherine L. Maltby Looks for Improvement—Mrs. Sherwood Severe on Her Sex—Views of Horace Russell and Col. Ingersoll.

It is a serious question—a more serious question than many people think—this of manners, or, to use a broader and more appropriate word, courtesy. If more consideration was given to it there would be more of it and the world would be infinitely better. It is very possible it would be a more virtuous world; certainly it would be happier.

The question has been raised whether it is true that women are more lacking in true politeness outside their own families and circles of intimates than men. Whether they have yielded even in seemingly so small a matter as the removal of a large hat in a theatre more from fear of ridicule than from a sense of justice has been discussed to some extent already. There is more light thrown upon the subject to-day. If through the eyes of others we would "see oursels as others see us"—well, the sun would shine upon a world of many virtues besides the one of courtesy. Here is the way a number of prominent people in the Greater New York "see us":

Dr. Dix Says It Is a Question of Training.

"There are unmannerly women and unmannerly men," said the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. "I have never noticed any general rudeness among women. I have always found them very courteous. It is a question of training. If a woman is thoroughly well bred she will have good manners; if she belongs to a family that is thoroughly well bred she will be trained to have good manners and will not be tempted to be discourteous. Therefore, I think it is so important that young girls should be carefully taught—but that is the work of mothers and teachers.

"I have known women who were selfish, cold-hearted, and entirely wrapped up in worldly affairs, and yet whose manners were perfect. If they felt an inclination to be impolite they were able to restrain themselves. In women who have not been so well trained the manners depend more upon the good heart, and we might prefer the woman whose manners were less cultivated if she had other qualities which were more admirable.

"The woman whose manners are only on the surface with strangers or those not her equal socially? Ah, that is different. She might use her good manners only where they would count. With her inferiors she would not feel the need of restraining herself. I have not noticed that women were rude to each other; I have not given the matter consideration. It is one of those general questions upon which it is difficult to speak."

"All intelligent people with good hearts have good manners," said Col. Ingersoll. "They always think of the rights of others; this is all there is to good manners. Many selfish and cruel people have sense enough to act in a polite and generous way; their good manners are all on the surface; deep down in their natures they have no real goodness. So there are others who are really good when their attention is called to the matter in hand; but who, without thinking, behave like savages.

"Of course, women ought always to set a good example; they should always think of the rights of others; they should not insist on obstructing the stage with their frightful hats; they should always give others a chance, and sometimes they do. Good sense goes, as a rule, with good manners."

Miss Maltby Relates Incidents.

Miss Katherine L. Maltby of the Civitas Club of Brooklyn, that wonderfully progressive organization of Brooklyn's most cultivated young women and matrons, has been a leader in the broad work the club has been doing. She has decided ideas upon all public conditions, and sees underlying them some deep reason.

"Let me tell you three incidents that apply to this question," said Miss Maltby. "The first occurred on Grant Day in a surface car of New York. A young man and woman entered the car, and there were no seats. A man, not of the upper class, possibly a mechanic, rose and gave the woman a seat. She took it without acknowledgment, and the man with her did not seem to know enough to touch his hat. It would have seemed natural for him to make at least a slight inclination of the head in acknowledgment, but the seat was taken as if the giving was a matter of course.

"Another incident occurred later in the same day on one of the ferryboats going to Brooklyn. On board were many of the soldiers who had taken part in the parade, and it would seem that if any one deserved a seat they did. But as soon as the cabin began to fill up they rose and gave their seats to the women present, and insisted upon making them sit down. I made people who saw the little act of courtesy feel that there was more than one side of a soldier's character to admire.

"The third incident occurred at the Lyceum Theatre. A woman occupying a seat in front of me wore a hat which obstructed the view of the stage. As the first act progressed I leaned forward and asked if she would mind removing her hat. She took it off immediately and with perfect good nature. It would have been better, of course, if she had removed it in the first place, but that she did it at all showed a feeling of consideration for others.

"We are just beginning to get hints of the altruistic ideas that are soon to dominate society, and their establishment should usher in an era of good manners which will spring from that on which all good manners are based—the desire to make others as comfortable as we wish to be ourselves. But at present, if I were asked to characterize this age, I should say it is one in which every one is a law unto himself. But the time will come when people will show more consideration, if in nothing more than in making our streets less repulsively unclean.

An Improvement Predicted.

"I do believe this, that in the development of the idea of citizenship, such as is now showing itself in all parts of our country, there will come the recognition of a public ideal, if I may so say, that will inevitably lead to an improvement in manners and general courtesy.

"We seem to feel now that it does not matter how rudely we behave toward the public—just as we feel at liberty to cheat a corporation, if convenient, when we would scorn to rob an individual. But I think we are beginning to think along all these lines, and some progress is already perceptible. I believe, too, that later on more attention will be paid to the recognized forms of courtesy in our public schools—not with a view to introducing artificial standards, but as the worthy acknowledgment of noble aims. Of course, the basis for all politeness is a consideration for others, and as women usually have the name of practicing this virtue more liberally within the home circle and men outside of it, it may be safe to say that our brothers should become our examples before the public eye."

"Some men may be more courteous than some women," said ex-Judge Horace Russell. "It is a matter that is not capable of anything like formulation. Neither manners nor morals are regulated by sex, race, or locality. There are well-bred men who are civil and considerate in all nations, and there are the reverse; so there are women. Perhaps one sex exercises a greater consideration for the other than for its own.

Courteous Men in Literature and History.

"But it is not to be forgotten that the personages in literature and history who have been noted for their courtesy—Sir Charles Grandison, Col. Newcome, Sir Philip Sidney, and Roger de Coverley—were men. If there is a similar list of women who have achieved such distinction it does not occur to me.

"It may be that women were not so distinguished because the very first requisite of a well-bred woman is that her charms should not be made conspicuous; or it may be that the courtesy of women is so much a matter of course that those who possess it are not counted by one and two and four. The subject is not a question of sex. You do sometimes see women who are very hoggish with each other. In comparing women with women it could probably be said that in showing rudeness to strangers it would be found that this would more often be done by women otherwise well bred and well educated than by women who had not had their advantages. We would perhaps find that men, and particularly the American men, are more apt to be considerate of strangers than women. A coal heaver would stop any man he happens to meet to ask for a light if he needed one, and he would probably get it, wouldn't he? But we do not know what women would do under those circumstances, for they have not yet had the test."

Mrs. Sherwood's Decided Views.

"There is not a doubt of it," said Mrs. Sherwood, decidedly, when the question of women being less courteous than men was broached to her. "Women dare to do things that men would not," she went on. "Men would be knocked on the head and turned out of every theatre in the country if they dared to do what women do. You know women cannot be punished, and in America they have been spoiled by the men.

"Men are so chivalrous. How many years was it before women could be taught to be polite to men when they gave them their seats? It is the same about high heels. They have yielded to ridicule when they would not have yielded to anything else. There should be sumptuary laws in every theatre compelling women to come without hats.

"As early as 1809 there was such a law in every theatre in London, and no woman was allowed to wear either hat or bonnet. I remember I was not allowed to wear my bonnet, which was a very small affair. They would let an old English widow in wearing a cap which was a big, portentious affair. I could not see why it was not larger than my bonnet, but it was called a cap, and that settled it. In the dress circle in Irving's theatre the ladies are all in full dress. It ought to be the same in our parquet.

"I told Mr. Wallack a great many years ago that such a law should be made. It is the place of the theatres to make them. He said that our climate was not suitable for it. But people could throw something light over their heads without any trouble. It is somewhat better in England, for cabs are so much cheaper, and people can ride to the theatre who have to go in the cars here. But people do not go to balls in hats, and they should not go to the theatre. There is no more reason why women should wear their hats than men.

"In making a law against hats everything that could obstruct the view should be included. There never could be any unanimity between women on the subject. Every silly girl would insist on wearing her hat if it was becoming. It is a National defect of American women not to show feeling for others.

Women at the Matinee.

"Take women at a matinée, and they are like butchers. They will almost kill children. At one matinée which I attended with a friend and two children we had actually to fight to save them. I mean, of course, women en masse, not individuals. In the crowd at the Grant celebration I saw women pushing their way through the throng and almost trampling on little children. Women are not half as polite as the men. I have the greatest respect for American women, but I do think that, owing to carelessness, they sometimes forget themselves.

"Among all the men I have met in my life, I have never met a brute. As for the average American man, I consider him the pink of chivalry. Compare him to the men of other nations; think what he does for women, and how he works for them. I don't know people as they appear in the street, but I have not been able to go on the elevated roads since the first year they were started, and I seldom go in the surface cars. When I go anywhere I go in a carriage, but I know the theatre.

"I think the manners of men in society are everything that could be desired. No more courteous and charming creatures can be found than the young society men of America. They are usually thoroughbred. If there is an exception, he is marked and left out. I have been to five weddings recently, and of all the young men who served in the difficult rôle of usher there was not one who was not exceedingly courteous. There are no young men in the world like ours. If they are the sons of thoroughbred people they are sure to be thoroughbred themselves."

What the Mayor Has to Say.

"I have nothing against ladies," said Mayor Strong. "As for their hats, you can't expect them to take them off in the theatre. A lady's hat is a part of her costume; it is not convenient for her to take it off, and you can't expect it.

"At the theatres abroad women are not supposed to wear hats. Those worn to the theatres here are small and cannot be much in the way. There may be some that will cause a little inconvenience.

"As far as manners are concerned, the ladies I have met have always been very courteous. I think you look for it more in them than in men, though a man, I think, usually means to do about right. I may have met two or three women whose manners might have been better. Some men are brutes. The exception proves the rule. Perhaps when women are rude, the men have given them cause. I don't think I have met more than half a dozen women who were lacking in courtesy in my life, and I have lived to be nearly seventy. My experience with women has always been very pleasant and delightful."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

It was in a young ladies' school and there had been an informal and interesting talk upon the preparation and ceremony of conferring knighthood. The teacher in a pleasant way had made the description as explicit as possible. A few days later, wishing to know what ideas she had implanted in the minds of her pupils, she asked: "What is the chief part of the ceremony when an esquire is promoted to knighthood?" "They give him a big knock on the head," came the answer from a bright pupil. It was the same woman who asked a pupil "What did Luther do about the Pope's bull?" "Oh," said the pupil with interest, "he was not a bit frightened. He took the bull outside the gates of Wittenburg and executed it."

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Poi, which always takes a prominent place in the fascinating stories which have been written of Hawaiian life, is being imported into this country. It has always, or for some time, been served in hotels and private houses at Honolulu, where it is used as cornstarch or cornmeal. It is said to be very delicious and nourishing. The taro root, from which it is made, is raised in the Hawaiian Islands as turnips are raised in the United States. The flour is somewhat granulated and of a gray-blue color. It will not be eaten raw in this country, as it is by the native islanders, or sour, the condition when they consider it a great dainty. Poi is said to be excellent for invalids and for young children.

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The old adage of whistling girls and crowing hens should fall into a state of innocuous desuetude with the advancement of the age. If a pretty girl in a tailor-made suit is seen to come out of a handsome house on Madison Avenue, with a blue-blooded canine of some large or small variety behind her, he is sure to turn in the direction his mistress does not intend to take. He is loose and she carries the leash and a whip—for effect, the latter—in her hand, but to call the dog she gives a clear, sharp whistle. The dog recognizes it at once and turns and follows her.

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The leaves of California cucumbers are excellent substitutes for grape leaves to serve as table decoration with grapes.

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Virginia Earl's dances on the stage are always attractive. That they are apt to be quite original is a matter that every one does not know. This is a good or bad feature from the point of view from which it is considered. All the dances at Daly's are given by careful instruction and with regard to the character of the play in which they are placed. But Miss Earl does not do the dances which she is taught, so some one who knows says. She learns them, but forgets immediately and improvises along the same lines and to the right time, and no one who has not seen the original knows the difference.

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There was a reception at the Hannah More Academy, in Reisterstown, recently, and the young women who superintended the chief feature of the affair gave a variation of the familiar "put-as-many-pennies-in-the-bag-as-you-are-years-old" scheme. Of course, in the many times these little bags have been utilized to gain money for some worthy object no one ever did put in as many pennies as he, or, more particularly, she, was old, and always refrained from the generous reason that to follow out the letter of the invitation would limit their generosity. The Reisterstown young ladies have arranged all these points with great wisdom and delicacy. They called the affair an "everybody's birthday reception," and, while they had the time-honored little bag, they invited their guests to put in them as many pennies as they were years old, and a penny for every year they hoped to live.

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One of the chief guests of honor at Sorosis to-morrow will be Mrs. Le Grand W. Perce, President of the Chicago Woman's Club. This club is one of the largest women's clubs in the country, with some 700 or 800 members. It is a department club, having for its different lines of work reform, home, education, art and literature, philanthropy, and philosophy and science. These departments do much practical work along their individual lines. An idea of this may be given in the work of the department of philanthropy, which last year gave relief to many people, the number going into the thousands. Each individual case received the individual attention of the members of the department. There is a regular meeting of the entire club every week and department meetings in addition. Among the honorary members of the club are many prominent women—Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Aberdeen, Miss Harriet Hosmer, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and one Chicago woman of whom the club is very proud, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House. A very large proportion of the members of the club are in favor of woman suffrage.

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The views of Mrs. Perce, President of the club, concerning club life for women, as she has practiced them herself, are interesting. She has only been a member of the club for a year and a half, for she could not be persuaded to join it until she felt that her home duties would not in any way conflict with her club work. Mrs. Perce's idea is that the most beautiful and important work of a woman's life is the care of her children. She has a charming family of children, most of whom are now grown. For them, and in addition to her household duties, she has kept up and increased all the accomplishments with which she began life as a young girl. Speaking of a woman's duties to her children, she said: "When my first little girl was just beginning to prattle, I found that with all her questions she turned to me. I realized then that I must be always ready to answer them. I have kept my music up, and I have kept myself posted along all different lines that I might always be ready to answer any questions my children might ask of me." Mrs. Perce is the wife of a prominent Chicago lawyer.

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A pretty way to serve strawberries is in individual dishes, with the hulls on, and in the centre of the dish a smaller dish of powdered sugar, into which the strawberries are dipped and eaten from the stem. Strawberries are very frequently eaten in this way in England, where the fruit is more solid and sweeter. If the berries are piled closely around the smaller dish of sugar, the contrast of red and white is very pretty.

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Mrs. John Sherwood visits Elmira, and the part of the State in the vicinity next week, in her pioneer work for the Kind Word Society. She will give a number of readings for the benefit of the society in the different cities. Her work last Winter was particularly remunerative, and the society is in a flourishing condition. In the past year, (1896,) one of the most difficult in the history of the society, 700 homes were supplied for those who needed them and satisfactory helpers for those in need of help. The great beauty of Mrs. Sherwood's work in this society has been that she has turned the tide of workingwomen from the congested city to the country, where they are so much needed. Many shopgirls, through her "kind words," have been interested to take up domestic service in country homes. And they do not come back. About half of the 700 girls and women supplied with work come from the shops. The society now is anxious to supply people going to the country with servants, and they are able to fit out a full complement of servants, from butler to scullery maid, within twenty-four hours. The headquarters for this work is at 115 East Forty-seventh Street, where Miss Shea is in charge. Many gentlewomen have found pleasant homes through the efforts of the society.

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The effects in paper flowers are becoming really artistic. Among the latest designs are cattails which are remarkably natural.

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Miss E. Marguerite Lindley, delegate of the Rainy Day Club to the Working Girls' Convention in Philadelphia, addressed the members very appropriately upon rational dress last Friday evening.

The United States Government officially reports,

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Superior to all others in leavening strength.

(Bulletin 13, Ag'l Dept, p. 599.)

THE COMING MAN.

From The Somerville Journal.

A pair of very chubby legs,
Incased in scarlet hose;
A pair of little stubby boots,
With rather doubtful toes;
A little kilt, a little coat—
Cut as mother can—
And lo! before us stands in state
The future's "coming man."

His eyes, perchance, will read the stars,
And search their unknown ways;
Perchance the human heart and soul
Will open to their gaze;
Perchance their keen and flashing glance
Will be a nation's light—
Those eyes that now are wistful bent
On some "big fellow's" kite.

Those hands—those little, busy hands—
So sticky, small, and brown;
Those hands whose only mission seems
To pull all order down;
Who knows what hidden strength may be
Within their tiny clasp,
Though now 'tis but a taffy stick
In sturdy hold they grasp?

Ah, blessings on those little hands
Whose work is yet undone;
And blessings on those little feet
Whose race is yet unrun!
And blessings on the little brain
That has not learned to plan:
Whate'er the future holds in store,
God bless the "coming man."

FACTS ABOUT MUSHROOMS.

Miss Bedford, Who Hunts Them in the Park, Tells How They Grow and Look, and How to Cook Them.

For people who like vegetable dishes there is nothing more delicious, the mycologist says, than the mushroom. There are mushrooms and mushrooms, but to the mushroom eater all mushrooms—of the edible variety—are good mushrooms.

There are between 800 and 900 different varieties of mushrooms in the United States, Prof. Underwood of Columbia University told the members of the Mycological Club, in one of a course of talks he is giving upon the subject, the other evening. Of these there are some 80 or 90 varieties which are edible. Of the greater number, if not of all of these, he says, there is no more difficulty in distinguishing them from the poisonous or unedible varieties than in distinguishing peas from beans in the market. There are many varieties of mushrooms within the immediate boundaries of New York, in the city proper, as well as in the less thickly settled districts on the outskirts. Those in the city are to be found chiefly in the parks, and there is one young woman, an enthusiastic mycologist, who has found some fifteen different varieties in Prospect and Central Parks and prepared and eaten them with much delight.

She is Miss Cornelia C. Bedford, President of the New York Association Teachers of Cookery. Miss Bedford looks at the subject with great attention from the standpoint of scientific interest in the study of fungi and from the culinary point of view, and pleasure of a professor of cooking in everything which will make a timely addition to a good menu. Her experiences in the park in search of mushroom delicacies have been interesting.

A Mushroom Hunt in the Park.

It is yet early this year, but last Summer she made valuable finds in the parks. The first step in the park mushroom hunt is to obtain a permit from the park authorities. Armed with this, Miss Bedford provided herself with all the necessary implements for a mushroom hunt, and started off. A basket is the best vehicle in which to carry mushrooms. A botany can is too close and warm. Next to the basket a paper bag is serviceable, and a little brush, which can be obtained at any large store where household supplies are kept, is used for brushing away any dirt that may cling to the mushroom. This brush is one used in cooking and is shaped like a tooth brush with the brush part very soft and as long as the ordinary tooth brush.

Central Park policemen are not mycologists, and their interest in the devotees of the science who penetrate into their domains is tempered with pity. It may be said here that the number of mycologists who gather mushrooms in the Park is not large. On Miss Bedford's first visit to the Park she entered by the Fifty-ninth Street gate, and near by found on the lawn a collection of the mycological treasures for which she was searching. The first Park policeman who came along was, of course, interested. He saw the permit, and was told that the possessor was gathering fungi for botanical purposes. This was quite true from one standpoint, and it might not have been well to make too great a demand upon an officer's credulity at once. This one was kindly benignant and sympathetically careful.

"I don't know, Miss, as you really ought to touch them," he said, with some anxiety. "They're pison."

"I used to keep a shop and sell them," another officer informed Miss Bedford, later, "and the only good ones are white on top and pink underneath."

The officers learned to know Miss Bedford after a while, and took more or less interest in her search. She was on one of the lawns one day, when she saw an officer gesticulating to her. Supposing he intended to warn her off the grass, she waved her paper in the air, but he continued to gesticulate, and she went toward him.

"I thought of you when I was coming to my beat to-day," he said. "I saw a whole lot of the nastiest-looking things you ever saw."

"So they were," said Miss Bedford, telling about it. "I went to the place and found a quantity of mushrooms, but they were of the kind that as it grows old, grows black underneath, it begins to drip at the edges, finally becomes black and shiny, and it does look nasty. But the good ones are very good. Many mushrooms become almost poisonous as they grow old. The officers in the Park speak of them usually as toadstools, and they did not expect me to survive after eating them, when they first learned what I wanted them for.

"One day when I went back after having gathered a good quantity of mushrooms on my previous trip, I met an officer, over whose face came a look of relief as he saw me.

"'Well, Miss,' he said, 'I didn't ever expect to see you again.'

How to Cook Mushrooms.

"I think I have found some twelve or fifteen varieties. I am fond of them all, and I think that most of them are best when cooked in the simplest way. You will see many elaborate receipts for cooking them, but except in a few cases they are not the most satisfactory.

"I simply 'sauté' them first, put a little butter in the pan or chafing dish, toss them around until they are a golden brown, and then have ready a little white sauce to pour over them, and season them with salt and pepper.

"Puff balls are cooked like eggplant. They can be dipped in egg and then in bread crumbs, in egg and flour, or in a little flour, if nothing else, and fried.

"We have mushrooms canned in our own country now that are very nice. Until within a year or so we have had to rely upon the French for our canned mushrooms. The French mushrooms are whiter than ours, but they are not so well flavored.

"Where you have mushrooms with big cups they are delicious broiled. Put them over a fire with the cap up, and let them cook a few minutes, then turn, and in the shallow cup that the cap forms put bits of butter and salt and pepper. A little sherry can be poured over them before they are served, if desired.

"The majority of the mushrooms do not need to have the skins removed. If they are small, do not break for cooking. They are large and meaty, break or cut with a knife before sautéing. If you have a large quantity, throw away the stems and eat only the top, which is the most delicate.

Market Prices of Mushrooms.

"Many receipts say that mushrooms should be soaked in salt and water or in lemon juice, but unless the flavor is very strong this kills it and spoils the mushroom. The standard price of mushrooms in Winter is from 75 cents to $1 a pound. I have paid as high as $2.50 when I needed them for teaching. They are usually highest in May and November. In May it is early for the Summer crop and late for hot-house supplies, and in November the reverse. I visited a mushroom farm on Long Island one day, and the proprietor gave me a dozen mushrooms to take home. They weighed about five pounds. The largest weighed fourteen ounces, and was nearly eight inches in diameter. They say that there are cellars in city buildings rented out to people who raise mushrooms in them. You hear of those things, but they are never located. I have seen a cellar which would be admirable for such a farm. It was a cellar under a cellar, and the conditions would have been just right for mushrooms.

"I have tried raising mushrooms myself, but I have never been successful. Our cellar is too dry. I tried several different ways among them, using the directions that came from the florists with the spawn, but it was not successful. There is quite a little routine to go through in preparing a bed for them. You have to get the manure, have it heated and cooled, and tamped into a bed, and then the spawn is put in. A cellar where there is a hot water system of heating would be better than one heated merely by a furnace.

What They Taste Like.

"There is an infinite variety in the flavor of mushrooms. Some of them taste like chicken, some like game, some like cucumbers, the elm tree mushrooms taste like fish, and there are others which remind you particularly of chestnuts.

"Mushrooms can be found outdoors from about May to Thanksgiving. I think I made my last trip for them last year in November. Some of those that grow on trees survive through the Winter. Some of these are too woody in flavor to be good.

A WOMAN AND HER POCKETS.

She Carried Wraps and Provisions to the Grant Day Parade in Them.

One woman who ventured out on Tuesday to see the Grant procession was well provided with pockets, a necessity which the woman of to-day rather scorns. She was observed comfortably perched on the highest seat of one of the stands. First she drew forth from an immense pocket a shawl and a pair of opera glasses. After a general survey of her surroundings she emptied into her lap the contents of another pocket on the other side of her skirt. This pocket was evidently smaller, as it only contained a bunch of keys, a handkerchief, and a purse.

The woman of capacious pockets was wildly enthusiastic over the procession, and after clapping and cheering with the crowd for some time, she leaned back in her seat, calmly drew up her outer skirt and disclosed another huge pocket, suspended from her waist by a tape. Those seated around her were a little curious to know what she was about to produce—it was her luncheon. Asked how she ever came to wear so many pockets, she said that last Summer, in a trip to Europe, she found pockets a necessity in carrying around her jewels, and had kept her gowns supplied with pockets ever since.

A COURTIN' CALL.

F. Edmund V. Cooke in The Buffalo Courier.

Him!

He dressed hisself from top ter toe
Ter beat the lates' fashion.
He give his boots a extra glow,
His dickey glistered like the snow,
He slicked his hair exactly so,
An' all ter indicate "his passion."
He tried his hull three ties afore
He kep the one on that he wore.

Her!

All afternoon she laid abed
Ter make her features brighter.
She tried on ev'ry geoun she hed.
She rasped her nails until they bled,
A dozen times she waxed her head,
An' put on stuff to make her whiter,
An' fussed till she'd a-cried, she said,
But that 'ld make her eyes so red.

* * * * * * *

Them!

They sot together in the dark
'Ithout a light, except their spark.
An' neither could have told or guessed
What way the other un was dressed!

EASTER FLORAL OFFERINGS.

There are no more expensive gifts made through the year than at Easter, considering the evanescent quality of the floral offerings in connection with the price. Easter lilies and azaleas form a large proportion of these gifts, and they range in price from a fraction of a dollar to hundreds of dollars, according to the quality of the plant and the place in which it is purchased. The plants are only kept as long as they are in blossom. The lilies will never flower again. Only one set of blossoms come from one bulb. This sends out young bulbs, from which a second season's flowers come. The azaleas will blossom another season if tended by a florist, but it is more expensive than purchasing another plant another year, unless there is a family conservatory, with a gardener in attendance. The plants are imported, the lilies coming from Bermuda, and in such large quantities that they are comparatively cheap.

The last of the Easter flowers are to be seen now in house windows, the blossoms partially or entirely gone. In some cases plants have been relegated to the vestibule of the house, where there are many of them. The odor from a quantity of the lilies is overpoweringly strong. One of the most beautiful azaleas which came to the city this year is at the height of its beauty in the window of an uptown florist. It is a very large plant, the crown of red blossoms, a wide circle of white blossoms below it, and below that another circle equally wide of more of the red blossoms. This is a result of the grafting now so skillfully done in these plants.

Style and Workmanship at Moderate Cost.
A. DUFFY,
(No Sign.) 78 WEST 54TH STREET.
Ladies' Own Materials.

THE NEW YORK COLONISTS

Some of the Old Records Swept Away by Newly Discovered Historical Facts.

FIRST SETTLERS WERE DUTCH

They Established Themselves in Albany Early in 1624—The First English Colony Settled On Long Island Sixteen Years Later.

ALBANY, April 24.—George Rogers Howell, State Archivist, before the New York Society of Founders and Patriots, recently overthrew the credited authorities on the date of the first colonization of the State of New York in modern history. In opening his remarks, which are shortly to be printed in pamphlet form, Mr. Howell says:

"It is a little remarkable that the only contemporary witnesses on this side of the ocean who have left evidence of the settlement of New York by the Dutch are an old Frenchwoman and an Indian. The woman made two affidavits on the question, one at the age of eighty and a second at the age of eighty-three. Her two statements are contradictory on essential points, and, without charging intention to deceive, both are unreliable. One would suppose that even if no one on this side had recorded either directly, or incidentally in some narrative, the time of the settlement, that certainly in Holland there would be in the archives of the West India Company or in the State papers some record of this important event. It is quite doubtful if any such will ever be found, as all the papers of the West India Company were sold at public auction by direction of the Government of the Netherlands twenty years before Brodhead's visit to Holland to procure historical documents for the State of New York in 1841.

"The West India Company was chartered on the 3d of June, 1621, with three main objects in view by the statesmen of Holland who issued the charter. These objects were, first, an immediate source of revenue to the State to aid in supporting the war then waging with Spain; second, to colonize the lands from which were promised so many advantages by the United Netherlands Trading Company, which had ceased to exist on the 1st of January, 1618, by the limits of its charter; and third, the colony was to be a permanent offset as a colony to the American colonies of Spain, and a place of ambush from which to pounce on the rich galleons from her provinces in America. Willem Usselinex, a far-sighted statesman and patriot, but of less influence, owing to his want of wealth and high rank, had been for ten years urging the immediate colonization of the fair land visited by Henry Hudson, who had given glowing reports to the West India Company of its riches and productiveness.

John Cabot's Voyage.

"John Cabot, in his second voyage to America, in 1498, had sailed from Labrador along and down the coast, probably to Florida, and by right of discovery had preempted that portion of the continent to England. In 1524 Giovanni Verrazzano, a Florentine in the service of Francis I. of France, sailed into the mouth of the Hudson River. It is a matter of record in the archives of France that from this time on to 1624 the French were in the habit of fishing for codfish from the coast of Newfoundland southward, and that they traded with the Indians is shown in a remarkable statement which was written on the map probably used by Henry Hudson in his voyage of so-called discovery of the river that bears his name, and written by the side of the river, just above Albany: 'As well as one can understand from the words and explanation of the Mohawks, the French come with sloops as high up as their country to trade with them.' Thus Hudson, on his voyage of discovery in 1609, had a map with him of the country he was discovering, showing the interior up to the inflow of the Mohawk, a map made also before he was born. Still another discoverer, Estevan Gomez, in the Spanish service, as narrated by Peter Martyr, also found this river before Hudson. But no matter.

"The Dutch came here and colonized, and their thrift and industry turned the wilderness to a garden. The claims of England and of France, if she had any, lay in abeyance. It is a matter of record that the Dutch visited these shores from 1614 to 1624, for trading with the natives. But only for trade. No passengers came, and when the cargo was ready, all who came in the ship returned with the ship to Holland. It is said they built a fort at Manhattan, and another at Albany on Castle Island. The gateway of their new colony would have needed the protection of a fort if the Indians had happened to have had rifled cannon to prevent the passage of a vessel by Manhattan Island and up the river. But the Dutch settlers were few in numbers, the Indians on Manhattan hostile, and the seat of the fur trade was in the heart of the interior among more friendly tribes. Hence it happened that the fort was not built at the mouth of the Hudson River until a few years later. They built an earthwork in Albany, near the river, crowned with an abattis of sharpened logs. A similar one more or less out of repair the Dutch found already on Castle Island, built by their trading predecessors the French, and they used it, they occupied it for their security. Castle Island was as inaccessible to an enemy except by boats, as a castle on the Rhine except by wings. It made an ideal trading post. In fact Castle Island made Albany, or Castle Island and the Mohawk River together; the one was a natural site for a defense from all foes, the other a natural and easy highway by boats to the heart of a country rich in furs and peltry. And Albany is the military key to the eastern half of the continent, as the Mohawk Valley is the easiest gradient to the valley of the Mississippi north of the Carolinas, and therefore the strategic line of this half of the continent.

Catalina Trico's Deposition.

"Now let us hear the deposition of the Frenchwoman, Catalina Trico:

"'New York, Feb. 14, 1684-5.

"'The deposicon of Catalina Trico aged four score yeares or thereabouts taken before the right Hon. Colio. Thomas Dongan Lieut. Governour under his Royal Highness James Duke of Yorke and Albany, etc., of New York and its Dependencyes in America, who saith and Declares in the presence of God as followeth:

"'That she came to this province either in the yeare one thousand six hundred and twenty-three or twenty-foure to the best of her remembrance, and that foure women came along with her in the same shipp the Governor Arilin Jorissen came also over, which foure women were married at sea and that they and their husbands stayed about three weekes at this place and they with eight seamen more went in a vessell by order of the Dutch Governor to Delaware River and there settled: This I certifie under my hand and ye seale of this province.

THOMAS DONGAN.'

"Her second deposition, sixty-four years after the events happened, is given in N. Y. Col. MSS., vol. 35; 182, as follows:

"'Oath of testimony, dated October 17, 1688.

"'Catalyn Trico, aged about eighty-three years born in Paris, doth testify & declare that in ye year 1623 she came into this country with a ship called the Unity, whereof was Commander Arien Jorisse, belonging to ye West India Company being ye first ship yt come here for ye sd company: as soon as they came to Manhatans now called N. York they sent two families & six men to Harford river, and 8 men they left att N. Yorke to take possession and ye rest of ye passengers went with ye ship up as far as Albany which they then called Fort Orangie. When ye ship came as far as Sopus [Esopus, i. e. Kingston], which is half way to Albany, they lightened ye ship with some boats yt were left there by ye Dutch that had been there ye year before & trading with ye Indians upon there owne accompts & gone back again to Holland, & so brought ye vessell up: there were about 18 families aboard who settled themselves att Albany and made a small fort: and as soon as they had built themselves some hutts of bark, ye Mahikanders [Mohegans] or river Indians: ye Maquase [Mohawks]: Oneydas: Onnondages, Cayougas & Sinnekes, with ye Mahawawa or Ottawawaes Indians came & made covenants of friendship with ye sd Arien Jorise there Commander, Bringing him great Presents of Bever or other Peltry & desyred that they might come & have a constant free Trade with them weh was concluded upon & ye sd nations came dayly with gread multitude of Bever & traded with ye Christians, there sd Commander Arien Jorise staid with them all winter and sent his sonne home with ye ship: ye sd Deponent lived in Albany three years all which time ye sd Indians were all as quiet as Lambs & came & traded with all ye freedom imaginable. In ye year 1626 ye Deponent came from Albany & settled at N. Yorke where she lived afterwards for many years and then came to Long Island where she now lives.'

"'The sd Catalyn Trico made oath of ye sd Deposition before me at her house on Long Island in ye Wale Bought [on Wallabout bay] ye 17th of October, 1688. WILLIAM MORRIS,

"'Justice of ye Fece.'"

Her Memory Defective.

"Now, if we had only the first deposition of this aged lady we should learn that five women only came over in this ship, four of whom were married on the way over, and that about three weeks after their arrival in Manhatan Bay the first four families, with eight men, went to the region of Delaware Bay and settled; that Catalina Trico herself remained in Manhatan, and that all this was in 1623 or 1624.

"If we now turn to the second deposition three years later, when she was eighty-three years of age, we find that her memory fixes on 1623 for the landing at Manhatan. She now adds the name of the ship, the Eendraght, or Unity, as the ship that brought them over, in command of Arlaen Jorissen, and adds that the vessel was in the service of the West India Company, and that this was the first ship that came here for that company. Then as to the disposal of the colonists, she says that two families and six men were sent to Hartford River, that two families and eight men went to the Delaware, and eight men were left on Manhatan Island, and that the rest of the passengers went up to Fort Orange or Albany, and about eighteen families aboard settled themselves at Albany. Now, the deponent does not say whether there were any married men with their wives among the eight men left at Manhatan to hold the place. Nor does she state whether among the passengers who went up to Albany there were some families with women and children who returned to Manhatan to settle after leaving the eighteen families up the river. But she mentions in all twenty-two families specifically, and several unattached men to be used as occasion required.

"It is impossible to reconcile her story with facts. Of course her memory at four-score and over was not to be depended on to recall accurately events that happened sixty-four years previously. What is most essential to our study at this time, the date of the voyage, is wrong by one year. It was in 1624, as we shall see, when the first shipload of families came here to settle and establish a colony. The name of the ship and her Commander are both incorrect if she is describing the first ship that came with settlers. There is a work in the State Library entitled 'An Historical Account of All the Memorable Events in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, happening from 1621 to 1632. Written by Nicholas de Wassenaer, Physician at Amsterdam,' published in annual volumes, each relating the history of the preceding year. There are twenty-one volumes or parts bound in five thick, small quartos, and a generous amount of narrative, about 700 pages to a year, is thus devoted to the current history of the world. Part 7 of vol. 2, from which I quote, in its dedication to the Councilors and Magistrates of Amsterdam, bears the date of Dec. 1, 1624, and was published at Amsterdam in 1625, and covers the events of six months from April to October, 1624. So that the author is telling a story to his countrymen of what was fresh in his and their own memory. The author was an educated man and his books are standard history and, as it were, eye-witnesses of the events therein portrayed."

First Settlement in Delaware.

Dr. Howell gives some translations of documents, and then continues:

"Now, as to some incidental confirmation of this. We have on record the deposition of the sachem Mattehoorn, taken by Gov. Stuyvesant, to the effect that the first European settlement on the Delaware was brought there by Cornelis May in 1624. To show that he remembered and identified Capt. May, the Indian stated some peculiarity of his person which made it impossible to mistake the identity of the Captain.

"Now, as to the name of the vessel. The only vessel of the name at that time of the Unity, or Eendraght, was, according to a statement of Wassenaer, of 400 lasts, or twenty-five vessels in an engagement in the Bay of All Saints, on the South American coast, in May, 1624, so that she could not have been at the same time in the Hudson River. In fact, no mention is found of the Unity as bringing passengers or freight to New Amsterdam until the year 1630. And the Holland Society of New York has also published the fact that the Unity came here several years later than the New Netherland.

"The next mention of ships bound for New Netherland was of four ships sailing in April, 1625, under Pieter Evertsen Hulst, of which two brought 103 cattle, among which were breeding horses, cows, sheep, and hogs; a third ship accompanied them with extra provisions and water; and the fourth carried over ship carpenters, (who, under the patroon,) forty-five colonists in all, to make permanent homes in the new country. This was followed soon after by other vessels with cattle, sheep, hogs, wagons, plows, and agricultural implements, and perhaps other colonists, of which they are not mentioned. These few colonists and supply ships must have come in the Summer of 1625, and all have gone to Fort Orange, later Albany."

Settlement of Manhattan.

In conclusion the historian says: "The settlement on Manhatan Island seems to have been in the Spring of 1626, although it must always be understood that it was a trading post both for the French and the Dutch for many years previous to this. New York was invested with a municipal government as an incorporated city by Gov. Stuyvesant in February, 1652, and thus has the distinction of being the first city of European origin on the western continent. The powers bestowed by Gov. Stuyvesant were confirmed and enlarged by Gov. Dongan on April 2, 1686, in a formal charter of that date. Albany received from the same Governor its first city charter July 22, 1686

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Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
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39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

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FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE
Metropolitan West-Side Elevated Railroad Company (of Chicago.)

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated January 30, 1897, holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 53 State Street, Boston, or the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Ills., under an agreement dated January 30, 1897.
Dated New York, March 24, 1897.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Wood & Havemeyer
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to the
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Gold is going abroad more largely than anybody in Wall Street has foreseen. Over $1,000,000 per day has been the average export engagement during the week just closed. In high banking circles there is hesitancy in making forecasts as to how far the outgo may reach, but it is not difficult to find bankers of consequence who are willing to put the estimate beyond $25,000,000. Any measuring figures, however, depend upon guesswork.

Current gold shipments began and are continuing on a basis and for reasons quite apart from what, according to general calculation, is involved in National business conditions. Tremendous international trade balances are in our favor. As between foreign countries the United States has been piling up credit balances for a long time past at the rate of $1,000,000 per day. Against this magnificent exhibit there have recently been some (but relatively inconsequential) offsets by way of increased commercial imports; but practically the vast credit in our favor at the beginning of the year is now materially extended—certainly not diminished by anything disclosed. That in the face of such an unprecedented situation we should suddenly begin to export gold is a circumstance puzzling in every quarter of the financial world, and not least among those who fail to understand are important Wall Street bankers interested directly and largely in these very export transactions.

Only one theory is tenable—and that is in nowise suggestive of any weakness on this side of the ocean. Foreign exigencies are pressing, not merely on ordinary business accounts—for hard times are troublesome abroad as here—but for all the nations of Europe, snarling at each other's heels, especial and grave needs develop for increasing stores of gold. Thus, what practically results is that at nearly every capital of Europe a premium is commanded by the yellow metal. Naturally enough, quick drafts are made on the United States. In Wall Street effort is made to show that there really is no foreign gold premium, but in these drafts that are made upon us are payments offered amply making clear that there is a premium and that it is substantial, however designated or disguised it may be.

Not American conditions are sending American gold abroad. Europe is getting American gold because Europe buys it; pays to America a profit for it.

The United States ships gold because the United States has gold to spare. We are not paying foreign debts; we are adding to our foreign credits.

Under such recognized circumstances the financial world, so far, has looked on carelessly as gold export engagements have been announced. No nervousness anywhere has been so far apparent. When the export movement began, Wall Street was surprised, unprepared for any such development, indisposed to believe even that foreign conditions could be in shape warranting—much less necessitating—such exceptional procurement of gold. Nowhere was there anticipation that the shipments would get beyond two or three millions. Thus the amount already arranged for occasions astonishment; and calculations at the close of the week that the $7,000,000 already engaged may be quadrupled are heard with much skepticism, for no ordinary measurements of the situation can make any such showing seem probable.

Out of this exceptional status may come stock market influences. When Wall Street is confronted by conditions beyond natural Wall Street comprehension Wall Street gets nervous. Nervousness on any account just now might have ill effects. It has been the strength and sustenance of the American security market that, though it has had dullness and though we have had quotations drooping, though we have had discouraging developments in overabundance, we have had in no recent experiences any material continuing nervousness. A spasm of it came in the Venezuelan episode, a shock of it was in evidence once or twice during Mr. Bryan's last Summer's campaigning, but public sentiment since the smashing times of 1893 has been rarely excited to the point where market values were at risk. American investors have suffered so much that patience with them has become not a virtue merely, but a characteristic.

It is unfortunate far beyond what any estimate can be that at our National capital there is now procedure which threatens to produce the bad factor of nervousness. We have on exhibition a Congress doing every possible thing within its power to disturb natural business conditions. There is a growing conviction here that the Tariff bill will not be completed and enacted into a law until the end of Summer. Meanwhile, business interests are practically at a standstill. Commercially and industrially, the public fears to make any positive move in any direction, unable to calculate what may be the advantageous or disadvantageous bearings of the tariff when it shall have been tinkered into its final form. This is not the apprehension of politicians; it is the reasonable complaint of business men, not in one quarter, but in many quarters; not as related to one schedule, but to a long list of schedules. With Congress doing nothing to help the Government meet current expense demands, with Government expenses materially increased by what this Congress itself has done, there are in the situation varied possibilities not altogether cheerful. Congress thus may make the gold export movement which has begun a serious matter before it is over. Once let the notion get into swing that international trade balances are after all but a matter of bookkeeping and not real debts due us, and gold shipments would take on a measure of gravity nowhere yet suggested. Much depends upon what goes on at Washington, and the business men of the country ought to do more than they have done to end the political hide-and-seek game going on at the National Capitol. Uncertainty as to current fiscal legislation is of graver consequence in business bearings than yet is amply appreciated. Were the new Tariff bill now a completed law, were the business interests of this country provided with a fixed basis upon which they could calculate their risks—had this extra session of Congress been able to do its duty promptly—we could at present throughout the land be enjoying what is now too much jocularly referred to as an "era of prosperity." Practically every natural condition in this country is on the side of good times. Politics blocks the way. And the exigencies of Europe which have started drains upon our gold holdings are providing an opportunity which may, through the inactivity of our legislators, make way for mischievous work by professional alarmists.

Specifically there is not much in the current stock market to be interesting. An extended short interest is in evidence; there is a small but aggressive bear party which seems to be intelligently organized, while no bull leadership appears anywhere. Stock Exchange commission houses are doing practically nothing; what speculation goes on is for the account of members of the Exchange themselves. People who own stocks do not seem inclined to sell; hard times talk has lost its influence. At the same time people who own stocks seem indisposed to add to their lines. Everybody is waiting. Sentiment is about evenly divided between anticipations of something good (nobody knows what) which may come to pass, and apprehensions of something bad (and nobody knows what) which may intrude. The granger railroad stocks seem especially oversold. Among the industrials, Sugar Trust stays the most conspicuous and the strongest, having so far been superior to a long line of bear attacks, some of which have seemed to be assisted if not inspired from the "inside." Leather Trust suffers from threatened tariff provisions. Whisky Trust is weak on apprehensions that when mysteries surrounding the company dissolve there may be a discouraging exhibit. Weakness in the anthracite coal stocks can be explained by unsatisfactory trade conditions, though in the case of Jersey Central there are exceptional depressing factors. Stocks quoted internationally seem to be free from other than home influences, for cable advices agree that there is at present no speculative interest shown in American securities on the other side.

So far as foreign war is concerned, Wall Street during the past week has continued an uninterested observer. New and much graver phases will have to appear in the foreign situation before Wall Street is likely on that account to become apprehensive.

SATURDAY.

Wall Street has not seen as dull a day as yesterday for a long time. Barely 35,000 shares of stock and only $500,000 bonds were dealt in. About all that was done was by the traders, some of whom were disposed to do their usual "evening up" for the week. Commission houses were bare of customers.

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In nearly all stocks net changes for the day were fractional declines. The market was simply a sagging one without the semblance of any activity whatever to vary the monotony. Sugar was the most active stock on the list and the strongest. The dealings in that stock amounted to only 7,000 shares. The next in point of activity was Burlington and Quincy, with less than 4,000. Those two stocks, the leaders of the day, illustrate the stagnation.

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Not an active stock on the list showed a change of a whole point for the day. All of the groups, coalers, Grangers, trust stocks, Vanderbilts, Goulds, and the rest, fluctuated within the same narrow limits with the same lack of support evident in all. It was tiresome work watching the ticker, and but little chalk was used upon Wall Street's blackboards.

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The feature of the weekly bank statement was an increase in deposits of over $2,000,000, with loans increasing less than $1,000,000. Surplus reserve decreased $340,000. The New York banks now have total reserve of $193,000,000, or $49,000,000 more than legally required. They have deposits of $577,000,000 and outstanding loans of $506,000,000, which, in the case of loans, is more than $10,000,000 more than ever before at this period of the year.

***

Government bonds were a trifle lower. The fours, 1925, and the fours, 1907, registered, declined ⅛. There were sales of $10,000 of the latter at 111, $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112½, and $1,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 112⅝, ex interest.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs. pf..	⅞	Del., Lack. & W....	½
Consol. Gas.....	½	Pull. Pal. Car.....	½

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Un. Gas.....	⅝	Nor. Pacific pf.....	½
Chi. & Northwest...	¾	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P...	½	Tenn. C. & I.....	⅝
Lake Shore	½	Western Union	⅝
Nat. Lead pf.....	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Southern Pacific, Arizona, 1st.....1

Bonds Declined.

Erie gen'l lien.....	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C.	
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r..	1½	1st, t. r.....	2½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $105,932,430; balances, $0,473,000; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $459,665.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1 5-16@1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.14⅝@5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@75c premium.

***

Money brokers and bank officers are unanimous in saying that the week just passed has been the dullest one in the money market that they have seen for many months. In all departments transactions have been light, and borrowers have shown a disposition to hold out for lower rates.

Plenty of call money is to be had at 1¼ per cent., and it is only the offerings at this figure that keep the call department from coming to a standstill. In time money conditions are precisely the same as they have been for weeks, with the exception that the demand is, if anything, smaller than ever. The supply of commercial bills is again falling off, and the comparative activity in that market which made it conspicuous during the past month seems to be over.

Although the shipments of gold abroad have had no effect whatever, even upon the sentiment of the business community, in so far as their attitude toward the money market is concerned, yet bankers are inclined to look upon the exportation of gold as a blessing in disguise. They point out that if it should so happen that the Treasury reserve is brought down anywhere near the hundred-million-dollar mark, the money market would benefit greatly. And just at the present time bank officers would heartily welcome anything that promises to improve the demand for money and advance rates, no matter what its nature may be. In speaking of the matter yesterday, the President of a prominent Wall Street bank said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"These exportations of gold will not hurt us. They will benefit us. There is too much idle money here now. And unless there is some outlet for it or some development which will create a demand for it, I do not know what will become of the banking business. Physicians frequently find it necessary to bleed a patient. That is about what is wanted here now."

THE LONDON MARKET.

The London Stock Exchange was closed May 1, ("Chimney Sweeps' Day,") being a holiday at that centre. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 195. In Berlin, exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 38¼ pfennigs. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 97c, and exchange on London at 25f 10½c.

STOCK EXCHANGE POLICY.

What Has Been Accomplished and What Is Proposed for the Benefit of Wall Street.

A week from to-morrow the New York Stock Exchange holds its annual election. The new Governing Committee of the institution—not much changed from its present personnel—will have what promises to be an exceptionally important career. The New York Stock Exchange has to confront some pressing problems. During the next twelve months earnest efforts will be made by its controllers to settle those problems, or at least some that are particularly in evidence just now.

***

Mr. Francis L. Eames is to be re-elected President. This makes Mr. Eames's fourth successive term. He was himself opposed to taking the office again, but his own wishes have not been consulted, and he will continue in office as the executive head of the Stock Exchange, honored beyond any of his predecessors. During his already unprecedented term as President Mr. Eames has had many exceptional conditions to deal with. It is because he has dealt with such conditions in intelligent and straightforward ways, and in ways that have been forceful, Mr. Eames has established for himself the prestige which now drafts him further into service. Mr. Eames is a fighter, and in his fighting for the Stock Exchange he has had a habit of winning, and that's what Wall Street likes; that is why the men of the Stock Exchange insist upon keeping him at the front.

On the official ticket with Mr. Eames, assured also of re-election, is Mr. George W. Ely, who for a decade and a half has been the Stock Exchange's Secretary, an executive officer alert, able, and tireless.

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Wall Street's business dullness keeps the brokers of the Stock Exchange provided with ample opportunities to discuss what the Exchange has been doing and is doing to re-establish the activity which once made a Wall Street broker a mortal to be envied for the money he could make.

There is throughout Wall Street a developed feeling that the time is ripe for action that will be aggressive for the building up of Stock Exchange interests; that some of the barnacles are to be scraped off; that a broader scope shall be given to the Exchange, and that there shall be new opportunities for something else than hard times in Wall Street.

Not much is generally known of official plans. They are carefully guarded. The rank and file of even the Stock Exchange itself have as yet hardly any commensurate idea of what has already been undertaken by the Governors, much less of what is the official programme in contemplation. As the result of much careful investigation THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to make clear some exceptionally interesting facts bearing on the Stock Exchange situation, and, in so far as can be considered advisable, outlining prospective Stock Exchange policy.

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What the Stock Exchange has lately accomplished is officially regarded as of much importance, but relatively inconsequential beside what it is believed can be soon brought about by further plans in view. The campaign which so far has openly resulted in the shutting up of some conspicuous "discretionary" swindling games, and at the same time has brought discomfiture to Stock Exchange allies of frauds of the E. S. Dean ilk, is in the inner circles of the Stock Exchange regarded as having reached what is a preliminary stage. The Dean outfit is small beside the host of similar pests which lately have been thriving, to the detriment of the Stock Exchange through free and easy robberies of a too credulous public. The expulsion during the past week of a conspicuous firm from membership of the Stock Exchange is not by any means the end of procedure contemplated by the Exchange. It is but one incident in pursuance of a policy which is likely to have additional developments in equally conspicuous quarters, more than one or two such, and some of them probably soon.

In the trial before the Governors of the Stock Exchange which resulted in expulsion last Wednesday, evidence was in hand showing that the broker then convicted of fraud had been in close alliance with other brokers, but for whose compliance in his schemes the E. S. Dean system of robbery could hardly have been feasible through any use of Stock Exchange machinery. More than half a dozen such brokers are, by the evidence in possession of the Stock Exchange, on record as having furnished statements of fictitious transactions intended (in the official judgment of the Stock Exchange) to further fraud. To be exact, these brokers number seven.

About three months ago another case came officially before the Governors of the Stock Exchange. Much this same issue was at stake. A broker, similarly accused, refused to show his books. He is under suspension for a year. Such was his punishment for contumacy. Had an examination of his books disclosed what unfriendly critics charged, the provision of facilities for "bucketing" customers' orders, the penalty would have been far more severe. In that case is a precedent of live and immediate interest to seven brokers on the floor of the Stock Exchange whose reports, it is represented, were helpful in the criminal game run by the "discretionary" Dean.

The technique of the Dean scheme, as its Stock Exchange end was run, was altogether simple. The Stock Exchange broker hired by Dean went to other brokers on the floor of the Exchange and (to use the exact figures of one actual transaction) said to one broker:

"Make me out a report showing the purchase of 2,300 shares of Sugar Trust."

And to another broker, immediately, he said:

"Make me out a report showing the sale of 2,300 shares of Sugar Trust."

On this account there was reported to Dean & Co. transactions in 4,000 shares of stock, not one share of it having been actually bought or sold. The accommodating floor brokers received each $2 per hundred—$46 apiece—while the broker in chief, he with whom the combination had direct relations, received $12.50 for each hundred of the 4,600 shares, or $575, less the payments of $46 to each of his two complacent sub-brokers on the floor. These may seem heavy expenses to obtain a fraudulent record; but the financial consequence of it to the Dean clique makes the expenditure seem beggarly. To warrant a transaction in 2,300 shares of stock, the Deans probably had received from out-of-town "customers" an average of $5 for each of the shares bought. This, for the 2,300 shares, would aggregate $11,500. The stakes they had to play for were substantial. It is of record that when their advertising was at its liveliest pace the mails brought them often in one day thousands of dollars far beyond this aggregate represented in the 2,300 share transaction. By the expenditure of $500 or $600 in hiring the collusion of a Stock Exchange broker, the schemers were able to grab out of the total amount they received 99⅞ per cent.—for themselves that much, for their Stock Exchange confederate ⅛ of 1 per cent.—and for the country gudgeon a notice of loss, and possibly the extravagance of a sympathetic letter suggesting,

"If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try again."

per 100 shares have sold their names in certifying that they themselves have been parties to purchases and sales where neither purchase nor sale really took place.

These are scandalous conditions. The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange served themselves not more than they served the public in putting a period to such an infamy, and they will do more than try to stop the shameless game; there will be penalties to follow.

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The campaign in progress against this especial sort of iniquity in Wall Street has not been begun in any careless way or sentimentally. Identified with it are cool-headed business men who never act except after calculation. It is not a moral gospel that is being preached in Wall Street merely; the war begun and to be carried on has plain, straightforward business incentives back of it. Yet here and there in the Stock Exchange district it is easy to hear gibes aimed at the new Stock Exchange policy. Suggestive somewhat of this, a member of the Stock Exchange (not a Governor) said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Easy enough it is, of course, to see how safeguarded were Dean & Co. with a Stock Exchange certificate back of them—one Stock Exchange notice showing that they had bought a certain amount of stock and another Stock Exchange notice showing that they had sold precisely the same amount of the same stock. If the stock went up the customer could see the notice of sale, the evidence that his money had really been risked and lost, that Dean had acted fairly. And if the stock went down, (stocks do sometimes go down,) here was equally available the purchase report showing again that Dean's "safe system" had done its deadly work with every evidence of Stock Exchange legitimacy.

Thus the smoothness of the "discretionary order" business. Thus the advantage in paying a paltry fee to a Stock Exchange confederate.

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The Dean incident is to have sequels. There are other Deans against whom evidence is amply in hand. There are others than the broker just expelled who have done too much on the Stock Exchange for one-eighth of 1 per cent.—others who have procured records of fictitious transactions at the rate of $12.50 per 100 shares—and others still who for the miserable pittance of $2

"I am in deep sympathy with this reform movement now sweeping through our Governing Committee. It is a good movement. The result so far produced will, I hope, be amply supplemented, for if righteous brokers advise me properly, it is quite within the range of easy possibility. To my mind, reforms that are delayed are reforms which we ought to welcome even a little more tenderly than we do other reforms. Old age is to the right-minded always the subject of tender solicitude, and it is a base broker who tries to belittle the onward march of our new reformation, even if that reformation does come after the opportunities for it have grown gray-headed. Many of the greatest blessings that have enriched humanity have come just in this weazened way of maturity, much as the old hymn recites:

"King Solomon and King David in their early lives
May have cut some lively capers with their variety of wives,
But later, when their blood got cold, their consciences had qualms—
King Solomon wrote the Proverbs, King David wrote the Psalms."

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The District Attorney of the County of New York is to act—has begun to act. Results will appear in that quarter before long. District Attorney Olcott has known of all the steps that have led to what has been accomplished so far. He has been more than attentive to what is regarded in high Stock Exchange circles as the criminal side of certain recent phases of the Wall Street situation. He has the confidence of the foremost men in the councils of the Stock Exchange. They are as hopeful of results in the District Attorney's office under his direction, as under former administrations they learned to despair of ever being able to get effective evidence out of the clutch of District Attorney office pigeonholes. It may be that the State courts may not be the only reliance of those who are back of the campaign pending, for it is realized that the United States courts have promptness in them where Government facilities—the mails—have been prostituted to the furtherance of fraud.

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Certain, absolutely, it is that the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have a busy new year ahead of them.

IN SPITE OF CLOUDS.

H. D. Babcock (Hollister & Babcock): "There are several factors at work disturbing the public mind and keeping the financial community in a somewhat feverish condition. The war existing between Turkey and Greece has had a moderate effect upon various markets, but from the fact that the United States is in no way involved, the influence on business affairs here is extremely limited. It is evident, however, that business men are acting with caution until the outcome shall be seen. The non-action of the Senate on the arbitration treaty has been a keen disappointment to the thinking classes, and has played its part in disturbing confidence. State Legislatures have seemingly done all in their power to repel activity in industrial enterprises by their offensive legislation of one kind or another, and it is a fortunate thing for business interests that their sessions are rapidly closing. Debate on the Tariff bill in the Senate Committee is being slowly brought to a close, and a settlement of the question will doubtless afford an impetus to industrial affairs throughout the country.

"The plan adopted for refunding the bonded debt of the New York Central and the New York and Harlem Railroads indicates that our railroad managers are alive to the advantages to be derived by replacing existing high rate bonds with new issues bearing much lower interest. Several other large roads similarly situated will undoubtedly soon avail themselves of like favorable arrangements. The latest reports of railroad earnings in a majority of cases continue to show a slight increase over corresponding periods of the previous year. In spite of clouds, which to the casual observer seem to hang over the business world, retarding recovery, signs are not wanting that improvement has already commenced, and, in my opinion, the broadening tendency of trade from this time forth should afford a favorable contrast to conditions heretofore existing."

THERE IS NO PUBLIC.

C. C. West, (Charles Head & Co.): "No one is buying; no one is selling. Speculation is at a standstill. There are no large market factors on either side. Consequently it is useless, as well as almost impossible, to even attempt to predict anything of the market's future. About the only thing that can be said is that, as far as the stock market is concerned, there is no public."

TIME AND PATIENCE.

T. H. Curtis, (I. F. Mead & Co.): "There is nothing to be said of the market more than has been pointed out time and time again. So far as the public goes, there is absolute stagnation. People are not liquidating, nor are they adding to their holdings. Every one is waiting. Get the European war out of the way and the tariff question settled, and I think there will be considerable improvement. It is simply a question of time and patience."

GOOD BONDS SCARCE.

Theodore H. Banks, (Harvey Fisk & Sons): "There is still a good demand for all kinds of gilt-edged securities—a demand much larger than the supply. The bond market is almost without feature at the present time, however. Prices are high, and the inactivity is due more to the small supply of good bonds than to anything else. The future of the market will depend on future developments. At the moment there are no important influences in sight."

GOLD, WAR, TARIFF.

Charles Minzesheimer: "There are no features in the market situation worth talking about. People are afraid of gold exports, of European war troubles, and of our own domestic tariff question. Holders of securities are not selling out, but some of the ultra-timid ones get nervous now and then and unload their securities. Apart from the scalping trades of the professional element, that is all there is to the stock market."

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First and Second Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the
UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of the
SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

The Committee hereby announces that the plan and agreement dated March 19, 1897, has been declared effective.

More than EIGHTY PER CENT. of the various issues of bonds provided for under the plan have been deposited. Notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of the above-named securities under the plan and agreement has been extended to and including May 15, 1897, after which date no securities will be received except on payment of such penalty as the Committee may impose. Security holders may assent to the plan by signing the agreement.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list Central Trust Company of New York Certificates of Deposit for above securities.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

New York, May 1, 1897.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y. 54 Wall St., N. Y.

COTTON
AND
WHEAT
ARE ACTIVE AND GIVE PROMISE OF GOOD PROFITS TO TRADERS WHO BUY WHEN WEAK. OUR FACILITIES FOR DEALING IN THEM CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
CALL OR SEND FOR OUR DAILY MARKET LETTER AND CIRCULAR.
T. E. Ward & Co.,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY,
359 BROADWAY,
1,270 BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Co.
April 13, 1897.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1897, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1897. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 20, 1897.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared payable May 1 proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 5 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, April 28th, 1897.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable May 10th. Transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank,
51 Chambers St., N. Y.
New York, May 1st, 1897.
ELECTION.—The following gentlemen have been nominated for Trustees of this Bank: Messrs. Vincent P. Travers, Hugh Kelly, John Byrne, James McGovern. Election Thursday, May 13th, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at the Banking House. By order of the Board.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

THE GERMANIA BANK
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, April 20, 1897.
The annual election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 4, 1897. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
NEW YORK, April 24th, 1897.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, MAY 3D, 1897. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 1st to May 4th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 29th, 1897.
The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking house on Thursday, May 6th, from 12 to 2 P. M. CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, May 6th at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company
First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

The above $10,000,000 bonds mature May 1st, 1897. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company has decided to extend these bonds for the period of fifty years, interest on the Extended First Mortgage Bonds to be at the rate of 4½ per cent., payable February and August 1st, and on the Extended Second Mortgage Bonds at the rate of 5 per cent., payable May and November 1st; both principal and interest to be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The bonds to be redeemable at any time at the option of the Company, upon six months' notice, at 105 and accrued interest.

The Company has made arrangements with Messrs. Vermilye & Company and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., on behalf of a Syndicate, to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same.

The coupons due May 1st on the same bonds will be paid, as usual, by the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'way Co.
BY A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

REFERRING to the above notice, the option granted to bondholders to extend their bonds having expired, we are now prepared to purchase those bonds which have not been extended at par and accrued interest to maturity.

Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Russell Sage,	George J. Gould
H. B. Hyde,	A. J. Cassatt,
Eugene Delano,	Thomas T. Eckert
T. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand,	Rudulph Ellis,
C. C. Cuyler,	Henry M. Alexander
George L. Rives,	John E. Searles,
Edward D. Adams,	James H. Hyde,
Charles Coudert,	Charles H. Godfrey,
J. Hampden Robb,	John W. Hunter,
James W. Alexander,	James Stokes,
William H. Slocum,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
George Coppell,	Sidney Dillon Ripley
John J. McCook,	Oliver Ames,

Henry C. Deming.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secre
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine,	Henry Steers,
Henry H. Cook,	George W. Quintard,
Charles R. Flint,	Forrest H. Parker,
W. L. Trenholm,	Charles Scribner,
William B. Kendall,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Walter S. Johnston,	George W. White,
Joseph N. Hallock,	Percival Knauth,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Francis S. Bangs,
Andrew Mills,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
William A. Nash,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
George Foster Peabody,	Edward E. Poor,
J. D. Probst,	Anson G. McCook.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,250,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. S. Fairchild,	M. C. D. Borden,
Wm. H. Appleton,	John G. McCullough,
Wm. L. Strong,	Edward Uhl,
James J. Hill,	Frederic R. Coudert,
Wm. F. Buckley,	B. Aymar Sands,
Stuart G. Nelson,	John W. Sterling.
Hudson Hoagland,	John A. McCall,
James Stillman,	H. Walter Webb,
Edward N. Gibbs,	James A. Blair.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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ELECTRICITY MUST WAIT.

It can be positively stated that, according to the decision of the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company, the road will not be equipped with electricity, all consideration of the matter having been dropped by the Manhattan Company.

Wall Street has heard much during the last eighteen months regarding electric motive power for the Manhattan Elevated. At various times it has been stated that the Directors had finally decided to give up steam, and had awarded the contract for electrical equipment. In fact, one of the Directors a short time ago went so far as to intimate very plainly that the General Electric system, as tried on the Rock Island Road, had so favorably impressed the Manhattan managers that they had commissioned that company to furnish like equipment to the Second Avenue branch of the Manhattan Company's lines.

Now it is positively stated that such is not the case. In fact, the representative of an electrical company, in an interview with a prominent Manhattan Director last week, was told that owing to the poor showing made by the electrical companies themselves in various exhibitions of their systems, the Manhattan managers had decided that until it was further developed and perfected there would be no electricity on the Manhattan elevated railroad.

This Director did not think that the company would be warranted in spending the necessary money unless they could get a better system than any of those already shown. He told the electrical company's agent that the Manhattan Company would be always willing to listen to new propositions and to have new tests made on the road, but he stated positively that there would be no contracts made, for a very long time at least, unless future developments made it absolutely necessary.

Apropos of this, representatives of the General Electric have sailed for Europe during the past week to make preparations for the installation of the General Electric system of motive power on several European railroads. The acceptance of the General Electric system by these European roads was due to its successful operation on the New York, New Haven and Hartford lines.

GOLD CAN BE SPARED.

Charles Schumacher: "Almost $7,000,000 of gold has been either shipped abroad or engaged for shipment. Against the last $3,000,000 of this the exchange was drawn as low as 4.87½ for demand and 4.87¾ for cables, which represents a decline of ¾ from the recent high price of sterling. This shows how difficult it is to maintain, at all times, an artificial arrangement or combination, no matter how beneficial and well intentioned it may be for the public good. In this instance the intention was to prevent the disturbance which gold shipments might cause while the conversion of the New York Central and of the Lake Shore debts and other negotiations are pending. As is is, these transactions may not be as seriously affected as might have been imagined. The greater ease produced in the London market by our gold shipments may, on the contrary, be beneficial. As far as we are concerned, there never was a time within the last four or five years when we could have better spared $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 of gold."

A TURN MUST COME.

Jennings S. Cox (John H. Davis & Co.): "The market does not seem to promise any activity one way or the other for the immediate future. The uncertainties of the situation keep the public away from Wall Street, and as a result we have a market which reflects nothing but the daily operations of room traders. Sooner or later, of course, the turn must come, and with it upward movement in securities, which has been promised by underlying conditions for so long. But the question is, 'When?'"

THE PUBLIC PERPLEXED.

Lathrop R. Bacon, (Lathrop R. Bacon & Co.)—I do not believe that we shall see any decided movement in the market until this tariff matter is settled. There is no public to buy stocks, nor will there be until people have their doubts removed and receive assurances of the future of business. In the meantime, the market will, in my opinion, drift aimlessly. The anthracite coal situation is very bad, and in that group I look for lower prices.

A RETAIL MARKET.

J. C. Reiff, (Woerishoffer & Co.)—We have had a retail market the entire week. There has been no encouragement to buy and, except here and there in a spasmodic way, there has been no courage to sell. It is expected the sub-committee of the Senate will be able to submit the draft of the Tariff bill to the full committee next week, and a few days will then determine whether common sense and a decent regard for the business needs of the country will control prompt action, or whether political demagogues will undertake by annoying delay and useless discussion to keep all interests in a state of suspense and nervousness. Prompt and reasonable action on the tariff means activity and prosperity.

THE TARIFF HOLD-UP.

W. Naumburg, (Naumburg, Lauer & Co.—"There is a good demand for commercial paper, but the supply of choice names is again growing small. Last month, there was artificial activity due to the general disposition among importing houses to get goods into the country before the new tariff becomes effective. But now that supply of paper is falling off. I do not look for any great increase in activity or any advance in rates until the tariff question is settled and business men can safely go ahead with their plans for the future."

WALL STREET NOT LONESOME.

J. S. Bache—"Much talk is to be heard regarding the decadence of Wall Street and the extinguishment of the speculative spirit. To my mind, such talk is nonsense. If Wall Street alone was dull, there might be some reason for discouragement, but when every other line of business in the country is stagnant, I cannot see why Wall Street should be a particularly hopeless case. Wall Street's 'public' is the business community. When the business community is poor, the 'public' does not speculate. Besides, the chronic state of mind of the 'public' is one of hopefulness. But the business man cannot be expected to be hopeful when his own business is on the down grade. Wall Street believes in the future prosperity of the business community, but is discouraged about its own future. But a little thought will make it evident that business prosperity will mean Wall Street activity."

WHERE INVESTMENT DEMAND IS.

N. W. Halsey, (N. W. Harris & Co.:) "The market for municipal bonds is rather dull, owing to the small supply of good securities. Prices are very firm, and whenever bonds are offered they meet with a ready sale. No one is having any trouble to dispose of good securities. Unless there is an increase in the supply, it will be some time before the present demand is satisfied, and during all that time prices are likely to remain high. There isn't any too much activity in the municipal bond market, but that is not due to any unwillingness on the part of investors to buy securities."

BENEFITS THAT MAY COME.

Vernon C. Brown (Watson & Brown:) "To my way of thinking, the stock market is a purchaser on every good reaction. Stocks may sell somewhat lower, but I am afraid of the short side at the present time. There are great possibilities in the pooling and tariff measures now pending in Congress, and their passage will mean much to Wall Street. Of course, there are special conditions controlling special groups of stocks, such as the coalers. But I think the standard speculative shares will score good advances before going much lower."

NEAR THE BOTTOM.

F. M. Dick, (Dick Brothers & Co.:) "The market has been hammered and pounded by the bears until it has simply refused to go down any further. The absence of the public gives the professional bears an opportunity to go in and, by selling a stock short, to put it down a point or two. But when they get through with their selling the decline stops. And when they try to cover they cannot buy the stock back any cheaper than they sold it. I am inclined to believe that prices are near the bottom, and that in a very short time stocks throughout the list will begin to show better quotations."

GOLD EXPORTS MAY BE $30,000,000.

Charles Stern (Reitze, Stern & Schmidt:) "We have begun exporting gold a little earlier than usual because of a disposition on the part of London bankers to keep undisturbed their own money markets. They have schemes pending—schemes which involve the sale of bonds to the European public. And they would rather supply Austria's demand for gold by drawing on America for the metal, even though they pay a higher price for it than would ordinarily be necessary. They will be able to make up any loss by the ready sale with which their bonds will meet. If they had waited a little while they would have gotten the gold anyhow. As it is, they are paying more for it than if they could have waited a while. I think our shipments will amount to $25,000,000 or $30,000,000."

AVERAGE PRICES NOT HIGH.

David Kohn, (Kohn & Co.): "I have no doubts as to the upward movement in the stock market, which will soon materialize. There have been a number of uncertainties hanging over the market. There are some still. While they are present it is only natural that stocks should reflect a hesitation on the part of the public. But as each of these influences is removed, so much more is added to the confidence of investors. There is much talk of prices being too high to permit of any extensive upward movement. That may be true of one or two stocks, but it is certainly not so of a majority of them. Take the statistics of the past ten or fifteen years, and you will see that at the beginning of the big upward movements in the stock market prices were as high now, if not higher."

NATURAL CAUTION DISPLAYED.

W. F. Pendleton, (Macy & Pendleton.): "The uncertainties which, under some circumstances, would make activity in the stock market either by creating distrust or raising lively hopes are now simply making operators and financiers cautious about trading for either account. What might be called the war party in Greece has apparently triumphed, but delay and doubt is all that is suggested by the change. Washington advices indicate that the Tariff bill may stay in the full committee's hands all next week. The minds of the financial world are consequently clouded with doubts which they would gladly have dispelled. The reserve strength of the controlling elements in domestic affairs will doubtless show itself at the proper moment, and probably the same will eventually be true in foreign matters."

NO SPRING BOOM FOR 1897.

C. A. Watrous, (Charles Fairchild & Co.)—I am not inclined to feel bullish on the market. We may have a Spring bulge all along the line, but if we do have such a movement it will not, in my opinion, be very great nor of any lasting quality. Our real "boom" is still a long way off. I doubt if we will see any substantial advances in securities until the financial question is settled in some definite way. Besides, just at the present time, prices appear to me to be at too high a level to be put up very far. The rise would no sooner begin than they would be high enough to sell again.

THAT OLD NERVOUS FEELING.

F. B. Cochran, (Cochran & Close.)—The recent exportations of gold and the uncertainty as to how far the National Treasury is to be depleted by future shipments have had a tendency to lessen the demand for Government bonds, and the market for them has softened somewhat. Investors are easily made timid, and a continuation of gold shipments may bring back the old nervous feeling. I do not expect to see the Government bond market show any great activity or improvement until the Summer is well over. Bonds are holding remarkably strong, however, all things considered, and they are likely to do so if the supply continues as small as it now is.

GILT-EDGED BONDS IN DEMAND.

Henry R. Wilson—"The outside security market is at a standstill, simply because there are but few good bonds for sale. The demand for all kinds of worthy securities is large, but there are practically none of them for sale. For that reason, prices are high and very steady. Investors are showing their confidence by their eagerness to get good bonds even at these prices—which are almost prohibitory."

NO POTENT FACTOR IN SIGHT.

G. D. L'Hullier (Taintor & Holt)—"It is hard work finding anything on which to base an opinion as to the future of the market. The sagging tendency of prices is evident to all, and at present there does not seem to be much to turn the tide. The market is so dull, however, that there is little hope of any movement, one way or the other."

GOLD EXPORTS IMPORTANT.

L. T. Rosengarten (Rosengarten, Stokes & Co.)—"The strength of the stock market in the face of an apparent lack of support, shows plainly that the holders of stocks are not disposed to liquidate. Withdrawals of gold from the Treasury and exportations of the metal are liable to scare some of the timid ones, however, and cause them to throw their securities over, particularly if the shipments are continued very long. To my mind, that is one of the most important of the few bearish factors in the situation."

A VARIETY OF UNCERTAINTIES.

Henry Clews—"Dullness and steadiness of prices are the characteristics of business in Wall Street. The situation is generally hopeful, and holders of securities show no disposition to sell; but on the one hand there is a variety of uncertainties overhanging the market—such as the Greco-Turkish war, the cloudy outlook for the grain and cotton crops, the starting of gold exports, and the restraint on certain industries pending tariff legislation—while on the other hand there is an absence of any decisive factors tending toward higher prices; and the net result is a neutral situation of quiet but confident waiting for some influential bull happening that will start up a buying movement, the bears meanwhile contenting themselves with brief and cautious turns."

SIGNIFICANT FIRMNESS.

W. C. Stout, (Haven & Stout)—"Delay in bringing the Tariff bill before the Senate and uncertainty as to its ultimate nature are among the chief causes which restrict the market and prevent the other favorable factors of the moment from having their due effect. Business is dull. There is no doubt on that score. But the real and important point to consider is that, in spite of discouragement and wearying dullness, prices do not go down to any extent, and that the offerings on which depressions are produced come from the bears almost exclusively."

A DIMINISHED SHORT INTEREST.

Julian A. Dimock—The large short interest in the stock market, which was so conspicuous a week or two ago, is now almost gone. The Street is getting bullish again, and on every small advance the number of bears grows smaller. However, every upward movement gives fresh opportunities for profitable short selling. It is useless to disregard the prominent factors of the situation—the inflated values of stocks, the new tariff, with its heavy tax upon trade, and the fact that we must send gold abroad.

HOPE BY THE MONTH.

George Rutledge Gibson—In January we looked for better things in February; in February we looked up to March and McKinley's inauguration; in March to April, when the sap begins to run up the trees, and now that we are at the end of this month, with a record of disappointment behind, we look forward to May with the hope that news about tariff, foreign wars, and markets, and seeding operations may do for us what we did not get out of this "Winter of our discontent."

SOME NEW FACTOR NEEDED.

John F. Douglas (Douglas & Jones): "The movement of gold abroad is really the only important financial factor at the moment. The public is undoubtedly disappointed over the poor prospect of immediate tariff legislation, and this probably accounts for their continued lack of interest in the Street. In so purely a professional market prices are liable, of course, to professional reactions, as the bears always become more confident and aggressive in seasons of dullness. There is nothing at the moment, however to produce a movement in either direction, and the market probably will move within narrow limits until some new factor is observable on the financial horizon."

WAITING ON THE SENATE.

Theodore H. Price (Price, McCormick & Co.): "The market sags. Prices now are generally lower than they were a week ago. In the market as a whole, the short interest is somewhat smaller than it has been. A revival in activity, either in the country at large or in the Stock Exchange is not likely until something more definite is known in regard to the attitude of the Senate toward the new Tariff bill."

GOLD EXPORTS NOT STRANGE.

Robert Goodbody—The gold exports now begun are the most natural thing in the world. Last year the imports of gold, due to most abnormal conditions, were enormous. The United States did not want the gold, except to fill a demand for hoarding, due to alarm. We cannot eat it, and to continue to lock it up is a mere loss to the Nation which individuals incur as an insurance. Hence, now that people do not feel anxious about the immediate future, they are willing to part with the gold, and the increase of imports, due to fear of tariff legislation, makes a demand for gold for export. If $40,000,000 were to go, there would still be plenty left, and there are no signs of anything like this amount going. A year in which gold did not go at this season would be an abnormal one, and that there should not be a considerable outflow of gold after last year's abnormal influx would be a miracle.

POLITICS IS COSTLY.

Thomas S. Holmes—The chief restrictive influence which the market and the business community have to contend with just now is the Tariff bill. The delay to which the measure is subjected in the Senate is proving more costly to business every day, and the demand for speedy action is assuming proportions that even the Senate cannot afford to disregard. At any rate, with that question either settled, or in a fair way of being disposed of, there is no other real obstacle to a general expansion of trade, and a corresponding rise in the stock market.

A BULL—WHEN CONGRESS QUITS.

Henry Allen: "Only professional speculators are in the market. The public warily holds aloof. Some rather ardent efforts are made to force prices up. But net results can hardly be encouraging to the manipulators. It is easier to pay out commissions than to create booms that haven't public sentiment back of them. I am conservatively bullish. Eventually I expect to see much better times in Wall Street, a much better outlook for the stock market; but at present there really are no signs visible of anything like much material betterment right at hand. The coal stocks are confronted by unprecedentedly bad trade conditions. Some of the industrial stocks seem to be in course of liquidation by insiders. We have too much Congress and too little business. When business improves—and undoubtedly it will improve when Congress expires, (may the good Lord hasten the day!)—I count on Wall Street activity of the cheerful, old-fashioned sort."

CEMETERY HEADQUARTERS.

Leopold Schepp: "Wall Street has ceased to be a place for reasonable men. I am going to Europe. It discourages an ordinary mortal to feel that he is roaming round in a graveyard."

BAD BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Sidney W. Curtis: "Few thoughtful observers seem to be bullish. Most of the factors in sight are not inspiriting. While commission houses do no business and the whole market is in the hands of professional talent, it is hazardous to risk predictions as to what may develop in the market, but business conditions are not what they ought to be to warrant much Wall Street hopefulness."

NOT EXACTLY A CYCLONE.

Charles F. Palmeter: "Wall Street's stock market is less exciting than a little game of pinochle, and the chances of winning are slimmer still."

AT THE MERCY OF KICKERS.

Henry Labouchère, in his financial review in London Truth, (just received here,) says: "Yankee rails had experienced a slight rally, in sympathy with the rise in New York Central, powerful hands being now engaged in completing the conversion of the outstanding bonds into 3½ per cent. 100-year gold bonds, but a fresh "bear" raid has been initiated in Wall Street over the holidays. There have been rumors that the Joint Traffic Association would, after all, remain in force, under legal advice, but operators do not appear to think much of this measure. It seems a great pity that just when matters were improving in the United States, and when traffics showed distinct signs of revival, this untoward legal decision should have spoiled the outlook. Even if it can be circumvented, there is always the danger of some small road kicking over the traces, and thus bringing about general rate cutting."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, May 1, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	113	2	American Express	112	112	112	112	.....
10½	10¾	100	American Spirits Mfg.	10½	10½	10½	10¾	.....
27¾	28	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
113⅜	113⅞	7,281	American Sugar Refs.	114	114	113¾	113⅞	− ⅛
103	103¾	150	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅞
87	89	33	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88½	88½	88½	88½	.....
69¼	69⅝	1,080	American Tobacco	69¼	69¼	69⅛	69¼	− ¼
104	108	145	At., T. & S. F.	104	104	104	104	.....
18¾	18⅞	312	At., T. & S. F. pf.	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18¾	.....
8¾	9¼	600	Bay State Gas	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
103½	104½	350	Brooklyn Union Gas	104½	104½	103½	103¾	− ⅞
16¼	16½	210	Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾	− ⅛
72½	72¾	3,655	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	72⅝	73	72	72¾	− ⅜
81⅛	81¼	980	Chicago Gas	81	81⅞	80⅝	81¼	− ⅛
71⅞	72⅞	1,645	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	72	72½	71⅝	71⅞	− ½
130½	131½	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131½	131½	131½	131½	.....
102¾	103	1,016	Chicago & Northw.	103⅛	103⅛	102¾	102¾	− ⅜
61½	62	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	62	62	62	62	− ⅜
27	28	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
40	50	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
159½	161	200	Consolidated Gas Co.	160	160	160	160	+ ½
104½	104½	200	Delaware & Hudson	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
148¾	148¾	150	Del., Lack. & West.	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	+ ½
107¼	109	45	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	107¼	108	107¼	108	.....
31¼	32	100	General Electric	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
33	35	200	Illinois Steel Co.	35	35	35	35	.....
22	23	200	Laclede Gas	23	23	23	23	− ⅛
160½	...	670	Lake Shore	160½	160½	160⅛	160⅛	− ⅜
43⅝	43⅞	1,170	Louisville & Nashville.	43½	43⅝	43	43¼	− ¾
84½	84¾	20	Manhattan Con.	84½	84½	84½	84½	.....
101⅞	102	100	Metropolitan Traction.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	− ⅛
26½	27	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27	27	27	27	− ⅛
90	91½	767	National Lead Co. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	− ½
77⅛	77¼	1,350	New Jersey Central	77⅜	77⅜	77⅛	77⅛	− ⅜
98½	98¾	105	New York Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	− ⅛
169	170	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	169¾	169¾	169¼	169¾	− ¼
34½	34½	562	Northern Pacific pf.	34¼	34⅝	34	34	− ½
8¼	10	20	Ontario Mining	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
13	13½	30	Ontario & Western	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	.....
26	26⅞	200	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	− ½
157	158	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157½	157½	157½	157½	+ ½
17½	18	630	Reading	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	.....
39¾	40	660	Reading 1st pf.	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¾	− ⅛
23½	23¾	30	Reading 2d pf.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	.....
57⅜	58	750	St. Paul & Omaha	58¼	58¼	57⅝	57⅝	− ⅜
14½	15	160	Southern Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
25⅜	25¾	425	Southern Railway pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	− ⅛
20	20¼	3,168	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20⅝	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	− ⅝
8¼	9	10	Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	.....
5⅞	6	100	Union Pacific	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
52⅞	53	1,100	U. S. Leather pf.	52½	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	+ ⅜
12¼	12¾	100	Wabash pf.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
76¾	76⅞	5,069	Western Union Tel.	77⅝	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞	− ⅝
Sales		36,558						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
1,000 ..... 114⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
4,000 78
At, T & S F gen 4s
2,000 ..... 79⅞
500 ..... 79⅞
1,000 ..... 79¾
Adjustment 4s
1,000 ..... 44½
B & O con 5s, 1988
1,000 102
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
5,000xi 109¾
Buffalo & Erie new
4,000 ..... 104⅛
Bur, C R & N 1st
2,000 ..... 106¾
Canada So 1st gtd
5,000 ..... 110½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
13,000 ..... 102¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000 ..... 72⅜
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
2,000xi 98½
Chi G L & C Co 1st
2,000 ..... 97½
8,000 98
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
2,000 ..... 104⅞
2,000 ..... 104¾
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
4,000 ..... 97½
Dul & Iron Range 1st
2,000 99
Dul, S S & A 5s
5,000 101
Erie 4s prior bonds
41,000s20F 92¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s
7,000 ..... 62¼
Erie 1st con 7s
5,000 ..... 141⅝
Total sales $502,000

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000xi 88
Kan Pacific 6s, Denver Div, assented
25,000 ..... 117½
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
1,000 116
L S & M So 2d reg
10,000 ..... 123¼
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
1,000 ..... 101½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 83⅜
N Y Cent & H deb 4s
500xi 102½
N Y, C & St L 4s
3,000 ..... 104⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
50,000 138
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000 93
Nor Pac Term 1st
25,000 107
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
7,000xi 102½
Oregon R & N 4s
2,000 ..... 82⅝
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
6,000 100
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
1,000 103
Pitt. Shen & L E 1st
6,000 ..... 100½
Rich & Danv 6s
10,000 ..... 122¼
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 ..... 72⅞
Scioto Val & N E 4s
5,000xi 80½

St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
1,000 ..... 92⅜
So Pac of Ariz 1st
12,000 95
9,000 ..... 95½
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
5,000xi 86
9,000 ..... 86¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 89½
2,000 ..... 89¼
5,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 89
1,000 ..... 88¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
36,000 ..... 89½
1,000 ..... 89½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
20,000 20
10,000 ..... 20¼
15,000 ..... 20¼
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
6,000 67
2,000 ..... 68½
Union Elev 1st 6s
2,000c 76½
Union Pac 1st, 1896
14,000 ..... 102⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1897
23,000 ..... 102⅜
Union Pac gold 6s col tr notes
5,000 ..... 101⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
7,000xi 102¼
West Shore gtd 4s
15,000 ..... 109¼
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 29½
10,000 28

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	xi..... 96	...	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
4s, r., 1907	..... 110¾	111⅞	E. E. I. of Bklyn.	101	103½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	25	28
4s, c., 1907	..... 112¼	112⅝	Erie	12	12⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	7	7⅜
4s, r., 1925	..... 122⅝	123	Erie 1st pf.	28½	29½	N. Y. & N. E.	11¼	13
4s, c., 1925	xi..... 122⅝	123	Erie 2d pf.	17	19	N. Y., S. & W.	20⅜	21¼
5s, r., 1904	..... 112¾	113⅜	Eighth Avenue	...	330	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	64	70
5s, c., 1904	xi..... 112¾	113⅜	Erie Tel. & Tel.	63	64	Norfolk So.	60	70
Currency 6s, 1898	..... 104½	...	Ev. & T. H.	23	27	Nor. & Western.	9⅜	10¾
Currency 6s, 1899	..... 107¼	...	Ev. & T. H. pf.	33	41	Nor. & W. pf.	...	22½
Cherokee 4s, 1898	..... 100⅝	...	Flint & P. M.	9	10½	North American	3¾	4
Cherokee 4s, 1899	..... 100⅝	...	Flint & P. M. pf.	30	40	Nor. Pacific	11⅛	12
Adams Express	 150	152	Gt. Nor. pf.	118	122	Ohio Southern	...	5
Alb. & Sus.	 175	...	G. B. & W.	25	40	Ore. R. & N.	10	20
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	57	64	G. B. & W., Deb., A	...	50	Ore. R. & N. pf.	41½	43
Am. Coal	 110	120	G. B. & W., Deb., B	...	...	Ore. S. L., w. i.	11	12
Am. Cotton Oil	..... 9½	10	Harlem	2	4½	Pacific Mail	26	26⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	56	57½	Homestake	310	...	Penn. Coal	325	...
Am. Tobacco pf.	 102	107	Illinois Central	92½	94	Peo. & Eastern.	4	6
Ann Arbor	.....	10½	Iowa Central.	5	6	P., C. & St. L.	47	50
Ann Arbor pf.	 23	23½	Iowa Central pf.	20	25	P., C. & St. L. pf.	162	170
At. & Pac.	....	¼	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	...	Quicksilver	1⅜	2½
Balt. & Ohio	..... 11⅝	12	Joliet & Chicago	156	...	Quicksilver pf.	...	10
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..... 1½	3	Kan. & Mich.	...	7	Rens. & Saratoga	175	188
Boston A. L. pf.	 103	106	Keokuk & D. M.	...	2	Rio G. W. pf.	30	38½
Brooklyn R. T.	 20	21	K. & D. M. pf.	...	12	R., W. & O. pf.	117	118
Brunswick Co.	....	⅛	Keokuk & West.	...	...	Second Avenue	...	130
Buff., R. & P.	..... 16¾	20	Laclede Gas pf.	...	72	St. L. & S. F.	...	76
Buff., R. & P. pf.	....	56	L. E. & W.	...	14¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	15½	37½
Bur., C. R. & N.	 65	75	L. E. & W. pf.	...	63	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	65	38¼
Canada Southern.	46	47	Long Island	...	41	St. L. S. W.	48	12½
Canadian Pacific.	51½	53	Mah. Coal R.	...	120	St. L. S. W. pf.	...	2¾
Central Pacific.	7¼	8	Mah. Coal R. pf.	...	140	St. L. & Sulliv.	115	3¾
Chi. & Alton.	..... 169½	170	Manhattan Beach.	...	6	St. P. & D. pf.	31	61¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	 175	...	Md. Coal pf.	...	40	St. P., M. & M.	65	87
Chi. & E. Ill.	 40	50	Mex. Nat. certfs.	...	1	St. P. & O. pf.	113½	117
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	 95	98	Michigan Central.	95	1½	Sixth Avenue	139	145
Chi. & N. W. pf.	 150	155	Minn. & St. L.	95	90	Southern Railway.	...	185
Chi. & Pitts.	 160	168	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	103⅜	18	Standard R. & T.	7¼	7⅝
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..... ⅝	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	75½	78	Third Avenue	47	49
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	Minn Iron	...	45	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	153	156
Col. Fuel & Iron.	16	17	Missouri Pacific.	43	45½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	15	25
Col. F. & I. pf.	....	87	Mo., K. & T.	14½	14⅝	Tol. & O. C.	50	75
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	..... 3½	5	Mobile & Ohio.	10¼	11	U. P., D. & G.	1	1⅜
C., H. V. & T.	..... 1½	1⅝	Morris & Essex.	17½	20	U. S. Express.	40	45
Com. Cable	 150	...	National Lead	162	165	U. S. Leather.	6¼	7
Consol. Coal	 36	...	Nat. Lin. Oil.	22¼	23¼	U. S. Rubber.	13¾	14¾
Den. & R. G.	..... 9¼	10	National Starch.	...	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	62	64½
D. & R. G. pf.	..... 37¼	37½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	4½	Wabash	4⅞	5¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	..... 6⅞	9	Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	58	Wells-F. Express.	101	104
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75	New Cent. C.	4	20	West. Union Beef.	6	6¾
D., S. S. & A.	 3	3½	New England	...	6	W. & L. E.	¾	⅞
			N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	37	W. & L. E. pf.	2⅜	3¼
					13	Wis. Central.	1	1¼

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $340,275. The banks now hold $48,917,625 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	April 24.	May 1.	Differences.
Loans	$504,847,200	$505,831,700	*$984,500
Specie	87,078,100	87,829,800	*256,700
Legal tenders	105,881,000	105,803,800	†77,200
Net deposits	574,784,800	576,803,900	*2,079,100
Circulation	15,372,300	15,002,200	†370,100

*Increase. †Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus at the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$19,779,675	$35,882,050
Jan. 9	43,991,450	27,183,100	41,792,200
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,345,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,067,800	37,878,500	45,880,450
Jan. 30	59,148,250	39,023,400	36,751,500
Feb. 6	54,540,050	40,182,425	33,766,225
Feb. 13	51,638,225	36,818,875	33,513,425
Feb. 20	55,665,950	28,627,050	29,822,725
Feb. 27	57,520,975	24,422,150	28,054,500
March 6	55,558,925	23,234,500	22,788,625
March 13	52,863,550	21,448,825	17,598,775
March 20	48,168,975	19,042,672	14,146,550
March 27	48,895,750	18,147,425	13,413,450
April 3	47,886,575	17,006,975	13,929,925
April 10	46,170,050	17,031,250	14,922,775
April 17	46,966,900	18,139,350	19,664,975
April 24	49,257,900	20,678,675	25,270,675
May 1	48,917,625	22,944,275	27,233,575

The following table shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$48,917,625	1892	$20,036,300
1896	22,944,275	1891	7,443,300
1895	27,233,575	1890	9,522,575
1894	82,808,150	1889	18,170,075
1893	12,156,150	1888	4,522,600

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Leather Mfrs.'	180
American Exchange	172	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	230	Manhattan

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on April 30 the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $998,234,132, a decrease for the month of $5,718,068, which is principally accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash. The debt proper, independent of the cash in the Treasury, was increased during the month by $326,843 on account of the deposits of National bank notes in excess of redemptions. The debt is classified as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, $847,365,030; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,353,830; debt bearing no interest, $377,-915,789; total, $1,226,634,649. This, however, does not include $605,107,473 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $190,762,888; silver, $518,496,-109; paper, $149,838; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $18,095; total, $876,746,-655, against which there are outstanding liabilities amounting to $648,656,138, leaving a cash balance in the Treasury of $228,-090,517.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that on April 30 the total circulation of National bank notes was $232,302,244, a gain for the year of $8,700,800 and a loss for the month of $906,650.

The circulation based on United States bonds was $208,768,549, a gain for the year of $5,365,310 and a loss for the month of $906,153.

The circulation, secured by lawful money, was $24,033,695, an increase for the year of $3,339,529, and an increase for the month of $92,503.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $232,749,300, and to secure public deposits $16,813,000.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 1.—Trading showed a generally softer tendency in prices of leading stocks, save that Pioneer Gold advanced ⅝ further, reacting 4 under the influence of the new interests in the market for the stock. The copper shares were heavy, Montana losing 1¾, to 112¾, closing at 113; Quincy was 2 lower, at 105; Butte and Boston, ½ off, at 15⅝, with ¼ recovering; Centennial, ⅛ lower, at 6⅝, closing at 7. Of the general market conditions it were idle to speak.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	214	215
Boston & Lowell	213½	...
Boston & Maine	160	162
Boston & Providence	264	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102½	103
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	106	106
Fitchburg pf.	163½	163¾
Old Colony	178	179
West End	71½	72
West End pf.	94	95
Wisconsin Central	1	1½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	.90
Arnold	2¼	2½
Atlantic	19	20
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	15
Boston & Montana	112¾	113½
Butte & Boston	15½	15⅝
Calumet & Hecla	360	365
Centennial	6⅞	7⅛
Franklin	10	10⅜
Gold Coin Mines	4¾	4⅞
Kearsarge	14¼	15
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6½
Osceola	28	29
Pioneer, (gold)	3⅞	4
Quincy	105	...
Santa Ysabel	11¼	13
Tamarack	113	114
Tamarack Junior	14	...
Tecumseh	..	3
Wolverine	8½	8¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	223	224
Dominion Coal	9¾	10
Dominion Coal pf.	83	85
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	148
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
New England Telephone	101½	102
Philadelphia Company	18¾	18¾
United States Oil	10	11
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	.50	1
Merced Gold Mining	7½	8
Old Dominion Copper Mining	14¼	14¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Diamond Match was the only active stock on the list, and here the sales were restricted to less than 700 shares. Yesterday's recovery was evidently too speedy to suit some people, and there was a gradual weakening from the opening to the close. The future of Match is dependent, and yet at 136 there should be but little question as to the value of the stock. There is nothing to indicate that dividends will be paid with regularity; there is every assurance that they will be. The opening was at 137; from there the decline was gradual to 135⅛, and then a recovery to 135⅝, where the market closed.

Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard Company	21¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Company	99
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	9
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf.	33
Chi. Packing & P. Company	25
Chi. Packing & P. Company pf.	85
Chicago City Railway	220
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	135⅜
Lake Street Elevated	12⅝
International Packing Company	22
International Packing Company pf.	46
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Company	8½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Company pf.	33½
New York Biscuit Company	45¼
North Chicago Street Railroad	206
Street's W. S. C. Line	12⅜
West Chicago Street Railroad	99½
Lake Street Elevated t.	10⅜

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The traction stocks have monopolized the attention of the room during the two hours' session today. Philadelphia Traction, after opening unchanged in price from last night's close, developed weakness during the first half hour, declining ¾, to 67¼. Union held comparatively steady at 8⅝@9. In the last hour Philadelphia recovered its loss, closing unchanged from the opening. Reading was rather heavy. Pennsylvania was favorably affected by the declaration of 2½ per cent. cash dividend, selling 51⅞, ex dividend, equivalent to 53¼. The closing was quiet at these figures for the leading issues:

Lehigh Valley	23½	23¾
Pennsylvania ex div.	51⅞	52⅛
Reading t. c.	8⅞	8 15-16
Reading 1st pf.	19¾	20 1-16
Reading 2d pf.	11 11-16	12
Reading G. 4s	80¼	80½
Electric & P. 4s	68⅝	68⅞
Philadelphia Traction	67¾	68¼
Baltimore Traction	19¾	19⅞
Pennsylvania H., L. & P.	13	13¼
Pennsylvania H., L. & P. pf.	31½	31⅝
Electric Storage	16¾	17
Electric Storage pf.	18	19
Welsbach Light	40½	41
Am. R. E. L.	4	4¼

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.03¼	.03¾
Anaconda	.30	.30
Argentum	.15½	.16
Blue Bell	.03¾	.03¾
Consolidated	.07	.06½
Elkton	.91½	.90½
Gibson	.15	.16
Golden Fleece	.22	*.22
Grouse	.05	.05
Isabella	.81¾	.81¾
Jefferson	.08¼	.08¼
Pharmacist	.09	.08¾
Portland	.49	.49
Rosa	.06	*.05
Union	.13	.12¾
Work	.05	.05½

*Bid.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Court Perfumery Company of New York City; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—William O. Barclay of New York City, Alexander Barnie and Reginald C. Barclay of Brooklyn.

The Knickerbocker Bindery of New York City; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—William T. Beaver and William J. Hanley of New York City and Charles J. Austin of New Rochelle.

The Charles E. Hicock Company of Poughkeepsie; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—J. Reynolds, Adrlance and Marion J. Hicock of Poughkeepsie, and Ida May Hicock of New York City.

The Harrison Fire Extinguisher Company of New York City; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Bruce Hayden, William M. Harrison, Amos Rogers, and William J. Herron of New York City.

The Edgar S. Bibas Company of New York City, for the purpose of dealing in fancy dry goods; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Edgar S. Bibas, Morris W. Benjamin, and Eugene S. Benjamin of New York City.

THEATRES

This Week's New Bills.

MONDAY, May 3.—Bijou Theatre, "At the French Ball," musical farce, with Fanny Rice.

TUESDAY, May 4.—Irving Place Theatre, last night of the season, "Dorf und Stadt," with Agnes Scrma as Lorie.

"At the French Ball," in which Fanny Rice, well remembered here as an actress in operetta and farce, will make her reappearance at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night, is a free adaptation of the German piece, in which Cottrelly, Geistinger, and others have appeared, called "Three Pairs of Shoes." In its droll and humble way its moral is not unlike that of "Pippa Passes," and it bears some sort of relation, too, to the old French melodrama "Victorine"; but it is domestic, and not poetical. The title, "At the French Ball," seems inappropriate, and has a catch-penny quality. Lawrence Patch, a shoemaker, has a young wife, Nancy, who, through association with Dolly Green, has become impressed with the idea that she is being restrained in the enjoyment of innocent pleasures. This leads to a scene between husband and wife, and the shoemaker determines to let his wife see something of the life of those who are better blessed in the world's goods, so as to teach her, as he hopes, that wealth and luxury do not always bring the truest happiness. He gives her three pairs of shoes to deliver, one pair to the wife of a banker, one to a celebrated prima donna, and one to a dancer. She is to have the money to gratify that which she thinks is her dearest wish—the purchase of a silk dress.

Arriving at the house of the banker, she finds the rich man's wife to be one of her early friends, who has made a fortunate marriage, but is greatly worried over the threatened exposure of an "innocent" flirtation. There are some comical situations, and the pretty though uneducated wife of the shoemaker saves the reputation of the other and recovers the tell-tale package of compromising letters.

Then the house of the prima donna is visited. There the shoemaker's wife makes quite an impression on the singer, and after another series of comical scenes, succeeds in saving the prima donna from her prospective marriage with a designing "duke." The last act is the ballroom scene. There the wife has gone to deliver the shoes to the dancer. There are more comical situations, in which the shoemaker's wife opens the eyes of the much-deceived wife of another man, and concludes after her several experiences that "there is no place like home."

***

Frau Sorma will make her last appearance in the United States, and the season of German plays at the Irving Place Theatre will close Tuesday night, when Charlotte Börch-Pfeiffer's long-familiar play, "Dorf und Stadt," will be acted, with Sorma as Lorie. Her list of parts in her American engagement has not been greatly varied. They have all been nearly in the same key. Even the elf-woman of Hauptmann's "Die Versunkene Glocke" is kin to Nora, Dora, Lux, and Lorie in her youthfulness, her lack of comprehension of responsibility, her ingenue quality. Herr Conried deserves warm praise for his production of Hauptmann's singular play, which will be acted the last time to-morrow night. Its scenery is not the best that has been seen in New York in a long while as some foolish and ill-advised commentators have said, or anything like the best, but it is suitable and stimulating to the imagination. Sorma's acting is charming, and both Pfeil and Eggeling, in their supernatural rôles, are admirably artistic.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

"The Man from Mexico" pleases nightly at Hoyt's.

"The Isle of Gold" is continued at Olympia Theatre.

"Under the Red Robe" continues to draw crowds at the Empire.

Mrs. Fiske and "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" continue to do well at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The engagement of Chauncey Olcott and "Sweet Inniscarra" will close at the Fourteenth Street Theatre May 15.

The Bostonians and "The Serenade" give genuine pleasure to theatregoers at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

The following theatres closed for the season yesterday: Wallack's, Academy of Music, Garden, and American.

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon will appear together next season in a new play by Madeline Lucette Ryley entitled "A Coat of Many Colors."

"The Wizard of the Nile" continues at the Broadway Theatre. To-morrow night the performance will be given as a benefit to the Treasurers of the house, Edward Fletcher and John W. Hughes.

Miss Isabel Irving will act the rôle of Miss Katzenjammer in "Never Again" at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow night, instead of Agnes Miller, who will appear in that part in the London production.

A performance will be given at Hoyt's Theatre this evening for the benefit of Earle King, the Treasurer of the house. Among those who will contribute to the entertainment are Willie Collier, Louise Allen, Mathews and Bulger, Theodore Babcock, May Vokes, and others.

Olga Nethersole will act at the Harlem Opera House this week. She will appear in "Carmen" Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday matinée; "Camille," Tuesday and Saturday nights; "Frou Frou," Thursday, and in "Denise" Friday. This will be Miss Nethersole's farewell engagement in New York, as her tour closes May 15 in Philadelphia.

Gilmore and Leonard present their comic local sketch at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week. Others in the long continuous bill include Mabel Mackiyn, Thompson and Bunnell, eccentric musical comedians; the Page sisters, transformation dancers; Frank Manning, German grotesque; Shirley and Leslie, dancing sketch; Bebe Moore, Conlin and Cardy, and Kind and Rowe.

"The Cherry Pickers," which was successfully produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre earlier in the season, is this week's play at the Grand Opera House. The actors in the cast are the same as appeared in the original production, and include Roselle Knott, William Harcourt, Ralph Delmore, Verner Clarges, Geoffrey Stein, W. J. Carleton, Frank Inslee, Edward Poland, Benjamin Dean, and William Reilly.

The cinematograph at the Eden Musée is exhibiting some very interesting pictures. One of them represents a watermelon-eating contest, which never fails to cause laughter. Another view shows horses jumping hurdles. After being shown correctly the view is reversed and the horses appear to jump over the hurdles backward. The Winter Garden concerts and the exhibition of French posters are continued.

John T. Sullivan, Eleanor Barry, and Sarah Converse appear this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre in a short musical comedy by Sidney Grundy. The variety bill includes Rose Rendell, a graceful transformation dancer; Edmund Hayes and Emily Lytton will appear in a travesty, and others will include Gazelle and Vernon, Carroll Johnson, Conroy and McFarland, Mayaz and Mayette, Nelson and Milledge, Nellie Parker, Willet and Thorne, and the McDonough trio.

Edward Harrigan and Henry Lee are the chief attractions on the interesting continuous bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Mr. Harrigan will make his reappearance in variety in an original farce, entitled "Sergeant Hickey." He will be assisted by Harry A. Fisher, Hattie Moore, Michael Carney, Dave Braham, Jr., and Rose Brannam. One of the features of Mr. Harrigan's performance will be the revival of the most popular Harrigan-Braham songs and dances. Henry Lee, the impersonator, will also appear and give his original representations of great men, past and present.

Augustus Pitou has purchased of Franklin Fyles a new play not yet named. It is in four acts and five tableaus. The scene of the first act is laid at West Point, in 1861, and that of the other three in the Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky. The incidents of the last three acts occur within twenty-four hours. There are no battle scenes. Manager Pitou has contracted to produce the new play next season before Dec. 31. The production is to be costly, and the cast will enlist the services of prominent actors.

Oscar Hammerstein closed the Olympia Music Hall last night, and will open the roof garden to-morrow for the Summer season. To guard against cold weather, the roof is still inclosed with the double glass frames, which can be removed instantly in hot weather. A second edition of "In Great New York" will be presented this week, and it will be followed each night by a new burlesque, entitled "The Circus Boy." Among the performers on the variety bill are Dan Leno, whose engagement ends Saturday; Charles R. Sweet, Barber, a trick bicyclist; Gillette's trained monkeys, the Mullenbark troupe of Arabian acrobats, the Darling sisters, Alice Rose, and many others.

"Gayest Manhattan" will be continued at Koster & Bial's throughout the Summer. Jacques Kruger, the character actor, who acted the rôle of the bibulous uncle with May Irwin in "Courted Into Court" at the Bijou recently, will assume the part of J. Wiley Gaull, a character part that has been specially written for him by W. A. McConnell. A new feature will be introduced in the burlesque in the form of a travesty on "The Circus Girl." This skit is entitled "The Museum Lady," and will be presented by Mathews and Bulger and Jacques Kruger. The variety bill will include M. S. Whallen, a monologuist; Eleanor Falk, Prof. Leonidas, Mme. Arniotis, and the Meers brothers.

At the Broadway Theatre to-night, Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band, including all the famous soloists who appeared at the inaugural festivities in Washington and in the Grant memorial services Tuesday, is announced in a special grand concert. The programme arranged for this entertainment is a special one, appealing not only to music lovers, but the general mass of amusement seekers. Among the features are the McKinley Inauguration Grand March, by Herbert; a number composed for the opera "The Serenade," to be sung by Miss Alice Nielsen of the Bostonians for the first time; a nocturne for violoncello and harp, by Victor Herbert and O. Hagedorn; a promenade matinale by Lacombe, new, for the first time, for wood instruments only; a new song by Kate Vanah, rendered by Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, entitled "Yes, I Do Love Thee, Dear"; Cowen's 'A Song and a Rose," by Mr. Eugene Cowles, and "Cupid, Meddlesome Boy," by Mr. William E. Philp. Already more than ordinary interest is aroused in this concert, and the sale of seats indicates that not only will Victor Herbert's friends of the Twenty-second Regiment be out in force, but that many out-of-town amusement seekers will be in attendance. It is promised that the genial comedian, Henry Clay Barnabee, will introduce the character song from the new opera comique, "Rip Van Winkle." The direction of the concert is in the immediate control of F. P. Weadon and Charles R. Bacon of the Bostonians.

ENGLISH THEATRICAL NEWS.

New Attractions to be Offered to the London Public for Its Critical Judgment.

LONDON, May 1.—A matinée performance of unusual brilliance will be given next Monday afternoon at the St. James's Theatre, in aid of the House Boy Brigade. The patrons of the entertainment are the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The programme will include Cyril Maude and Winifred Emery, in "An Idyll of the Closing Century"; recitations by Mrs. Tree; Act IV. of "The Princess and the Butterfly," in which Fay Davis and George Alexander appear. Other artists who will take part are Lily Hanbury, May Palfrey, Brandon Thomas, Weedon Grossmith, Cissie Loftus, Charles Hawtrey, Fred Terry, Julia Neilson, and Miss Annie Hughes.

Mlle. Jane May will give a season of French plays at the Royalty Theatre, commencing May 17. The repértoire will be an extensive one, including "La Petite Fadette," "En Bonne Fortune," "Pauvre Petit," and several others unknown to London audiences. The names of the supporting companies, with the Paris theatres to which they are attached, are as follows: M. Baron, Variétés; Mme. Devoyod, Français; M. Galipaux, Gymnase; M. Le Gallo, Nouveautés; Mlle. Louise Douville, Vaudeville; M. Courtes, Ambigu; Lucy Torelly, Odéon; M. Didier, Variétés; Marie Ricquier, Gymnase; M. Laudre, Folies Dramatiques; Mlle. Darbelly, Ambigu; Pierre Lafout, Odéon; Mlle. Sylvane, Bouffes; M. W. Burha, Cluny; M. Meyer, Château d'Eau; M. Damaran, Bouffes; M. de Lormel, Bouffes.

It is stated that there will be a brief season of opera at Drury Lane under the direction of Col. Mapleson. Mapleson possesses the sole rights to the new opera, "Andrea Chenier," which has not yet been seen in London, and for which he can utilize the scenery and costumes which were prepared for his recent American tour.

Justin Huntly McCarthy and Seymour Hicks are engaged in turning into English the Parisian play "Le Dindon." The first offer for the use of the production has been made to the management of the Shaftesbury Theatre.

It is stated that Charles Wyndham will have the new theatre which will shortly be erected in St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road.

"The McHaggis," in which Weedon Grossmith is now appearing at the Globe Theatre, will shortly be withdrawn. It is to be succeeded by a new three-act farce by William Young and Arthur Flaxman. Mr. Penley will, ere long, be again seen at this theatre, he having arranged to take part in a new comedy written by Messrs. Ambient and Thiot.

A trial, in which Wilson Barrett will be the defendant, will take place some time in May. It pertains to certain valuable pictures, belonging to Mr. Barrett, which are detained by Mr. Henry Galo of Leeds for, as he claims, certain sums of money lent to Frank Barrett, son of the defendant. The paintings represent the actor in the rôle of Julian, one each of Samuel Phelps and Benjamin Webster, and several of Miss Heath, formerly an actress, and now reader to Queen Victoria.

"The Yeoman of the Guard," which will be reproduced at the Savoy Theatre next Wednesday night, will have the following cast: Lieutenant of the Tower, Jones Hewson; Col. Fairfax, Charles Kenningham; Sergt. Meryll, Richard Temple; Leonard Meryll, Scott Russell; Jack Point, Walter Passmore; Wilfred Shadbolt, Henry Lytton; Elsie Maynard, Mme. Ilka Palmay; Phoebe, Florence Perry; Dame Carruthers, Rosina Brandram. The rehearsals are being superintended by W. S. Gilbert.

Buffalo Bill Two Weeks Longer.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders will continue at the Madison Square Garden for the next two weeks.

The seating capacity of the Garden has been all too little for the multitudes who have thronged there every evening, while the matinées have been nearly as well patronized during the past week.

Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has had still further public indorsement by the Generals of the United States Army as a soldier and citizen. When at the opening performance he rode into the arena, and Major Gen. Miles arose in his box and saluted his old chief of scouts, it was a most significant recognition of the real character of Col. Cody and his exhibition.

There are interest and excitement in every number of the programme. Whether it is the Indians in their curdling yells or fantastic dancing; the Cossacks in their weird singing and fairly devilish riding; the cowboys, who snap their fingers at death in their victorious struggles with bucking broncos; the cavalry of Europe and America in their evolutions; the United States artillery in action; the Arabs in their pyramids and lofty tumbling; "a huge red-legged centipede," whose marvelous celerity and precision have astounded the military men in town during the past week; the expert shooting of Annie Oakley, Johnny Baker, or Col. Cody—each number of the very lengthy programme goes to make up nearly three hours of incessant novelty and absorbing wonderment.

Nothing succeeds like success. A man, to look prosperous, should be well dressed.

We can dress him in a good fitting, well-made suit for $16.00, made of English diagonals, Thibets, or cheviots, with a special line of fine English striped worsteds for trousers, if desired.

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LOCATION OF LAKE AGASSIZ.

It Existed in the Last Glacial Period, and Its Shores Are Now Being Defined.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, April 18 on the Mississippi River floods that reference is made to the evaporation of a lake called "Agassiz." I have searched several encyclopedias and an atlas of recent date, but fail to find any reference to such a lake. The article also stated that the Mississippi Valley drained the surplus waters of the extreme northern lakes, yet the encyclopedia asserts that the rivers now fulfilling that function have a northeasterly and not a southerly course. I will feel obliged to you for a little information on the now extinct lake.

H. C. CURRY.

Brooklyn, April 19, 1897.

It is hardly probable that any "atlas of recent date," unless it were a geological atlas, would make reference to Lake Agassiz. This was a lake of the last glacial epoch, and its bed lay in Minnesota and Canada. The exact configuration of its shore line has not yet been determined, and a party of geologists is now engaged upon this work. It was named Agassiz by Upham, in honor of the geologist who did so much for the encouragement of scientific study in the United States.

It is generally supposed by geologists that the enormous volume of water gathered in this great lake basin during the period of the melting of the ice cap, found its way into the Mississippi River. The old river bed has been traced, and there seems to be no room for doubt that the waters continually forming in this extensive depression flowed into the Gulf through the Mississippi channel. Of course, there is now no such lake, it having been emptied of its waters ages ago.

The other statement that the Mississippi Valley once drained the waters of the great northern lakes is also a matter of geology and not of modern geography. It is agreed by geologists that at the time of the breaking up and melting of the ice of the glacial period the bed of the St. Lawrence was blocked with ice; that is, there was no stream there. The waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario, at least, flowed into the Ohio River, and thence into the Mississippi, helping to form, as was stated in the article, the vast alluvial region between Cairo and the Gulf, and which is being pushed daily further and further into that body of water. It is extremely probable that the waters of the other lakes followed the same course. A later uplift tilted the Huronian or Laurentian region to the east, and the waters of the lakes rushed over their former bounds, creating Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence River.

Most of these statements can be found in any standard work on geology, and even in such works of reference as Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia.

LETTERS OF GREAT VALUE.

Presented to the Connecticut Historical Society.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 14.—The Connecticut Historical Society in this city has received from Miss Helen E. Smith of New York, the granddaughter of Gov. John Cotton Smith, the personal and official correspondence of the Governor during the five years that he was at the head of the State Government. There are 1,700 letters and official documents in the collection, the bulk of them covering the war period of 1812.

Gov. John Cotton Smith became the acting Governor of the State in October, 1812, succeeding Roger Griswold of Lyme, who died in office. He was elected to the Governorship in 1813, and held the office for four years. He was succeeded by Oliver Wolcott of Litchfield, who held the office for ten consecutive years. When Gov. Smith became Governor the war was in active progress. The collection of his letters has been coming to the Historical Society since last August. At that time 1,200 letters were received from Miss Smith, who resides in New York City. Within a few days 500 more letters and papers have reached here, making a unique collection.

Gov. Smith attended to the correspondence of the Governor's office personally, and the letters will throw much light on the period of the war of 1812 in this State. The celebrated Hartford Convention is foreshadowed in a petition from the town of Kent, in the Governor's own county. This petition recounted the grievances which the people of Kent felt against the General Government, and besought the Governor to use his influence for a convention of representatives of the New England States to discuss the general situation, especially in connection with the public feeling that existed at the time against the Government. It is the only document of the kind that is now known of in the Historical Society.

There is a petition in the series of papers from towns along the Connecticut coast asking the Governor for better protection against the menaces of the British forces. The petition from the town of Saybrook in this matter contains seventy-five autographs of old residents of that town. The papers contain a full list of the arms and guns located throughout the State, showing where each gun was stationed. There is a long letter to the Governor from inhabitants along the Connecticut River, describing the devastation that was caused by the invaders from the mouth of the Connecticut River to Essex. Twenty vessels were destroyed, the loss being estimated at $120,000. These letters give the results of the invasion in a plain, but picturesque way, that makes them more than ordinarily interesting. The whole collection is regarded as of great value by the Historical Society.

Mme. Challa in Concert.

Mme. Challa, formerly of the Teatro Lirico, in Milan, and of the Mapleson Imperial Opera Company, will sing at a concert in Weber Hall, Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, next Tuesday evening. She will be assisted by Mme. Rosa Linde, contralto; Chevalier Dante del Papa, tenor; Emilio de Gogorza, baritone; Pedro de Salazar, violinist, and Hubert de Blanck, pianist. The musical director will be Signor Guarro. The price of tickets has been placed at $1.50, without reserved seats.

A Grass-Eating Lunatic.

NEWARK, N. J., May 1.—A man who described himself as August Hetzel of 34 Spruce Street, Bergen Heights, was arrested this afternoon in Washington Park. He was on his hands and knees eating grass when arrested. The strange actions of the man attracted a crowd of over 100 people. He buried his head in a grass patch and then got up, looked around, and, stooping over, placed his ear against the grass as if he was listening to something. He replied "Blumen," which in German means flowers, when asked why he was eating the grass. He is thought to be insane.

WASHINGTON GETS EXCITED

Its People Angered over a Suggestion that the Tomb of Washington Be Removed to New York.

TARIFF AS A SUMMER LUXURY

Merit System in No Danger—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Gets a Desk with a History—Fine Vessel for the Revenue Marine Service Completed.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—While the million or more people who had witnessed the parade and ceremonies at Riverside on Tuesday were still talking about the wonderful crowd, the impressive parade, the unusual aggregation of noted persons seen together at the monument, and about many other features of the dedication, this great village of Washington was vexing itself unnecessarily about an idle but sensational suggestion made in New York that the body of George Washington be removed from Mount Vernon and taken to New York to be covered by a tomb at the south end of Riverside Drive, the Washington tomb to be much larger and more majestic than that of Gen. Grant. This suggestion, for which there did not appear to be any organized responsibility, acted upon the Washington newspaper mind like an exhibition of red flannel to a sensitive bull. A great deal of reproachful language was indulged in to convey the idea that Washington did not like the proposition, and probably would not entertain it—although it does not appear that that would necessarily make any difference, as Washington does not own the Washington tomb any more than it owns its suffrage. Very ill-natured terms were applied to New York, one anonymous citizen being permitted to say that the suggestion that the tomb of Washington be removed to Riverside was "boggish." It was explained that for obvious reasons this "gentleman" would not allow his name to be used in the statement. There are good reasons for objecting to such a removal, which would be sacrilegious.

Washington selected his own burial place, directed the construction of the tomb and of the new tomb that took the place of the old one, now to be seen at Mount Vernon, and about the tomb and his home have accumulated so much that is held in veneration and affection by the people that Virginia would be supported by the whole country in resisting an attempt to remove the tomb to greatly idle whim on the part of any city. Mount Vernon is the place to which every American citizen ought to endeavor to make a pilgrimage once in his life. If he be at all impressionable, the gratification he will derive from the contemplation of that modest brick tomb, with its two sarcophagi, will remain with him long after he has forgotten the forgotten statesmen whose unfamiliar names were mentioned to him in the galleries of the Senate and the House, and the many free shows of this free-show town will dwindle in interest and importance in comparison with the Mount Vernon home and tomb.

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Members of the Senate and the House are preparing to remain here until midsummer. The promise that the Tariff bill would be disposed of before July 1 does not seem so good now as it did when the Dingley bill was sliding through the House, and its projectors were flattering themselves that the Senate would be so managed that there would be little delay in rushing the measure through the upper branch. But there is no way in the Senate, as there is at Albany, of "jamming" things through. It is now "hoped" that the Tariff bill will be in the Senate on May 3. But it will hardly get there so soon. Even should the Republicans be able to secure that concession from their opponents, there will still be a delay, in order to enable the opposition to become acquainted with the provisions of the measure. That will take some time, for the half of the Committee on Finance that has not yet been consulted will be entitled to a reasonable time in which to consider the measure in committee. About May 15 it is possible the issue will be joined, but, with appropriation bills to be cleared away and other details to be set aside or finished up, it will not be much before June 1 when the discussion of the bill will be started. General debate may last from two weeks to three weeks, and then the bill may be taken up by items. It would be easy to refer to former debates to show what a long and tedious business it is to consider a bill of such length and involving so many interests. Every amendment, whether offered by the committee or by a member of the Senate, may be the subject of a speech, largely, perhaps, intended for local consumption, but nevertheless occupying time. Should the debate run until July, there would be some loss of time on account of the National holiday, and no one will be found to find the Senators perspiring over the schedules in August. If the two houses have grown weary of the struggle before the middle of August, Senator Morrill will have been proved a slightly mistaken prophet.

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While the friends of the merit system are somewhat disquieted by some of the things that have been done here since the new Administration came in, they are not alarmed at the outlook. It is not at all likely that the President will prove to be so hostile to the reform as has been Gov. Black. Those best qualified to say insist that the President will not sanction any legislation contemplating an abandonment of the system which he has said, in the House, "has come to stay." The hostility of the Populists argues a lack of qualification in the party to secure employment except under the old spoils system. The Democrats who are opposed to it are Bourbons of the strictest stripe, and some of them have for several years lost some of their importance because they have been unable to thrust unworthy and useless relatives and friends into Government positions for which they were not required to demonstrate any other fitness than that they desired to go on the Government pay roll. The President may, upon the recommendation of the Civil Service Commissioners, modify the rules so as to except from examination some officers who were included in the latest classification of the departmental service. But he will not permit, if it lies in his power to do so, any serious curtailment of the rules and regulations. Senator Lodge and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will work in their own way to effect a reform in the service. There will be other eyes upon the Administration, and with the Administration determined that the civil service shall not be "looted," it is not expected that anything radical in the way of change will be attempted before the December session. There is no excuse for the attempt to overturn the system of appointments after examination. The only pretense upon which the system may be wrecked is the "frank but brutal" desire of the office promisers to be able to redeem the pledges they made during the last campaign.

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Secretary Roosevelt has taken the room once occupied by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, having given up the end of the reception hall for the department that was occupied by Assistant Secretary Soley, and afterward by Assistant Secretary McAdoo. Roosevelt's room was newly painted when he moved into it, and now that it is occupied, it is found to have gained some historical interest. Mr. Roosevelt has discarded the desk formerly used by Mr. McAdoo, and in its stead he has secured a desk of oak containing some indications that it was once regarded as an exhibition of almost the highest interest. It is the desk formerly used by Assistant Secretary Fox, who was a part of the department during the war of 1861-5. Some ambitious shipjoiner, who had learned some of the peculiarities of his chief, built this desk for Mr. Fox, grouping in front of the central drawer some representations, in the carving of the time and his ability, a group of columbiads, then considered very powerful ordnance. At each end of the desk, in the side panels, are two very literal representations of monitors, quite complete in form and details, including the rudder, suspended like a partly detached fin of odd construction. This desk suits the new Assistant Secretary better than a new-fangled one without any history. Mr. Roosevelt is familiar with the active life of Mr. Fox, who had been an officer of the navy and had retired when Secretary Welles, himself a very alert man, who has yet to receive his due for the noble service he rendered in spite of political intrigues against him, and he takes some pleasure in sitting down to his work at the desk where Fox did the anxious work he had been called upon to perform. Up to this time the successor to Mr. McAdoo has manifested a disposition that quite disappoints those who had formed a notion that he was to come here and "make things hum."

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Capt. Shoemaker, the chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, is very proud of the new revenue cutter McCulloch. She has just made her trial trip, and the report of the President of the Trial Board was that the vessel had made 17¼ knots an hour, or about twenty miles. The McCulloch is one of the new style cutters, but Capt. Shoemaker is personally gratified because she is practically the work of Engineer Collins and himself. Capt. Shoemaker designed the lines, although he did not draw them. Mr. Collins contrived the machinery. Together they put on paper all that they expected the Cramps to produce, and while Capt. Shoemaker was doing his best for the outside of the ship Mr. Collins was devoting himself to getting the best engines the appropriation would buy. The McCulloch is a composite vessel, like the new gunboats that are soon coming into the service. But while the revenue cutter is making a record of 17¼ knots, and promising to easily make an average of 15 knots, the Annapolis, a gunboat about which there has been some bragging, has barely exceeded 13 knots at a push, and has earned a premium for the excess of her stipulated 13 knots; the McCulloch earns no premium, thus saving the Government money enough, if she had been in a competition, to construct another vessel just like her. Capt. Shoemaker has accomplished some good things since he has been in office at the Treasury, but his best work is that of rehabilitating the old and worn-out fleet of revenue marine vessels. By and by, when the navy people come to observe what fine vessels the revenue marine is getting, they will ask to have put through the bill, now resting in some pigeon-hole, to add the revenue cutter service to the navy. When the new lake vessels are all supplied, the United States will have in them the beginning of a lake fleet that will be creditable to the Nation and inspiring to the men who serve on board the revenue ships.

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A peddler of clams in the southeast section of this city was fined by a Justice a day or two ago just $3 for indulging in the rather necessary business of crying clams. The calling of clams is an offense against the peace and good order of this commonwealth, and is not to be permitted to any one not in the employment of the men who make the regulations for the quietude of the place. This old peddler did not know that he could not indulge in cries, as banana men do every day in the year except Sundays. If he could have known that a fishhorn is much more agreeable to the Commissioners than the cry of a human voice, he might have called buyers by the blowing of a fishhorn. That would not be unlawful, for at least three times in each week the man who desires to sleep late will be awakened about 9 in the morning by a terrific blast blown by a negro who carries a large and greasy bucket on one arm while he uses the other to support a tin horn, from which at times he projects blasts calculated to wither up strong nerves and make living a burden indeed. "R-r-ta-ta, ta-ta-ta, ta-ta-ta, ta-ta-ta, tra-tra-tra." Up one alley and down another, lingering in each neighborhood until it has been thoroughly aroused. Let a fish peddler try this experiment. Before he had blown ten blasts upon his bugle horn he would be pounced upon by a policeman, and the Justice

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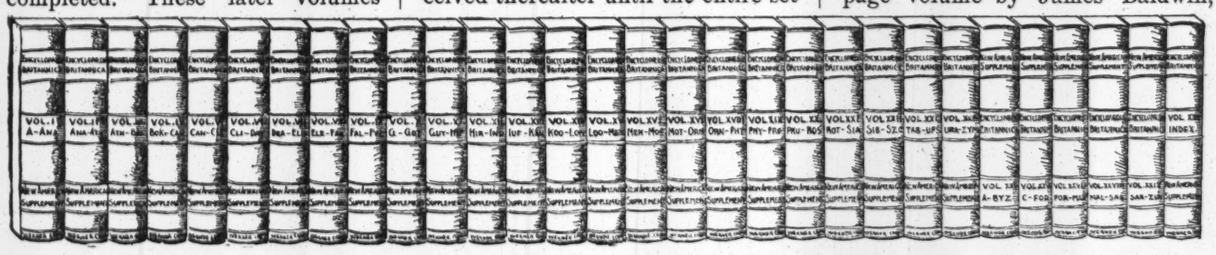

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A CAMPAIGN OF CIVIC EDUCATION.

The campaign of the Citizens' Union, to have any chance of success, must be made a campaign for the civic education of the great mass of voters. Those who understand and appreciate its objects and are ready to enroll themselves in its organization are a comparatively small part of the voting power of the city. Means must be taken to reach, to inform, and to convince the thousands who have only a vague idea or none at all as to what the Citizens' Union is.

The politicians start with a great advantage. Their organized forces also constitute a small part of the voting mass, but there is a traditional party allegiance which enables them to rally large numbers to the support of their candidates without the least reference to the issues of municipal government. There is a preference for this party or the other which is played upon with effect, and which is counted upon for the defeat of all independent movements. Those who are "in politics" are inspired by selfish motives, and they appeal to selfish motives so far as they can, and they "get down among the people" and make them believe that it is for their benefit to vote the "regular ticket."

If the Citizens' Union is to have any chance of success in a campaign for non-partisan government, it must find the means of reaching the great mass of voters and convincing them that that kind of government is for their benefit. It is a good thing to appeal in every legitimate way to the workingmen of the city, for they are numerous and in the main intelligent, and their interest in the results of good city government is the same as that of business men, professional men, property owners, and taxpayers. Moreover, there is no class of citizens more capable of acting independently of party considerations.

It requires no very profound argument to convince people that it is to their advantage to have the city streets well cleaned, well paved, and well lighted, the parks well cared for, the public health properly looked after, and adequate provision made for the education of children. The great mass of the voters desire these results and appreciate them, and they can easily understand that they do not depend upon the triumph of Republicanism or Democracy in the city, but upon electing capable and honest men to office who are pledged to secure them without regard to party interests.

Municipal reformers really have something positive to work upon this year, something to show for the cause which they plead, and that will be far more effective than any amount of abstract argument. The greatest service Col. WARING has done this city is to demonstrate the value of non-partisan administration in the department which is always under the inspection of the people and most closely associated with the comfort and decency of their daily lives. Clean streets are undoubtedly popular, and no public man is so generally understood to-day as the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. And it is not alone the clean streets that commend him to popular support; but the absence of politics in the management of his department, the assurance that no man is employed or retained on account of any "pull" or political favor, and that every man is safe so long as he does his work faithfully, has given universal satisfaction. It should be understood that this is the result of non-partisan administration, and that it is the purpose of the Citizens' Union to continue it and to carry it into all departments. It should be impressed upon the people that a return to party control means the loss of what has been gained in clean streets, in better pavements, and better care of health in the tenement-house districts.

These are matters that can be brought home to the great mass of the people, not by circulars or proclamations from up-town headquarters, or in the newspapers, but by men going among the voters and appealing to them in person. This is what an organized force of workers is most needed for, and why a long campaign after nominations have been made is desirable. The efforts of party workers must be met and counteracted, and the great popular forces must be turned from the customary party channels. This process of educating the people in regard to their civic interests and duties is not an easy one, but it is necessary to the success of the Citizens' Union movement. It is the practical work of its campaign and must begin early and be pursued with vigor.

GIVE HIM AN OFFICE.

They talk in Washington of building a new Executive Mansion. It is a proposition to be most carefully considered before it is carried out.

Certainly the White House is not a model dwelling. It is possible that it cannot be made one. But it is an extremely dignified and impressive building with a noble situation. It is associated with a long line of distinguished men and with great events. It would be a great pity that it should lose any of the importance and attraction it possesses as the centre of National tradition.

Much of its present inconvenience as a dwelling arises from the fact that it is also used as the Executive office—the place of business for the President. If a separate building were constructed for this purpose and the White House reserved as an official residence, the latter might without disadvantage be made fit for such uses. No one will deny that it is now unfit for its double use. The business of the President has increased enormously within the last score of years and is bound to go on increasing. It can no longer be conveniently transacted in a part of such a residence as the White House. It ought to be provided for in an ample and commodious structure, and the President and his family should be relieved of the annoyance the business now imposes. But nothing should be done to impair the dignity of the stately old building which has so long been linked with the Presidency.

HOW WE GOT THE FRENCH OUT OF MEXICO.

Historical writers have usually assumed that the United States hastened, if it did not cause, the departure of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S troops from Mexico by sending Gen. SHERIDAN to the Rio Grande with 50,000 troops. Lieut. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD contributes to the May Century a "Chapter of Secret History," in which he tells of pressure brought to bear upon the Emperor in another way which, so far as we influenced his action at all, was probably more effective than the demonstration on the Mexican frontier. This chapter of history, told in a very simple and modest way by Gen. SCHOFIELD, is of value as exhibiting the triumph of peaceful means in adjusting an international difference grave enough to have been the cause of serious preparations for warlike action on our part; also as a story of our fortunate escape from a great blunder to which we were at one time committed.

The French Emperor's invasion of Mexico was to us unfriendly and perfidious. Setting out in company with England and Spain ostensibly to collect just debts from Mexico, he very soon made it clear that his real purpose was to set up by French bayonets a Latin empire in place of the republic. England and Spain withdrew from the enterprise, and although he and his Ministers gave lying answers to Secretary SEWARD'S demands for an explanation of his intentions, the placing of MAXIMILIAN on the Mexican throne in the Summer of 1863 left us no longer in doubt. We continued to recognize the Government of JUAREZ as the only legitimate Government of the Mexican people, and Secretary SEWARD repeatedly informed LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Ministers that we should regard his attempts to force an empire on the Mexicans as an act unfriendly to us. But we were in the midst of the war of the rebellion. Our remonstrances were confined to our diplomatic correspondence.

When the war was over Gen. SHERIDAN was sent with 50,000 men to the Rio Grande as a demonstration of our intention to back up our diplomatic protests. But it was at once evident that this army was not available for actual hostilities. The men had enlisted only for the civil war, which was ended. Then, as Gen. SCHOFIELD states, it was proposed that a new army should be enlisted and officered under the authority and commission of the Mexican Government of JUAREZ. We were to furnish the men—it was well understood that both Federal and Confederate soldiers would enlist—and the munitions of war, and a Mexican loan was to be negotiated in this country to pay the cost of expelling the puppet Emperor and his French army. But we were to be very careful not to offend France or to get into a war with her ourselves.

Gen. GRANT asked Gen. SCHOFIELD to take the control and direction of this plan. President JOHNSON, Secretary STANTON, and even Secretary SEWARD approved it. On the 25th of July Gen. GRANT wrote to Gen. SHERIDAN a letter of instructions designed to secure his full co-operation with Gen. SCHOFIELD. He tells him that Gen. SCHOFIELD is going to the Rio Grande on a "tour of inspection," with authority to leave the United States; that we are resolved to maintain the Monroe doctrine in relation to Mexico; that "we want to aid the Mexicans without giving cause of war between the United States and France," and he gives these specific directions:

"On the Rio Grande, or in Texas, convenient to get there, we must have a large amount of surrendered ordnance and ordnance stores, or such articles accumulating from discharging men who leave their stores behind. Without special orders to do so send none of these articles back, but rather place them convenient to be permitted to go into Mexico if they can be got into the hands of the defenders of the only Government we recognize in that country. I hope Gen. SCHOFIELD may go with orders direct to receive these articles, but if he does not I know it will meet with general approbation to let him have them if contrary orders are not received."

That is the most un-Grant like letter ever published over the signature of Gen. GRANT. Its shifty evasiveness as to the real matter in hand is unnatural to a man of GRANT'S straightforward methods. We cannot believe that at heart he approved this preposterous plan. Gen. SCHOFIELD makes no comments, but he does not conceal his pleasure in recording the abandonment of this disreputable design for one more worthy of our standing as a Nation. Indeed, it is amazing that this plan for surely getting into a war with France while trying to avoid one, and trying by means so transparent as to be futile and so subterranean as to be unworthy, should have received anybody's approval. If we were really and in fact to make war on the troops of the Emperor of the French it ought to have been under our own flag.

The good sense of WILLIAM H. SEWARD saved the country from that miserable blunder. He sent Gen. SCHOFIELD to Paris with instructions to "get his legs under NAPOLEON'S mahogany and tell him he must get out of Mexico." The change of plan was approved by the President and the War Department, and Gen. SCHOFIELD expresses his devout thankfulness that this resort was had to peaceful means.

Gen. SCHOFIELD arrived in Paris on Dec. 2, 1865. There were rumors that his mission was somewhat hostile to the interests of France, but he tactfully allayed the excitement to which they gave rise by proposing at an American Thanksgiving dinner "the old friendship between France and the United States, may it be strengthened and perpetuated." He was not an accredited Envoy. He was expected to use social means only; and Minister BIGELOW was instructed to aid him. In several interviews with Prince NAPOLEON—who was not in political accord with the Emperor—and with officers of high rank he made known frankly the views of the Government and the people of the United States. It was understood that nothing said by him would be "withheld from the Emperor." He did not seek a personal audience. It was unnecessary, and would have been a mistake. At a Tuileries ball the Emperor and Empress showed him courteous attention. Finally, at the opening of the Corps Législatif, on Jan. 22, 1866, the Emperor in his address declared that the Mexican expedition was "approaching its end." That evening Gen. SCHOFIELD dined with Prince NAPOLEON at the Palais Royal. There was much free talking, and at length the Prince asked Gen. SCHOFIELD pointblank if, in his opinion, "the Emperor's declaration would be satisfactory to the United States." The General replied that he believed it would be "entirely satisfactory." To prove that this was a most indiscreet answer, which might have thwarted the whole purpose of his mission, it is only necessary to quote the General's statement in a letter to Gen. GRANT, written on the 24th, that "we cannot forget the fact that in his speech last year he [the Emperor] used quite as strong language about the termination of his Mexican expedition."

A little more than two months later, however, on April 5, the official announcement of the evacuation of Mexico was made. We may with reason hold to the belief that our protests and the mission of Gen. SCHOFIELD materially assisted the Emperor in making up his mind. But the Mexican expedition was unpopular in France, it was a fantastic piece of State policy, and the Emperor foresaw that he could not permanently keep an army in Mexico, and that without one MAXIMILIAN would fall. He might have withdrawn his troops without pressure from us. But we were in an immensely better position for having applied it. It is now universally admitted that we took all needful steps to maintain the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and Gen. SCHOFIELD'S narrative shows to the world that we went about the matter in a common-sense way. It was a triumph of the art of getting what you want, not by fighting for it, but by peaceful methods.

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

The centennial celebration of the admission of the State of Tennessee into the Union has been belated by a year, but it is very well worth waiting for. Without doubt the State has very much to celebrate. And most worth celebration of all the history of the century is that of the last third of it. Before that Tennessee had had many famous names. She has furnished to the Union two Presidents by election in JACKSON and POLK, one by succession in ANDREW JOHNSON, and a candidate, at the outbreak of the civil war, in the person of JOHN BELL. But the great fact in her history is the rapidity and completeness with which she has repaired the damage wrought by the war. From the Mississippi to the mountains the State was a battlefield. No other Commonwealth excepting Virginia so resounded with the "drums and tramplings" of contending armies. And yet the ravages of the war have been so completely effaced that nothing but the burying grounds of dead soldiers remain to recall them. During the twenty years from 1870 to 1890 the population increased from a million and a quarter to a million and three-quarters. The industrial progress of the State has been more rapid than even this rate of increase would indicate, and may best be judged by the growth of the cities. Nashville had three times as many people by the eleventh census as by the ninth, Memphis almost doubled her population in a decade, while Chattanooga numbered five times the inhabitants in 1890 that it had in 1870. The increase of wealth in the State, as shown by the assessed valuations, which outran the growth of population, for it increased in the decade 1880-90 in round numbers from $228,000,000 to $383,000,000. The same process of readjusting the public debt which was gone through in other Southern States was forced upon Tennessee, and it was accomplished with such success that the 4 per cent. obligations of the State are at par, while the 3 per cents command 80 per cent. of their face value.

This growth, and even more than this growth, would be accounted for by a reference to the vast and varied natural resources of the Commonwealth, of which a survey is made in an interesting article in the current number of The Century Magazine. Tennessee is divided by nature into three parts so well marked that the distinction between them is recognized even in the laws of the State, and that are known respectively as West, East, and Middle Tennessee. The first is the valley of the Mississippi, with its alluvial soil of inexhaustible richness; the second is an extension southward under milder skies of the bluegrass region of Kentucky, and the third is the mountain region, which in the wealth and variety of its mineral deposits is not surpassed, if it is equaled, by any other tract of the same extent in the world.

We say that the natural wealth of Tennessee would account for even more than the material progress it has made. No region could be better adapted by nature to attract immigration and to attract investment. And yet, a hundred years after its admission to the Union, we learn from the same authority from which we have quoted that "over three millions of acres of good pasturage are unplowed and scarcely utilized," while the vast mineral deposits of the State have scarcely been tapped at all. After a century Tennessee is still an undeveloped country. So far as this comparative backwardness comes from a failure to make known the resources of the State, nothing could be better adapted to remedy it than such an advertisement as the Nashville Exposition constitutes. If there are any other causes, it is for the people of Tennessee themselves to discover them and to apply the appropriate remedy.

TRINITY CHURCH.

It is a great thing for an American city to possess an institution with two centuries of authentic history behind it. And to-day Trinity Church celebrates its arrival at that respectable antiquity. There may be other institutions even older, but there is none that has attained and kept the same dignity as a civic monument. Upon the whole, the history of the parish has been worthy of its conspicuousness. Throughout its existence it has dispensed its revenues, increasing with and by the increase of New York, so as to promote the interests of civilization.

Of late years, its authorities cannot help being aware, Trinity has been justly complained of for not showing sufficient care as to the manner in which it has acquired the income it expends in promoting "true religion and sound learning." It is one of the greatest of our landlords, and it ought to be our model landlord, whereas it has in fact been a landlord of a particularly unexemplary kind. It does not justify a corporate any more than an individual landlord for maintaining rookeries that he spends the income that he derives from them upon churches and colleges. And it is from "rookeries"—that is to say, from places not fit for human habitation—that Trinity has derived a considerable part of its income. The charges against the corporation in this case have not been made flippantly or maliciously, but seriously and in the public interest, and they have been proved. There could be no better occasion than this bi-centennial celebration offers for the Vestry of the parish to take order for the removal of this reproach. It is the one that disfigures an otherwise honorable record.

THE CHARTER FOR SECOND-CLASS CITIES.

The passage at the very end of the session of the Legislature of the uniform charter for second-class cities was almost an accident. The bill had been through the Senate and was pending in the Assembly with no expectation that it would pass, when a sudden pressure from the outside carried it through. This is said to have come chiefly from Superintendent ALDRIDGE, who had been anxious for the adoption of the revised charter for Rochester which was pending with no chance of passage in the closing days of the session.

But whoever was instrumental in securing the final passage of the bill, and whatever the motive for suddenly pushing it through, it was a fortunate achievement. If the bill becomes a law, as is probable, it is not likely to be repealed hereafter. It may be modified, but a uniform charter for several cities is much less likely to be tinkered than the special charter of one. It was to reduce as much as possible special legislation affecting the government of cities that the classification was made in the revised Constitution, and this is the first attempt to carry out its intention.

On the whole, this charter is a good one, though in our opinion it provides for too many elective offices. The Mayor, President of the Council, Controller, and Treasurer are elected for terms of two years. This is well enough, but the members of the Board of Education, five in number, and of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, four in number, are also to be elected, though their terms of office are so arranged that after the first election no more than two of the former and one of the latter will be chosen at the same time. The Common Council is to be made up of the President, elected from the city at large, and one Alderman elected in each ward. It will consist of a single chamber of moderate size, with considerable powers of local regulation.

The Mayor will have the appointment of seven heads of departments, besides a City Engineer, whose duties are mainly in the Department of Public Works, of which he is not the administrative head. These heads of departments are all single, being Commissioners severally of Public Works, Police, Fire, Health, Charities and Correction, and Parks, and a Corporation Counsel. Their terms are concurrent with that of the Mayor appointing them, but he has the power of removal "at pleasure." There are two important boards: the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel, President of the Common Council, and the City Engineer; and the Board of Contract and Supplies, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, Corporation Counsel, and City Engineer. An excellent provision is one requiring regular meetings for "consultation and advice" of the Mayor and heads of departments.

This charter is devised with reference to a concentration of power and responsibility. Whatever organization, political or independent, carries the municipal election will have full control of the City Government, as it should have, for the term of two years. The charter applies to the Cities of Albany, Troy, Rochester, and Syracuse. There was a charter for third-class cities introduced, but it did not pass either house.

The proposal of the glass manufacturers to advance prices and get all the benefit of the higher duties of the Dingley bill, with their refusal to advance wages, together make a beautiful illustration of the value of protection to American workingmen.

Mr. N. B. SCOTT of West Virginia is a sincere, candid, and thick-headed partisan. He says he will not take the post of Commissioner of Internal Revenue unless the civil service rules are suspended in that office. The rules will not be suspended, for Mr. MCKINLEY could not do that without betraying his pledges. Mr. SCOTT largely overestimates himself and his importance to the President, and he is awfully behind the time; but he is honest. We infinitely prefer a political troglodyte to a sneak.

It would be very fine to have trees along both sides of Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Central Park, as the Tree Planting Association proposes, but will they grow and thrive there? For months Fifth Avenue has been in a state of eruption here and there for sewer construction, and its soil seems to be saturated with gas. After the sewers are completed and the big water mains have been laid, it is to be sealed up with an asphalt pavement, which is not good for the roots of trees, as it turns the moisture into the sewers instead of letting it soak into the ground. Before much expense and effort are bestowed upon lining Fifth Avenue with trees, there should be a reasonable assurance that they can be made to live.

There were two important city officials when Mr. STRONG became Mayor whom he did not ask to resign or remove while he had the power, and now that their terms have expired he has reappointed both. One of these, Mr. EDWARD P. BARKER, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, is a Republican, though he was appointed by a Tammany Mayor, but no one would know from his manner of performing his duties that he had any politics. He has been a very efficient and faithful officer, and has acquired an experience that is invaluable to the city. It is less important that he was deserving of reappointment than that the city was entitled to a continuance of his services. Mr. WILSON, President of the Board of Health, was appointed by Mayor GILROY, and the choice was much criticised at the time, but he has proved to be an executive officer of exceptional ability, and has been zealous and faithful in serving the city, especially since the Tammany pressure was removed from the Health Department. Of course, if the Greater New York charter becomes law, all terms will end with this year, and that was an additional reason for making no unnecessary changes now.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From the Year Book just issued by the Church of England it appears that the income which comes to it from property owned, ancient endowments, and regular Government grants amounts annually to something over £5,750,000, yet the expenses of the Church amounted last year to more than twice that sum, the difference having been made up by voluntary contributions. In commenting on this state of affairs, one of the London papers says: "Thus we see that even now the income which the Church draws from her own property is only about half what she requires, while it is notorious that many of her clergy are still miserably underpaid, and that in some large cities her resources are quite unequal to the demands made upon them. To suppose that in the case of disendowment another five millions would be at once forthcoming from private contributions is little less than absurd. Much of what is given to the Church now is given to her just because she is what she is, the Established Church of the nation, with the many recommendations and advantages which she would no longer possess if disestablished." Here is an argument that stands up strong and tall until one remembers that churches unaided by the State get along quite well in England, as elsewhere, though their supporters are forced to contribute also to the revenues of the Establishment.

—That dreadful inclination which the camera has for recording the most ungraceful phase of any movement it pictures is illustrated in several of the Grant parade photographs which appear in to-day's Magazine Supplement. Almost every snap-shot picture of street scenes that was ever made has contained at least one man who seemed to be moving on pendulums, not on legs with joints, and when it comes to taking a number of soldiers in harmonious motion, it seems as though the only moment when the shutter will act is at that particular moment when the men are in the grotesque posture with which modern photographs have made us familiar, but which mortal eye never saw until rapid plates were invented. Even now, it is not easy to believe that people do really make such spectacles of themselves as the camera records, and no artist, unless he has an absurdly inartistic regard for literal truth, will ever accept any such evidence as the photographs have to offer. The upper left hand picture on the Supplement's tenth page puts what, to the Seventy-first Regiment, may appear to be malicious emphasis on a peculiarity which is, after all, in a way nonexistent. The picture directly under theirs, by the way, will be cherished by Brooklyn's amateur saHormen as showing the success they have already attained in the difficult art of keeping step.

—American meats have a hard time in Germany. They must pay a heavy duty on arriving at the port of entry, run the risk of confiscation and immediate destruction if they fail to pass the far from friendly scrutiny of examiners stationed at each place of consumption, and, if they can still compete with the costly home product after paying the cost of this examination, they are likely to encounter a local law which prevents their sale except as poor stuff to be eaten at the purchaser's peril. At Freiberg, for example, no dealer in food can keep the imported beef or pork unless he displays prominently a sign on which is printed the words, "Inferior American Meats for Sale Here." That is not a legend calculated to attract profitable trade, and naturally it is never seen except in shops supplying the lowest class of patrons. The importation of live animals from America is entirely prohibited in Germany. Pickled, salted, and smoked meats are practically excluded by repeated taxation as they pass from hand to hand, or by regulations like that just described. Canned meats and lard in small quantities manage to make their way into some parts of the country, and even these are subject to constant attack on the ground of imaginary defects in the quality of the preservatives used. Curiously enough, the restrictions imposed are most stringent in Saxony, a State which is industrial, not agricultural, and disposes of a large amount of its manufactures in the United States.

PERSONAL.

—Southern orators nowadays will not even admit that JEFFERSON DAVIS was self-willed, imperious, and stubborn, qualities which in the past have been ascribed to him by some who credited the Confederate President with virtues innumerable and talents unmeasurable. Judge JOHN H. REAGAN, speaking last week in Dallas, Texas, at the unveiling of a soldiers' monument, discussed this point at considerable length, and said that it was one on which a misunderstanding existed among many of Mr. DAVIS'S close associates. Speaking with the knowledge derived while a member of the Confederate Cabinet, Judge REAGAN declared that "Mr. DAVIS had two characters, or rather two methods of thought and action. While in his private relations he was all gentleness and kindness, in the discharge of his public duties he was guided almost wholly by a sense of duty. And he expected those who conferred with him about public matters to address themselves directly to the matters under consideration. He was not patient with persons who sought to occupy his time in general conversation, or who talked of matters about which they could give him no information. He had not time to consider twice questions founded upon the same facts, and in the position he occupied vacillation would have been about as bad as erroneous decision." Reflection on these remarks might lead one to say that vacillation is not the only alternative to hasty decision, and still less to erroneous decision, and that this denial of obstinacy is little more than a claim that the obstinacy was always determination.

—A very great man is M. FERDINAND BRUNETIERE, and a very great critic. Everybody says so, on everybody's usual authority, a mysterious somebody, anonymous and unexplanatory. Disagreeably inquisitive people who have presumed to read M. BRUNETIERE'S books for themselves are wont to express surprise that a great man should have exercised his energies exclusively in the writing of commentaries about the works of others, and on examining these "appreciations" have been startled to find that they consist of statistics obtained by applying to plays, novels, essays, and histories a rigid yardstick of the great critic's own borrowing from the professors of natural science. Recently the inquisitive ones have had an opportunity to study M. BRUNETIERE as an instructor of youth, that is, of Americans. He is very impressive in this attitude, and kind as well, for he has taken the trouble to tell his awed hearers that MOLIERE was inclined to ridicule the follies of his day, and that SCRIBE had a talent for the invention of situations. The lectures, too, have revealed another secret which will be of much value to those who meditate the acquirement of reputation as great critics. A safe rule to follow, it seems, at least when dealing with modern writers, is to praise the dead ones, unless they were admirers and followers of a wretched fellow named EDGAR ALLAN POE, and to denounce with vehemence all those who are still alive. M. BRUNETIERE does both these things with beautiful regularity. He admits an exception or two, but they only prove the rule, which works beautifully in casting a gloom over the only men who can talk back when they do not agree with the critic's estimate of this or that literary masterpiece.

—A ceremony of especial interest to Philadelphians, since its object is to honor one long connected with one of that city's best-known institutions, will take place in Washington next Wednesday, when a statue of the late Prof. SAMUEL D. GROSS will be unveiled in the presence of a distinguished throng of spectators. This memorial of the work and fame of Dr. GROSS has been erected by the American Surgical Association, acting with the Washington alumni of Jefferson Medical College and a few personal friends of the departed instructor. Among those who have been specially invited to be present when the exercises take place are President MCKINLEY and his Cabinet, Vice President HOBART, and the Speaker of the House, and many members of each branch of Congress. The professional representation will include, besides a large delegation from Philadelphia to represent Jefferson College, the eminent men from all parts of the United States who have gathered in Washington to attend the fourth triennial session of the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons. The presentation of the statue to the United States Government will be made by CLAUDIUS H. MASTIN, M. D., of Mobile, Ala., and it will be unveiled by Miss ADELE HORWITZ of Baltimore, a granddaughter of the late Dr. GROSS, and Master WILLIAM C. BULLITT, Jr., a great-grandson of the renowned surgeon. Brig. Gen. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, M. D., Surgeon General of the United States Army, will receive the statue on the part of the Government, after which an address will be delivered by WILLIAM W. KEEN, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery at Jefferson College. The statue, which is of bronze and nine feet high, stands on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, between the Army Medical Museum and the National Museum. It was designed by A. STERLING CALDER of Philadelphia, a former student of the school of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. The statue of the late Dr. J. MARION SIMS, in Bryant Park, New York, is the only other bronze statue erected in this country to the memory of a medical man, and Dr. SIMS was also graduated from Jefferson.

CURRENT NOTES.

A bill has been reported in the Massachusetts House of Representatives permitting the use of horseless carriages upon the public highways of the State, subject to the laws regulating other vehicles.

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Chief Justice John A. Peters of the Supreme Court of Maine naturalized a Chinaman the other day, and the new American citizen has already come before him with an application for divorce. His wife, a white woman, contests the suit.

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Brown University, at Providence, R. I., receives $10,000 under the provisions of the will of the late Mrs. Maria M. Benedict of Providence. The Rhode Island Hospital receives $4,000, and several religious societies in the State are to have $5,000 in the aggregate.

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Illinois has had no law requiring examination for physicians' certificates, but a bill remedying the defect is before the State Legislature. It is said that it permits homeopathic physicians to hold an examination of their own for candidates wishing to qualify as homeopathic doctors.

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It seems that an invitation to attend the memorial ceremonies in honor of Gen. Grant in this city on Tuesday was sent to the Hon. George S. Boutwell, but, unhappily, it was mailed to Washington and did not reach him until the day after the event. He himself says that there was nothing connected with the incident which subjects any one to criticism.

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The Sheriff sold the Court House in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, not long since at public auction for $10. He mentioned the gas fixtures and the cornerstone as reservations, but forgot the safe, and now the purchaser is claiming the safe and its contents as his property under the sale, and there is no end of trouble in prospect for the Sheriff and the people or the county.

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The Baltimore posts of the Grand Army of the Republic have decided to have no parade to Loudon Park this year, as usual, on Decoration Day, because these demonstrations have attracted an undesirable crowd to the cemetery in recent years. A committee will decorate the graves with flowers and flags. All the posts will attend service at the various churches in the city on Sunday, May 23.

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The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences is endeavoring to obtain subscriptions for a fund to purchase the late Prof. Edward Drinker Cope's paleontological collection and add it to its own specimens. The professor provided in his will that the collection should be sold and the proceeds devoted to the endowment of a professorship of paleontology in the academy. Several other institutions, it is said, are desirous to obtain it. The Museum of Natural History in this city bought a collection of fossil mammals of Prof. Cope about a year ago.

Praise for the Easter Number.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am fully aware that I have already written to you expressing my opinion in regard to the excellence of your paper, but on looking over the Easter number the other day, I felt impelled to write again and compliment you upon your worthy endeavor.

It was a most artistic publication; the articles on art, literature, and the drama were particularly fine. In fact, I have for a long time noted with what good judgment, well-founded interest, and literary finish not only the dramatic columns of the supplement are equipped, but also the daily news in the "Theatrical Gossip."

I trust you will pardon this repetition of my warm regard for your paper, but, as theatricals are of such vital interest to me, perhaps I may be judged leniently for once more manifesting my enthusiastic interest and appreciation of your dramatic department. ANDREW A. MCCORMICK,
Manager Broadway Theatre.
New York, April 28, 1897.

NUGGETS.

The Chicago Team's Purpose in Life.

The pennant is a cheap and gaudy thing. The Chicago team plays for exercise and the love of sport. All the schools of higher physical culture approve that course.—Chicago Record.

Sure Indication.

"How do you know that stranger is from Brooklyn?"

"He registered at the hotel as from Greater New York."—Philadelphia North American.

Perverted.

Lawyer (after many insinuations and much twisting of previous testimony in his questions)—Do you know, Sir, that you are under oath?

Witness (testily)—Yes, and I wish you were.—New York Weekly.

No Laughing Matter.

Untraveled Gothamite—Why is it that humorous papers are not a success in Chicago as well as in New York? Surely, the Western people must have some sense of humor?

Traveled Gothamite—Not a particle. Why, I've seen Chicago people go off into the wilderness and stick up a sign "City Lots For Sale" without once smiling.—New York Weekly.

"ANGELS UNAWARES."

Julia Ward Howe in The Independent.

A figure by my fireside staid,
Plain was her garb and veiled her face;
A presence mystical she made,
Nor changed her attitude nor place.

Did I neglect my household ways
For pleasure wrought of pen or book?
She sighed a murmur of dispraise,
At which, methought, the rafters shook.

Me young Delight did often wile
My patient limits to outgo;
Thereafter, when I entered in,
That shrouded guest did threatening show.

The snows of life to chill me fell
Where many a gracious mate lay dead,
And moved my heart to break the spell
By that ungracious phantom laid.

Now, who art thou that didst not smile
When I my maddest jest devised?
Who art thou, stark and grim the while
That men my tune and measure prized?

Without her pilgrim staff she rose,
Her weeds of darkness cast aside;
More dazzling than Olympian snows
The beauty that those weeds did hide.

Most like a solemn symphony
That lifts the heart from lowly things,
The voice with which she spoke to me
Did loose Contrition at its springs.

O Duty! visitor divine!
Take all the wealth my house affords,
But make thy holy methods mine;
Speak to me thy surpassing words!

Neglected once and undiscerned,
I pour my homage at thy feet.
Till I thy sacred law have learned
Nor joy nor life can be complete.

THE GREEK DISASTER

A Result That Was as Unexpected as It Is Wholly Inexplicable to Observers of Affairs in London.

GOOD LEADERSHIP WOULD HAVE SAVED PANIC AND DEFEAT.

Lord Salisbury's Position on Eastern Matters Remains a Puzzle to Every One—Hungary and Austria Affected with Russomania.

[By Commercial Cable From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, May 1.—Last week ended in chaotic doubt as to the meaning of the contradictory stories creeping in from various points in the Levant. There had been such a striking series of Greek successes that the Sultan exhibited his fright by sending Osman Ghazi to the front and hastily calling out a huge class of reserves. English officers here on Saturday expressed to me doubts if he would be able to get through to Elassona, so likely did it seem that the Greek fleet was already cutting off his only possible route. Macedonia and Albania both sent tales of widespread revolt, and Bulgaria had lit up the Balkan skyline with a threatening ultimatum of mobilization. Philo-Hellenes here, as elsewhere, shook hands with radiant faces, as if the Turks were already in a Gadarene descent to the sea. Then, in one day, the entire situation changed. First there were vague stories of some undefined but colossal disaster to the Greeks, which was disputed by other dispatches. Then came the sweeping admission of defeat, panic, and wholesale rout, and we spent the rest of the week in picking out from the tangled mass of belated telegrams some coherent idea of what had happened. Subsequent events have scarcely seemed to matter, by comparison with the central fact that last Saturday and Sunday Greece lost her head and heart alike, and literally went to pieces.

How much she can recover of what was lost in those two miserable days of wild idiocy is a matter of complete uncertainty. As always happens in a Levantine crisis, there are suspected to be marked cards up the sleeves of everybody in the game. We see only a little of what is really going on. Just as the Sultan believed last week that his Generals at the front were selling him out, so the Greeks this week make openly the most astounding charges of treachery against the members of their own royal family. Considering what Athens is saying, it is rather surprising than otherwise that it has been kept thus far from sacking the palace and throwing the crown into the gulf. Without crediting their allegations of treason, it is possible to sympathize a good deal with the rage of the Athenians. Their fleet, which was to work such wonders and which really could have broken the Turkish line of supplies a dozen times over, might as well be guarding pup seals in the Bering Sea, for all the service it has been to the country. The Epirus army, which was undoubtedly having a walk-over toward Janina, has been mysteriously pulled back, scattered, and played fool with by some unknown force. There have been no great battles, no decisive defeat. The Greek soldiers, so far as actual fighting is concerned, quite held their own. Yet the nation finds itself wallowing in the mire of despair, as if it had been overwhelmed by calamity. It is taking the thing far more calmly than the French did Sedan, and if the new Ministry decides that war can be maintained with any chance of retrieving the lost ground, the people will support it with the utmost sacrifices. Of outside armed intervention there is no hope in sight. It is true that the reappearance of Turkey as a big military power, once more confident of itself, and keen for new victories, raises many awkward questions all over Europe, but if the more immediate effect is to scare the Balkan States into quietude, all talk about diplomatic interference is premature. Its possibilities are being discussed, but no action is likely until the Greeks make up their minds to sue for mercy, and that they swear they are a long way from doing.

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That Panic at Larissa.

Interest in the problem whether the Greeks can pick themselves up again has been during the past week much overshadowed by the debate as to why they fell so suddenly and so hard. It is evident by reports from Athens that it is not alone outsiders who are puzzled at the abruptness of the debacle. Even the troops on the field are said to have been as amazed as disgusted at the orders for a retreat. Opinions of experts at the front differ profoundly on the point whether the position of the Greeks a week ago Wednesday night warranted any retrograde movement whatever. Some say that the Turkish flanking operation with cavalry on the Greek right would otherwise have put the Greeks at an ugly disadvantage in a big battle. Others, including The Times's man, disbelieve this altogether, and declare that if the Greeks had gone on they would have been masters of Elassona by Tuesday. Unhappily, this is like Goltz's study of what might have happened at Worth, and is more exasperating than instructive. All agree, however, that the Crown Prince had no earthly idea of withdrawing further than Larissa. Both his right and left began an orderly if indignant retreat, and were in no sense demoralized. But in their concentration they had to converge upon a single main road, and here, as black night fell, the swaggering irregulars of the Ethnike Hetairia, swarming back from the centre, got a sudden panic and began firing into their own cavalry. This converted the whole crowded road into an instant bedlam.

The story of the rout which ensued, as told by Reuter's man, is the most thrilling and terrible war narrative of our time. The crush was as unreasoning as that in the Moscow fields at the time of the coronation of the Czar, and apparently quite as deadly. Worse still, it broke the army into such hopelessly confused fragments that it was impossible to rally it. When Larissa was reached it simply swept through in frantic disorder, tearing everything to pieces as it went. A few sane officers did what they could in the frenzied tumult to dismantle the fortifications and remove some of the stores. But this was very imperfectly done. After Larissa was passed it is believed the fugitive army scattered a good deal. We hear at least that the Crown Prince's army at Pharsala and in the adjacent mountain line reveals most depressing gaps at muster roll. It is obvious now that if the Turks had comprehended their luck and pushed forward in pursuit on Friday night, they might have made the road to Larissa one of the bloodiest landmarks of their European history.

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Good Leaders Needed.

Of course, armies have retrieved far worse calamities than this. The very name of Pharsala recalls that Caesar was whipped at Dyrachium before he won the mastery of the world at Pharsala. But thus far it must be said that no Caesars are discernible to the naked eye among the Greek commanders. They have been newly shuffled by the Ministry of War under the excited compulsion of the Athens mob, and perhaps the changes may bring somebody to the top who deserves to be there. The Garibaldi brothers, however, seem hardly likely to fill the bill. They are capable men, and the younger of them is a fine character as well, but they have a kind of death-bed reputation. They are heroes of lost causes, and even the Greeks themselves accept their aid with a sort of shudder, as at a man with an evil eye. The name of Garibaldi has its symbolical value, however, and Italian sympathy in the curiously involved position of the powers may easily be of great service to Hellenism. King Humbert's friendly talk with Menotti Garibaldi on the eve of his avowed departure for Athens seems distinctly suggestive. All we hear of the popular feeling in Italy leads to the belief that the German Emperor is becoming as much hated there as here.

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Success of an Ambulance Fund.

How deeply English feeling is stirred by the Greek disaster is shown by the remarkable success of The Daily Chronicle ambulance fund, which is jumping up at the rate of $5,000 a day. Considering how the English pocket has been bled all this Winter and Spring by the famine fund and a dozen rival royal and semi-royal jubilee funds, this is really very significant.

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Afraid of a Popular Vote.

Even more eloquent in its way is the political farce played by the Government at Crewe. In the unreasoning Tory landslide of 1895 the boyish brother of the Earl of Dudley found himself hoisted into Parliament from this hitherto radical constituency, which is largely composed of railroad workers. He is not duller than his type of the young sporting aristocrat, but his tastes are not a bit in the Parliamentary line. He never went near the House, but shot big game and dabbled in gold mines in South Africa instead. His local supporters felt this was hurting them in town, and remonstrated with him, whereupon he quite good naturedly placed his resignation in their hands. They promptly announced a vacancy, and named their candidate. The Radicals as swiftly put an opponent in the field. When the heated campaign began, the discovery was made that it turned entirely on the Greek question, and that all Crewe seemed to be on the Greek side. This frightened the Ministry, and in their consternation they resorted to the device of begging Earl Dudley, who himself holds office, to put a pressure on his brother to prevent his formally applying for Chiltern Hundreds. Until this is done of course there is legally no resignation, and as the young ward consented to oblige his brother, it was laconically announced in The Times the other day that the people of Crewe seemed to be laboring under a curious delusion, since they were conducting a red-hot campaign to fill a vacancy that did not exist and was not going to exist. Naturally, the Crewe Tories were dumfounded, and for a long time refused to believe that such a shabby trick could have been played on them by their own leaders. Their language, now they are digesting the inevitable, is not at all fit for publication, and the effect all over England of this panic-stricken subterfuge to avoid a popular test vote on the Government policy has been very striking.

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Lord Salisbury's Position.

No set debate on the Eastern question is deemed desirable by the Liberal leaders, for the moment at least, for the reason, I suspect, that Lord Salisbury finds himself finally at the parting of the ways, and that to bother him at this particular juncture would be unpatriotic.

The meeting of the Emperors at St. Petersburg has evoked an extraordinary outburst of fraternal enthusiasm on the part of the Russian and Austrian press. Not since 1848 have the two Eastern empires been visibly so close together. What is more surprising is that Hungary, which only a few years ago was implacably anti-Russian, now clings to the Czar's neck in impulsive abandon, and will not be shaken off. Those who remember the politics of the seventies will recall how the daily quotations from the Pesther Lloyd Nemzet and the rest struck always the fiercest note of hatred against the Muscovite. We counted on the Magyar feud with Russia as the one undying element of the Eastern situation. But now the Magyars are more Russian than Nicholas himself, unless their papers grossly misrepresent them.

It is not necessary to inquire into the details of the understanding struck between the Austrian and Russian rulers. The mere fact of their parading their friendship is enough to put England on her guard. Any agreement they may reach as to the settlement of the Eastern question must deeply affect her interests, and she must accordingly look for counterbalancing combinations to protect herself. Her imperial stake is so vast and multiform that no responsible statesman would be justified in jeopardizing it for any sentimental piece of chivalry. This is what Lord Salisbury can always retort to his critics when they blame him for the attitude of the concert of Europe in the hamstringing of Greece. Their point has been, of course, that by a manly assertion of England's independence he could have bent the concert to his will, or at least restrained it from working the ruin of Greece. But he may be able to show by other proofs than this flocking together of the Romanoff and Hapsburg eagles that England's peril throughout was greater than anybody except himself was aware of, perhaps, indeed, that the peril to-day is greater than it was a month ago.

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England and Transvaal Troubles.

Again we hear loud and confident talk from Berlin about an all-powerful combination against England, which is to drive her alike out of Egypt, the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and South Africa, and in Paris people really believe that William has been arranging or striving to arrange some such bargain. These dispatches have often pointed out that Chamberlain in his anti-Transvaal policy was relying on proofs of Krüger's underhand dealings with Germany to justify it. What these proofs are it is impossible to get at, but I continually hear they are so convincing that the English will be all of one mind when the time comes for their disclosure. England is certainly acting as if some big international complication was yoked up with the Transvaal question.

It is the first time in over a hundred years that she has had a big fleet in South African waters. Then her ships were there to annex the Cape colony. Now they are in Delagoa Bay for some mysterious purpose, which flutters the Portuguese as much as it does the Germans, and which the British, though they regard the fact with more complacency, understand no better. No week passes without rumors in service circles of new regiments to be dispatched to the Cape. The scenes in the House of Commons on Thursday night during the passages at arms between Harcourt and Chamberlain showed that this is a subject on which party lines will be drawn with exceptional bitterness and vehemence. The division is equally envenomed at the Cape, where it is believed that Milner by the time he arrives will find the Dutch party in the ascendency, with Schreiner as the forthcoming Premier.

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The Academy's Spring Exhibition.

The Royal Academy painstakingly justifies the worst of the disparaging predictions we have been hearing all Winter. It is a hard thing to say, but really this seems the worst of all the shows of a dozen years. No doubt there is a certain fitness in this, since surely the first exhibition under Poynter's Presidency ought to have some character of its own, and what could this be but bad? One should see the Presidential output this year; two feebly metallic figure pieces and a most atrocious portrait of Sidney Colvin, whose interesting head could hardly have been so misinterpreted by any strolling dauber. To comprehend where official English art has landed itself, as if to atone for Poynter, the Academy this year has been industriously strengthening its rank and file of membership, and it has happened that its principal acquisitions were Americans. They come nobly to the rescue now. Abbey's superb Hamlet, with its effective archaisms and wonderful mediaeval stained-glass coloring, will be talked about this year as much as his Gloster was last season. Sargent's two portraits, as usual, put all other portraits into a class by themselves, and Boughton revives his youth in two exceptionally delicate and beautiful canvases. Orchardson, Tadema, Waterhouse, Dicksee, La Thangue, Clausen—these are as one expects. Solomon and Shannon have between them seven portraits, all showing secure gain on their earlier work. Truly there is nothing more to be mentioned, save, perhaps, that the total exhibits exceed 2,100.

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Oscar Wilde's Release.

It was told by the Prison Chaplain, after Oscar Wilde was released to-day, that he is in excellent health. He has been employed latterly in bookbinding in the mornings and garden work in the afternoon, and is quite recovered from the shaken condition of a year ago. It is understood that he will go to Italy.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

KEEPS THE CHURCHES APART.

The Law of Celibacy Prevents Union of Anglican and Catholic.

LONDON, May 1.—A letter to The Times from an unsigned correspondent, who is described as a "distinguished French priest, theologian, and author," has attracted attention. He urged that the law of celibacy is the chief obstacle to the return of the Anglican Church to Catholic unity, and says a movement to repeal the law will come up in America. The writer adds:

"We in France look to the American Episcopate for great things. Americans are expected to be en avant, and nobody will be surprised at suggestions from them which would make the hair curl or stand on end if coming from any other quarter. Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland are worth all the Old World Bishops put together in a matter of this sort."

EMPEROR WILLIAM CONDEMNED

His Language About "Unpatriotic Men" Causes Much Comment.

BERLIN, May 1.—Emperor William's cutting remarks about men without patriotism which were used not only in a telegram to his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, but also in a public address delivered at Carlsruhe this week in reply to the greetings of the municipal officers of that place, have created a sensation. His Majesty's telegram to Prince Henry commanded him to attend the celebration of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee with the German cruiser Koenig Wilhelm, and, regretting his inability to send a better ship, the Emperor said:

"This is the result of the conduct of the unpatriotic people who refused the recent credits for the navy."

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, referred to the matter in the Reichstag, quoting the Emperor's words and condemning them.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung, the leading Centrist organ, says: "These words condemn themselves." Continuing, the Koelnische Volkszeitung advises the Emperor to see if a majority of the nation, at the Reichstag elections, indorse his pet schemes more than the present Reichstag, and adds: "The Reichstag must insist upon more respectful treatment."

The dismissal of Dr. Peters, the former German High Commissioner in Africa, is unanimously approved by the press. The Koelnische Volkszeitung on this subject says: "The great African has played his last rôle in Germany, and, let us hope, with this sentence an epoch in German colonial policy, so full of scandals and misdeeds, is closed."

HOME LIFE OF ATHENIANS

Inhabitants of Greece's Capital City Are Philanthropic, Cleanly, and Simple in Their Ways.

WOMEN ARE DAINTY DRESSERS

Hospitality to Strangers Not a Characteristic of City People, Though It Is Marked in Country Places—Phaleron, the Greek Summer Resort.

ATHENS, April 20.—So much has been written in prose and verse about the splendid position of Athens, backed by her glorious mountains and lying, as it were, beneath the protection of her magnificent Acropolis, that, instead of going into fresh raptures about it, it will be more timely to give some idea of its more modern side.

But for the ugly building which tourists take for the barracks till they are informed that it is the royal palace, Athens would remind them more of a provincial town than of a capital, by its size and, above all, by the absence of that busy traffic and bustle which characterize capitals elsewhere. Another feature of capitals, and, indeed, of all large towns, was conspicuously absent from Athens till the recent unfortunate events. Only a few months ago it was quite a rare thing to meet a beggar, and even then it would be some blind man or crippled old woman that would hold out a hand for alms, without trying to excite commiseration by being barefooted or ragged, as is so frequently the case elsewhere. Like most southerners, Greeks saunter leisurely through the streets, and, instead of a hurried bow to their acquaintances, they generally stop and exchange a few words, or walk part of the way together. One reason may be that people only walk when they wish to take a stroll. Except the very poor, ladies always go in a carriage or tramway, when paying visits or going any distance. A brisk "constitutional" walk is quite unknown in a country where one-half of the year is spent in trying to avoid increasing the heat of the climate by any accelerated movement. Few ladies ride bicycles, and such as do are mostly foreigners.

The scarcity of water in Athens should make it a dirty town, and yet this is not the case. The streets are remarkably clean, and nature helps to keep away all bad smells by sending strong winds and powerful sunshine, which combine to make Athens one of the healthiest towns in Europe, its death rate standing third among capitals. Much as Athenians complain of the wind and dust, it is to the former they owe the absence of dampness, and the consequent freedom from rheumatic troubles. Of the hundreds of visitors who resort to Aidipsos, on the Island of Euboea every Summer to cure their rheumatism and gout, there are hardly 10 per cent. who come from Athens.

Another provincial feature of this town is the absence of large stores, hotels, music halls, and even churches. The Stadium, where the Olympic games took place last year, is an exception to this rule. Though Athens possesses one large theatre, it is not kept open all the year round. When some exceptionally successful French company comes, or when a grand concert is given, this theatre is thrown open. While the preparations for the war were going on it was converted into an immense workroom, where sewing machines were turning out soldiers' suits by dozens. The work was given to soldiers' wives, who were thus enabled to make a few pence per day. On ordinary occasions, however, the Athenians resort to the smaller theatres to see operettas or Greek plays performed by very respectable native artists.

Gaities of Winter.

Winter is the season for balls, and, with the exception of carnival time, when rich and poor visit their friends, masked, and thus thoroughly enjoy themselves, this part of the year may be considered the exclusive property of the wealthy. Houses here are built rather for Summer than for Winter time. Few rooms have stoves, and hardly any houses are heated throughout. The poorer classes sit curled up at home near a charcoal fire, and wrapped in their last year's walking jackets. Winter is looked upon as a short unpleasant period that must be gone through—the sooner the better. If snow falls for a day or two, all the children watch it in ecstasies of delight as a great curiosity that comes about only once in every five or six years and never lasts. Soon the warm sun bathes their houses in light, and comforting heat, and then the ladies, who have shivered in their wraps or looked at the snow through their windows, suddenly emerge from their chrysalis state and appear in the public walks dressed in their neat batiste gowns and fresh straw hats, and all faces once more look bright and happy. Many of the wealthier Athenians go away in Summer, but since the rate of exchange has become so high, the more thrifty folks give up the coasts of Normandy and Brittany for Kephissia or Phaleron.

Athenians Fond of Dress.

With the balmy Summer evenings come the outdoor theatres and dinners at Phaleron. This is a fashionable seaside resort, midway between Athens and Piraeus, where several Athenians spend the hot Summer months, either at the large hotels which face the sea or in their own villas, but the greater number go to New or Old Phaleron for their sea baths in the morning, and for the purpose of showing their pretty gowns in the afternoon and evening, for Greek ladies are very fond of dress, and that may account for the excellence of their dressmakers and shoemakers. It is hardly possible to see a woman in an ill-fitting gown, though it must be confessed that they make up for this daintiness out of doors by sadly neglecting their appearance at home. There, a charming lady who will appear later on in neat little shoes over open-worked stockings and in carefully buttoned gloves, may frequently be seen in trodden-down slippers, with hair tightly screwed up in crimping pins, and often, too, in a dressing gown which, though most scrupulously clean, does not display its wearer to the best advantage.

It is perhaps owing to this custom of neglecting themselves at home that Athenians are so reluctant to invite any but relatives to stay at their houses. This want of hospitality is strictly confined to the capital, for everywhere else the stranger is warmly invited to stay at the houses of the first residents, and in the islands, where tourists are rare, the women will go down to the shore at sight of a stranger, and almost quarrel for the honor of receiving him as their guest.

Intellectual women are quite the exception in Athens. Despite the inimitable models of art that still survive in the city of Pericles, its inhabitants are content to employ all their artistic skill in decorating their own and their children's persons; but it would be wrong to suppose that they are wanting in natural intelligence. Most Greeks speak two or three languages besides their own, and they can generally play on the piano, and draw enough for their own amusement.

A Charitable People.

Really large fortunes are almost as unknown in Athens as the squalid poverty of our large towns, and much is done by the Athenians themselves to lessen the differences of condition by their unwearying and generous assistance to the necessitous. All the principal ladies of Athens are members of several philanthropical committees. The Queen is President of the Evangelismos Hospital, the Foundling Hospital, and several other charities; the Crown Princess Sophia, Duchess of Sparta, is President of the soup kitchens, and intends shortly to erect a hospital for children.

The free evening classes of the Parnassus Club are a great boon to the boys who work all day long as shoeblacks, newsboys, and messengers. It would be too tedious to enumerate all the charitable establishments entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Suffice to say that the Athenians are ever ready to put their hands to their pockets to help the relief of individual and collective cases, as has been amply proved within the last few years when subscriptions, bazaars, concerts, &c., have been resorted to for collecting money, first for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible earthquakes of Atalanta and Zante, then for the inundations, and then again for the Cretan refugees last Summer, and lately again for the wives of the soldiers and for the thousands of Cretan refugees that had arrived without any means of livelihood, and in many cases without even a blanket, as they had literally flown to the men-of-war to escape from the fire and sword of the Mussulmans, little dreaming that those same powers whose ships were sheltering them would shortly be engaged in bombarding their fathers and husbands!

The Greeks say Socialism will never make any progress in their country, because the good it is intended to effect is already a fait accompli.

Some Grecian Folk-lore.

Though the country towns, and especially the islands, are rich in folk-lore, prejudices and superstitions are fast dying out in the capital. Nevertheless, one occasionally comes across specimens of both. Thus: A poor woman had an image of the Virgin, which she stoutly refused to sell, saying it was a wonder-performing image, and had always warned her family when any of them were going to die, by a certain peculiar crackling noise it made.

There is a tradition here respecting the month of February that is universally believed in by the lower classes. When February was blowing hard, he threatened to harm an old woman's sheep. But she was an active body, and quickly drove them all under the caldron before he could reach them. Hence he was called "lame February," having only twenty-eight days. But when March came, February said to the old woman: "You thought you had cheated me. Now you'll see what I am going to do!" Then he borrowed two days from March, during which he blew with all his might, and this accounts for our getting windy days in March.

Expense of Life Here.

Life in Athens has grown much more expensive in many respects during the last few years, whereas it has remained stationary elsewhere. People have learned to spend more on appearances, and they pay their servants four or five times as much as they did formerly. On the other hand, the best doctors may still be consulted for the ridiculously small fee of five paper drachmas, which, according to the present rate of exchange, is scarcely more than 2f. If the doctor is in daily attendance, he seldom receives more than half that sum, no matter what his skill. Few teachers receive 5 drachmas an hour, whereas many are content to give three hours per week for 30 drachmas a month. Stalls at the best theatre cost only 6 drachmas, and that sum is the utmost a table d'hôte dinner in Athens or Phaleron will cost, exclusive of wines.

With a view to encouraging home manufacture, the late Prime Minister, M. Tricoupis, imposed heavy and almost prohibitive duties on dress materials of foreign manufacture, especially silks. The result has been that many articles which used to be imported are now manufactured in the country. They are still frequently sold as French or English, because people are quite willing to pay more for them in consideration of the duty they are supposed to have paid. It is surprising what a number of inland manufactured articles crop up every time there is an exhibition of Greek products.

Greece is responsible for all the crêpon materials which have been so much in vogue among women during the last few years. Greek women are very skillful in weaving crinkly or curly silks of very fine texture. Samples of these silks were sent to one or two of the leading Paris firms. The result was, not the orders that had been anticipated, but comparatively coarse and clumsy machine-made imitations of these delicate and graceful tissues, which are all made by hand in Greece.

Greece is paying the usual price of improved traffic. As access to and from the capital becomes easier and more frequent, the native costumes of villages and islands are fast disappearing, and now the men's full skirt and velvet jacket, embroidered with gold, are as rare as the women's white muslin headdress, which is so much more becoming than our ever-varying hats and bonnets. Tourists coming to Athens, and pressed for time, will do well to visit the nearest islands, if they would still see the remains of the distinctive dresses and the Greek type in all its native purity. The women of Hydra are particularly handsome and majestic, while those of Chio are remarkable for grace and sweetness of manner.

H. LASCARIS.

EUROPEAN REFLECTIONS.

II.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, April 18.—Cables here from Washington to the effect that Germany and other nations had protested against the passage of the Dingley bill, and had threatened retaliatory measures, have had the effect of making German exporters feel easier, while even the most sanguine admit the fact that the United States will not worry very much about these protests so long as the foreign countries making the protests have no cause for complaint on account of discrimination. The basis of all commercial negotiations between Germany and the United States seems to be the treaty signed at Washington on May 1, 1828, between the United States and Prussia, Article V. of which reads as follows: "Upon the entry of agricultural or industrial products of the Kingdom of Prussia into the United States, and upon the entry of agricultural or industrial products of the United States into the Kingdom of Prussia, there shall not be levied either higher or different duties than those which would be levied were these articles the products of the soil or of the industry of any other foreign country.

Based on this article, the United States has treated Prussia (and subsequently Germany) as "one of the most favored" nations, and Germany has done likewise with the United States. Hence, as long as no other country enjoys the benefits of lower duties than Germany, the latter has no just grounds for complaints or threats, (if such were made,) which, however, seems hardly credible. Public opinion is strongly in favor of a treaty of reciprocity similar to that entered into during the Harrison Administration, and pressure will be brought to bear to accomplish that end.

I will take this opportunity to warn American manufacturers not to be too liberal with sending samples and descriptions of their goods to unknown parties in Europe. While, as I have previously explained, a strong prejudice against American meats is carefully nursed here, everything else American (especially industrial products) seems to have the preference over domestic goods. It is then quite natural that manufacturers here will write to American manufacturers for "a full line of samples," descriptive catalogues and other details, promising the prospects of a good business and representing themselves (by the tone and tenor of their letters) as dealers in these goods. The real object, however, is to obtain the samples from first hands for the purpose of imitation.

A shoe manufacturer in a neighboring city wrote in a similar strain recently to an American house, but I have reasons to believe that his intention has been frustrated for the present by the sagacity of the American Consul General, who was asked for information by the American house. I have heard of similar cases in other lines. The same breach of trust committed here would be sufficient cause for the District Attorney to proceed under the new law "against unfair competition" which was enacted about a year ago and is rigidly enforced. Under this law penalties of fine and imprisonment are the consequences of untrue advertisements, of attempts to bribe workmen in factories to betray the secrets of their employers, of inducements offered to salesmen or other employes of competitors for the purpose of obtaining information about their business, &c.

It is a subject of surprise to everybody here to whom I state that the cost of an unlimited telephone in New York City is about 900 marks per annum, and that it costs $9 to speak from New York to Chicago, or vice versa, during the daytime. The cost of a local telephone here is 150 marks ($37.50) per annum, and that is considered high. For the modest sum of 1 mark (25 cents) one can speak to every part of Germany. The consequence of this is that not alone business and tradesmen, wholesalers, as well as retailers, have a telephone of their own in their stores, but an instrument can be found also in nearly every comfortable household, and the housewives send their market orders and many others over the telephone, and a good deal of shopping is done in this simple fashion.

It may interest the American public what Die Germania, one of the leading dailies in Germany, has to say in reference to Germany's attitude toward the United States should the Dingley bill become a law. It suggests that the idea of retaliation against the United States was not untimely, and that Germany to revenge herself might commence a kind of a war in duties by raising the import duties on raw materials and meat and food products. Continuing it says: "We are, however, at a disadvantage against the United States by the nature of the articles which we receive from America, which are indispensable for our industries and our demands for food products, while the United States draws from us only finished products. An increase of duties on American wheat and corn would lead to the only consequence, namely, that other countries would send us more of those articles than they have done heretofore, so that our domestic agriculture would not enjoy the benefits altogether, which an increase of duties on American cereal products should bring. Anyhow, we do not believe that Germany, single-handed, would be able to oppose the new tariff in such a manner that a serious damage to our industries and agricultural interests will be averted. Other powers, which suffer likewise, if not equally as much, will certainly want to co-operate with Germany to present an opposition to the new tariff. The attitude of England alone seems doubtful, since she probably expects more advantages from the damage done to her European competitors than the individual damage done her by the American tariff might amount to. At any rate, the question will agitate the whole of Europe, and Germany, especially, for some time."

Berlin papers urge the establishment of a uniform postage stamp for the entire Postal Union. The principal objections to this innovation, which is to be discussed at the World's Postal Conference at Washington next May, are the fluctuating standards of some of the countries belonging to the Postal Union, notably the South American Republics. To avoid these countries taking advantage of the unvarying standards of the other countries it has been suggested that one pound sterling shall be adopted as the unit when these questionable States make settlements with other countries.

A report of the losses of human life during the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippine Islands has been published in Madrid, accompanied by the statement that "all indications favor the pacification of both colonies within a few weeks."

During the time elapsed between March 1, 1895, and Feb. 27, 1897, there were sent reinforcements to Cuba, 187,262, officers and men; to Puerto Rico, 4,827, officers and men. To the Philippine Islands were shipped between Sept. 18, 1896, and Feb. 27, 1897, 23,622 officers and men, a grand total of 218,711 officers and men.

Up to March 1, 1897, the Spanish army of occupation in Cuba reported the following losses:

Dead (on the battlefield, officers and men)	1,514
Died in consequence of wounds received in battle	704
Died from yellow fever	13,004
Total	15,022

Wounded: Forty-six chiefs of General's staff, 417 officers, 7,701 Sergeants and privates; total, 8,164 men.

Since Aug. 29, 1896, (up to March 1,) the losses in the Philippine Islands by the Spaniards were: Dead 260 men. Wounded: 910 men. The insurgents lost: Dead: Two hundred and eighteen chiefs, 14,114 privates; total, 14,332 men. Wounded: Forty-one chiefs, 3,682 privates; total, 3,723 men. Prisoners: Thirty-four chiefs, 979 privates; total, 1,013 men. Surrendered: Twenty-two chiefs, 2,871 privates; total, 2,803 men.

The total loss sustained by the insurgents from any cause are, therefore, 21,961 men up to March 1, 1897. The total losses of the insurgents on the Philippine Islands are 8,210 men. Fifty thousand human lives have been sacrificed to these rebellions in two years, the Spanish Government has spent 1,000,000,000 pesetas, ($200,000,000,) while the losses to trade and commerce, in destroyed cities and burnt villages, in plantations laid in ashes, and to private individuals whose business is ruined, are incalculable.

ROBERT GANZ.

BERING SEA FISHERIES.

A Canadian View of the Necessities of the Condition Now Existing.

LONDON, May 1.—Profiting by the temporary presence in England of a leading member of one of the oldest and largest Victorian sealing houses, a representative of The Associated Press called upon that gentleman to ascertain the views held by the Canadian or pelagic sealers on the latest phase of the sealing question. He said:

"To talk of extending the close season until the end of August means absolutely a death blow to Canadian sealers. Under the existing arrangements Victorian schooners starting for the grounds in time for Aug. 1 can only reckon on six weeks, and only then under the most favorable conditions. If the time be extended as suggested, we could at the very most only hope for one week's sealing, and, as the weather is usually very bad, the chances are that sealers would return without a single skin. Knowing this, the result would be that no sealers would go out, and that, therefore, the Canadian industry would be killed. So far as an extension of the closed zone to 200 miles is concerned, I am of the opinion that that would equally prove a death blow to Canadian sealing. As it is, the fishing banks are well within the sixty-mile limit. What can be hoped for if for an extra 140 miles we are prohibited from sealing?

"There are at present about sixty sealing vessels which set out every season from Victoria alone. It is a mistake to think that pelagic sealing is done entirely by Canadians. Every year a number of pelagic schooners go out from San Francisco, Seattle, and Tacoma, and the United States Indians from Neah Bay, Washington State, also send out vessels to Bering Sea.

"No people in the world have suffered greater hardships than the Canadian sealers. Many have been reduced to absolute poverty by the seizure of their ships, outfit, and skins in '85, '86, and '87 by the United States Government. Up to the present not a penny of compensation has been paid. But, I am bound to say, the United States Government is not altogether to blame for this. Canadian sealers feel that they have been shamefully neglected by the British Government. Despite the repeated representations of the Dominion Government to the imperial authorities, the position to-day is worse than ever. It is a perfect farce to send out every year scientific commissions to study the seals. Everything about them is already known. What we want is vigorous action on the part of the British Government to protect its own flag. Canadian sealers are not pirates. Our business is perfectly legitimate. Every vessel leaving for the Bering Sea is properly cleared by British authorities at the Custom House, and it is shameful that a large and important industry should be killed by the overbearing conduct of American monopolists and the weakness of the British Government.

"But, in spite of all this, the Victorian sealers are determined to have their rights. We intend to fit out vessels for sealing as long as there is a seal left. Of course, if the close season be extended to the end of August the weather will render sealing impossible, but it is ridiculous to suppose that any British Government will agree to such an arrangement.

"At least 2,000 British subjects on Vancouver Island alone derive their living from legitimate sealing on the high seas. The Canadians loyally respect the provisions of the Paris award, unjust as they think them. But vessels are seized by the United States under all sorts of pretexts. The presence of a shot with shot holes on board a sealer proves nothing, as many a seal may be shot in the Spring in the Pacific, (where firearms are permitted,) and being slightly wounded only, may travel to Bering Sea and be subsequently speared. Again, in the thick fogs of that region it is quite possible for a vessel to get within the sixty-mile limit without the least intention of infringing treaty rights. As a fact, every Canadian sealer on putting to sea does so with the intention of taking the biggest catch possible outside the sixty-mile limit and with stringent orders not to infringe the Paris award.

On the United States side of the question, Mr. H. Liebes, one of the members of the North American Commercial Company, made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"There is no idea of making things hot or cold for anybody. Neither is there a wish to hurt Canada nor to worry England, much less is there any intention on the part of the Alaska Company to avoid or ignore any of the decisions come to by the Paris Tribunal, which we are fully aware are binding for a period of five years. What, however, we do contend, and what we wish the public to clearly understand, is the fact that by their award the Paris Tribunal intended to give all the protection they possibly could to the seal herd, consistent, of course, with fairness to all parties concerned, and the regulations were made to be binding for the period mentioned, a clause being inserted in the award specially providing that the terms of the same were subject to revision on the expiration of five years from the date of the same coming into force.

"In conclusion, I would ask in common fairness to American Senators and to the members of the North American Commercial Company, whether, if under the circumstances the attacks made on their honor, with the suggested repudiation by them of their solemn engagements, is justified by the facts. There are only four or five firms in Victoria, B. C., with any interest in the sealing business. They have had nothing but losses for some years past, and only keep up the agitation against America in the hope of some day being compensated by the English and American Governments, and thus getting out of a thoroughly bad paying investment."

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The starting of the customary Spring export of gold has had its also customary effect of dampening the stock market, which, however, did not need dampening. General estimates of the total amount which will go vary rather widely, but they average about $30,000,000. With the full supply in the Treasury and the amount held in the banks, the loss of this amount will not cause trouble, but will doubtless stiffen money rates. Business on the Exchange continues narrow and professional. There seems to be rather more vitality in the speculation in Sugar than in any other stock, and this is likely to continue while the sugar schedule remains in doubt. A much more bullish feeling was created on the stock from the prompt support given it when Mr. Theodore Havemeyer's death occurred. The coal stocks have shown renewed signs of weakness. The big shorts being out of Jersey, the stock is dropping as it did before. The investor is not concerned with these surface movements. If he is looking for a continuance of dividends on the stock, he will consult his own best interests by getting out of it. The Granger stocks are without feature, merely sharing the general heaviness of the market. Chicago Gas has done about as well as any, showing good support by insiders.

The war speculation in wheat had the bottom knocked out of it in the early part of the week by the news from Larissa. Even the prospect of Balkan disturbances—where a direct influence would be exerted on the wheat market—was quickly dissipated by the rapid movements of the Turkish forces. The Bulgarians quieted down promptly on the news of Greek demoralization. The terms of peace are the consideration now, and the foreign securities markets will wait on these. The war has been a most interesting one—to the outside observer. It throws a flash light on the history of the Greece of old, in which all the civilized world is interested. We see the Athenian populace as it was in the days when Demosthenes described it—fickle, passionate, unstable as water. Three weeks ago they were threatening to drive out King George if he did not declare war; the past week they were stoning his palace and threatening to drive him out for declaring it. In the streets they hurrahed for war till they got it, and then they met with sobs and tears as they talked of it. This is the same populace which in one mood made Socrates drink the hemlock, and immediately after in another mood drove out the men who had been instrumental in causing his death. "After all," said the old Egyptian priest to Herodotus, "after all, you Greeks are but children."

As pointed out here last week, the long time Western Union has hung in the neighborhood of 80, while paying 5 per cent. dividends, must be taken as conclusive that the reduction of the dividend to 4 per cent. is inevitable, and the stock by its price is discounting this. Assume, then, that the dividend is reduced. Why should the stock be a sale at or below 80, when interest rates are so low that call money goes begging at 1½ per cent., and a 4 per cent. West Shore bond sells at 109? On the surface, there is no reason whatever for Western Union selling below 80. But perhaps there are reasons under the surface—reasons sound and potent, but not obvious.

Western Union previous to 1881 was a Vanderbilt property. In that year it became a Gould property. As one or the other, the company had the best brains in the country managing it. In 1892 Mr. Gould died. His place as the dominant force in the corporation was taken by his son. Now it is no disparagement of Mr. George Gould to say that he has not the genius of his father, for his father was a phenomenal man; a man to whom the control of a vast corporation like the Western Union Company was only adequate employment for his wonderful intellect. Is Mr. George Gould equal to this great task—has he the intellectual force and energy necessary to the successful management of so vast a corporation? Is it a fact that the Western Union Company is continuously retrograding for lack of that intellectual vigor in its management which it had in the days of the elder Gould? If it be true that it is, then forces are at work which can have only one result—the practical disintegration of the property. There is a canker in the tree which is eating under the bark, while outwardly the tree seems healthy. True, Mr. George Gould is not President of the company—neither was his father, Gen. Eckert is. Those who know this gentleman best, men thoroughly capable of judging, say Gen. Eckert is a first class

THE MACEDONIAN CRISIS

A Predominant Subject of Interest to the Diplomatists of Austria.

ALL EUROPE DESIRES THE LAND

A Country with No Individual People for Which Every Nation Is Longing —The Death of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

VIENNA, April 18.—The crisis at the Macedonian frontier has brought the question of Macedonia's future more than ever to the front, and here in Vienna it is the predominating subject of interest to Austrian diplomacy. Of all the problems in the vexed Eastern question it is by far the most difficult to solve. The Roumanian problem received a satisfactory solution because there exists a Roumanian people, and the Bulgarian question was likewise solved because there has always existed a Bulgarian people. Oriental Roumelia became quite naturally allied to Bulgaria, just as Moldavia was joined to Wallachia, because Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia are unquestionably Bulgarian countries as much as Wallachia and Moldavia are undoubtedly Roumanian countries. Similarly, Crete, Cyprus, and all the islands of the archipelago are unquestionably Greek and must come back to Greece in the future partition of Turkey. Mesopotamia and Syria are Arab countries. As for the Armenians, it might be possible to reconstruct the old Armenian monarchy, although the Armenians are almost hopelessly amalgamated with the Turks, the Kurds, and the Greeks in most every district of Armenia. The Turks are at home in the central plateau of Asia Minor. There are Greeks, Arabs, Armenians, and Turks in the Ottoman Empire, and one can determine very nearly the limits of the districts inhabited by each of these races. But there exists no Macedonian people, and it is impossible to pretend that any single nationality has a right to claim possession of Macedonia.

Macedonia, which under Alexander the Great acquired a title to immortality in history, is a country the central portion of which is formed by the Valley of Varder, bounded on the north and south by Greece, Montenegro, and Bulgaria; on the east by the Mitza Valley; on the west by the Pind chain of mountains. There did formerly exist a Macedonian people who played a great role in the world under Philip, Alexander, and his lieutenants. But this Greek people has disappeared, worn out by long and bloody wars, and was finally submerged by foreign invasions. Macedonia has become the home of many races and the coveted possession of many nations. The Greeks rely upon their historical right to claim as their own the patrimony of Philip, of Alexander, and Constantine. Unfortunately for them, since Alexander, conquerors from the north have overrun Macedonia, drawn hence by the country's fertile plains, fruitful valleys, and smiling hillsides bathed by the sea. Invasions followed invasions until the Greeks were pushed back to the seacoast, and to-day there only remain of the former Greek Macedonians a small number along the Mitza coast, around Xanthus and Kavala, Vardar, Seronna, Salonica and Vodena. Behind this seacoast zone the inhabitants of Macedonia are Slavs.

There exists, therefore, no Macedonian people. But, instead, the fertile plains of this Turkish province are inhabited by ten different races, living side by side, but rendered antagonistic by the difference of race, language, and religion. The truth is that Macedonia has always been a battlefield of rival races and religions, though no race or religion has ever been able to establish its predominance. As stated above, the Greeks, a maritime and commercial people, are found chiefly in the towns and villages on the coast; nevertheless, Salonica, where the Jews exiled from Spain formerly took refuge, is a Jewish city. In the interior of the province the Servian and Bulgarian groups are so intermingled that it is often impossible to distinguish them one from another. The Turks are concentrated in and around a few large towns. The Albanians have spread chiefly over the large plain of Kossovo. The Slavo-Wallachian Empire of the eleventh century left a population of Koutso-Wallachians in the valleys which lie between Ochrida and Trikkala.

Where, among these Greeks, Slavs, Turks, Albanians, Jews, and Wallachians will be found a hand strong enough to govern these races? Who will be the man of genius to restore order in such a chaos? The Turkish domination is fast crumbling away, and an unpaid army is not sufficient to maintain the province under Ottoman rule. To whom then will finally devolve this rich inheritance?

Neither Greece, Servia, nor Bulgaria is powerful enough to put hands on Macedonia. A fair division of the spoils is out of the question. Austria does not spare money to convince the population of Macedonia that it is for their best interests to be governed from Vienna, in the same manner as Bosnia and Herzegovina. But Russia also has her crafty emissaries in Macedonia, all working in the interests of the great white Czar at St. Petersburg. It would be rash to make any prophecy in such a matter, as many factors now at present, it certainly does not seem at all unlikely, and Greece notwithstanding, that Macedonia may eventually become an integral portion of the Austrian Empire. The Triple Alliance would certainly back up the claim of their ally, and as for Russia, she would be compelled to stop and be satisfied with some other part of the sick man's inheritance.

But if the Eastern question does not receive a peaceable solution, then, most certainly, Macedonia will be the "casus belli" of a future general European war. For, to command in the East, one must be master of Macedonia, and this is fully appreciated at Vienna and St. Petersburg. It is not surprising that, with the renewal of the Macedonian question, Crete and its complications should have been almost forgotten in the far deeper interest aroused in Vienna by a problem which touches so near home to Austria's interests in the East.

Since the invasion of Macedonia by the Greek bands of irregulars, much has been heard and talked about, in Vienna, of the famous National Greek League, known under the name of Ethnike Hetairia. This is a patriotic association founded at the time of the war of independence and organized by the poet Rhiga, the author of the Greek national anthem. Formerly the National League was ostensibly of a literary nature; its members pretended merely to be animated with a desire to encourage a wide knowledge of the old Greek classics, but their real aim was to give the impetus to a great political upheaval to deliver Greece from the yoke of Turkey. During the wars of the first French Empire, Rhiga and his associates looked upon Napoleon as the future savior of Greece. A number of young Greeks even enlisted in the Imperial armies, but they never had the opportunity to fight for their country's liberty. But when they returned to Greece in 1814 and 1815, they brought back the political ideas of the French revolution, and succeeded in throwing off the apathy of their countrymen, who had been groaning for centuries under Turkish rule, without the energy to make a struggle for liberty.

The Ethnike Hetairia was founded in 1814 and had for its first President Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, whose descendants are fighting to-day in Crete. The National League recruited its adherents from the educated classes, who had literary or commercial relations with Europe, and also from the university students and graduates of Austrian, German, and French colleges. It was this association which invited Lord Byron to Greece, and its members took a very active part in the long war of independence from 1821 to 1829. After the proclamation of Greek independence, the Ethnike Hetairia still continued its work, but on other ground than the battlefield. To give a new impulsion to the movement in favor of Greek renaissance, the National League had the ancient Greek language taught in the schools, instead of the dialect formerly spoken in the country and which was a mixture of Slav, Greek, Turkish, and Italian words. But the association went still further, and its members, who had retained their hatred for the Turks, never ceased to demand autonomy for the Greeks of Crete and Macedonia.

The Ethnike Hetairia is to-day more powerful and ambitious than ever, and would like to see its dream of territorial expansion realized. This patriotic association has its eyes constantly turned toward Constantinople, its ideal being to restore the ancient Byzantine Empire. It is hardly probable, however, that this ambitious Panhellenic dream will ever be realized, but nevertheless the five or six millions of Greeks who live in Macedonia, Epirus, Asia Minor, and the colonies of Northern Africa remain true to the programme of what they term "the great idea." They all have the most implicit faith in the Ethnike Hetairia and that is why the Greeks of every country are enrolled among its lists of membership.

To fully understand what is taking place at Athens, in Crete, and on the Thessalo-Macedonian frontier, it must be remembered that the National League exercises at present much more influence in Greece than any legal power in the country. The members of the Ethnike Hetairia have greater weight in wielding the destinies of the kingdom than Parliament, the Delyannis Ministry, and the King himself. It is this association which is the very soul of the Greek war party, which commands the army, the Deputies, and the Ministers. More than 2,000 officers and a large number of Deputies have taken oath to conform in everything to the decisions of the league. It is likewise the Ethnike Hetairia which from its funds arms the band of irregulars and volunteers which have been skirmishing in Macedonia. Under such conditions it is easy to foresee what would happen at Athens if, contrary to the orders of the Ethnike Hetairia, Gen. Vassos were to be recalled from Crete and Prince Constantine's troops from Thessaly. The Delyannis Ministry would not remain in power a single day, and the infuriated people might very well overthrow something of greater importance than a mere Cabinet.

What little attention the Austrians have been able to spare from the Eastern crisis has been devoted in the past week to the death of the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin. The Grand Duke Frederick-Francis was well known in Vienna and generally liked, perhaps on account of his liberal and anti-Prussian tendencies. As the successor to the Grand Ducal throne is only a boy of fifteen, a regency has been instituted, and Duke John Albert, after assuming the rôle of regent, immediately issued a proclamation to the "subjects, followers, and vassals of the Grand Duchy." This has once more brought to the front the organization of certain minor German States, where everything is still on a feudal basis. German Liberals are fond of casting ridicule on certain mediaeval customs and traditions yet in vogue in Austria, but certainly nothing in Emperor Francis-Joseph's dominions can equal the political status of the Mecklenberg-Schwerin people.

This Duchy of 600,000 inhabitants has no Constitution and no Parliament. There is indeed a Chamber, but it only represents the aristocracy and the city corporations, as in feudal times. The remaining population of the Grand Duchy is not represented in the Parliament of the country. On the other hand, in all things concerning the German Empire the Mecklenburgers enjoy universal suffrage. Attempts have frequently been made to alter this state of affairs, but the old feudal conservative opposition has always barred the way. The Prince Regent enjoys the reputation of being even more democratic than his predecessor in power, and is a thorough-going Liberal, but unfortunately nothing can be hoped for from his goodwill. He is only an "interregnum" Prince, and for practical reforms the people of Mecklenburg-Schwerin must wait until the Grand Duke Frederick has attained his majority. Then it is hoped that, on ascending the throne, the young Sovereign will grant a Constitution and enact suitable democratic reforms for the benefit of his subjects.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

"IAN MACLAREN'S" HERESY

Full Text of the Petition Against Him Presented to the Presbyterian Synod.

FAITHLESS TO THE CONFESSION

Strong Comments of American Ministers and Papers on the Expressed Views of the Rev. Dr. John Watson Included in the Petition.

LONDON, May 1.—The following is the full text of the petition presented by Dr. W. Kennedy Moore to the Presbyterian Synod last Thursday in the charges of the erroneous views held by Dr. John Watson, "Ian Maclaren," and rejected by that body:

"The memorial and petition of the undersigned ministers and elders of the Presbyterian Church of England to the Very Reverend the Synod of that Church indicted to meet at Sunderland on April 26, 1897, showeth:

"That your petitioners have been filled with profound concern at the statements publicly made in various quarters to the effect that the views of the Rev. John Watson, D. D., minister of Sefton Park Church, Liverpool, are not in harmony with the Confession of Faith in regard to some of the most vital doctrines concerning grace and salvation revealed in the Word of God.

"That your petitioners are convinced that, if such statements are allowed to pass without any disavowal or explanation on the part of Dr. Watson, or any notice of them on the part of the Church, the results will be most disastrous to the spiritual life of the Church, and also eventually to its outward progress and prosperity.

"That your petitioners consequently feel themselves constrained, by their desire to be found faithful to the Lord Jesus Christ, and by their anxiety that the Gospel of His grace may be faithfully preached to the salvation of souls, humbly and respectfully to crave that the synod will take the matter into consideration and deal with it in the way which, in its wisdom, it may deem most fit."

The petition is followed by an appendix which submits specimens of the statements that have been publicly made regarding the doctrinal views of Dr. Watson. Many of these opinions come from America.

The first statement is that of the Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor of the City Temple. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, reviewing the "Mind of the Master" in The British Weekly for May 7, 1896, wrote:

"If I knew nothing of Jesus Christ but what this book tells me, I should think of Him as a remarkable young gentleman who had sundry quaint notions about things, some of them transcendingly beautiful, many of them hopelessly ideal, yet most of them utterly harmless. That His soul was groaning under a sense of the sinfulness of the world I should never suspect. That behind a Roman murder there was being wrought out a divine sacrifice I should never dream. That this young gentleman was 'before Abraham,' and was the very inspiration of the prophecies which He Himself fulfilled, I should never suppose. Of course, the confessions and the standards may all be wrong, and they are wrong undoubtedly if this beautifully written book is right. I have no fear of blunt and definite heterodoxy. But much secret mischief may be wrought by a fancy neodoxy, which is rather an evaporation than a doctrine.

"Has Dr. Watson, then, nothing to say about the sacrifice or atonment of Christ and its meaning? What he says is this: 'He declared that His sacrifice of Himself would be the redemption of the world. This is Jesus's explanation of the virtue of His death. It was an act of utter devotion to the will of God and a power of emancipation in the hearts of His Disciples. * * * Jesus proposed to ransom the race, not by paying a price to the devil or to God, but by loosening the grip of sin on the heart and reinforcing the will.' (Page 104.) There is nothing here that Unitarians have not been saying from the first, but this must surely be the only time that Presbyterians have said it. With my whole heart I reject this statement as superficial, impotent, and unscriptural. I say impotent with special emphasis, because such a doctrine can never save the world."

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn is quoted thus: The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, in an article in The New York Evangelist, said that when "Ian Maclaren" began his ministry he was a stanch Free Church subscriber to the Westminster Confession; but that his theology has undergone a decided drift toward "broad liberalism," as his writings clearly indicate. "If Dr. Watson is right in some vital points," adds Dr. Cuyler, "then such men as Dr. Chalmers, McCheyne, and Dr. McCosh were egregiously wrong." In another article, Dr. Cuyler suggested that "Ian Maclaren" should refrain from unseemly gibes at evangelistic services, "and for dear old drink-cursed Scotland's sake, that he should not indulge in Dickensish digs at total abstinence societies."

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Meloy, in an article in the United Presbyterian, (Pittsburg,) wrote as follows:

"Dr. Watson, if living in America, would be classed with the school of so-called Liberalists, who believe that somehow God will make provision for others in the life to come if they have been Humanitarians here. * * * He puts into the mouth of one of his characters a prayer to the Lord to deal kindly with the physician because he had not been hard on the poor people whom he had visited in their sickness. This is a sort of sugar-coated pill which unsuspecting Christian people will swallow without the least question or thought of danger. The only reason one can give for a claim for mercy is that Jesus died and bore our sins and carried our sorrows. We will be disappointed if we seek to find in 'Ian Maclaren' that strength of religious faith which makes all our blessings flow through the atonement of Christ. * * * It is certain that he is on the unsafe borders of encouraging dying man to trust in some other way of entering life than through the merits of the Crucified. * * *."

The New York Independent said: "Any Theist, Trinitarian, or Unitarian—and we are not certain but we might say Buddhist, Mohammedan, or Jew—could make the promise, (in the 'Ethical Creed,') for we suppose that they all believe that Christ was a noble Master, whatever may have been his relations to the Deity."

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and other well-known Presbyterian ministers in America, writing in The New York Herald, condemned the Creed for its omission of such fundamental truths as "the Trinity, the deity of Christ, His atonement by dying, the need of being born again, the pardon of sin when Christ is trusted, the need of the Holy Spirit's sanctifying power—which are found in Protestant creeds all over the world."

From an able article in The Expositor for January, 1897, on "The Mind of the Master," from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Chadwick, Bishop of Derry, an article which has attracted much attention, we take the following: "There is an unpleasant flavor of Renan, in his most sugary mood, in the expression which tells us about Jesus 'in a moment of fine inspiration.' * * * To speak as if inspiration ebbed and flowed in the breast of Jesus is not only nonsense, but very mischievous nonsense indeed."

In a recently published pamphlet entitled "The Revealer and Redeemer," Dr. Moore said of Dr. Watson: "In many other quarters the opinion was expressed that the teaching of 'The Mind of the Master' was not in harmony with the Confession of Faith; and in this view both the eulogists and the critics of the author agreed. He was immensely lauded by some for having broken away from the fetters of a narrow and antiquated theology, while others expressed their surprise and regret that the sentiments propounded in the volume could have come from a Presbyterian pen. It was hoped by many of Dr. Watson's friends that he would have said something to allay the perturbation of spirit, which showed itself by many tokens among his brother ministers and fellow members in the Church. Nearly a year has elapsed, and nothing of the kind has been done. Dr. Watson appears to have accepted the position assigned to him both by those who coincide in his views and those who do not. The situation has consequently assumed a graver aspect. This is rendered more serious by a general impression among such as read religious works without duly weighing their meaning that there can be nothing to object to very much in the writings of a popular minister whose opinions are not challenged by the authorities of his own Church. Under these circumstances the writer has felt it his duty to examine more closely the views which Dr. Watson has set forth."

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MATCH.

The Team of the House of Commons Already Completed—Suggestions for Playing the Game.

LONDON, May 1.—The fifth member of the House of Commons' chess team, which will compete with a corresponding number of chess players of the United States House of Representatives, will be Mr. F. W. Wilson, Member of Parliament for the Middle Division of Norfolk. He is the author of "Our National Debt," and was President of the Newspaper Society of the United Kingdom in 1894. The other members are the Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett, Member for the South Division of Dublin County; Mr. Atherley-Jones, author of the "Miners' Manual," and Member for the Northwest Division of Durham; Mr. John Howard Parnell, elder brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and Member for South Meath, and Mr. Arthur Strauss, a partner in the firm of A. Strauss & Co., and Member for the Camberne Division of Cornwall.

A cable message sent to Washington suggests May 6 or May 11 as suitable days for the match. Postmaster Pike of the House of Commons has arranged for a special wire to Committee Room No. 12. The telegraph operator detailed for the service will be a practical chess player. It is suggested that play begin at 5 o'clock, Greenwich time, which would be noon in America.

Mr. John Henniker Heaton, the father of "Imperial Ocean Pending Postage," (by which he obtained reduced rates of postage to Australia and other parts, besides many other postal reforms,) who is a member of Parliament for Canterbury, in an interview with a representative of The Associated Press, confirms the statement that a cable message has been sent to Washington suggesting May 6 or May 11 as suitable days for the chess match between teams of the British House of Commons and the United States House of Representatives. It is believed the British team would prefer to play on the latter date. Mr. Charles E. Shaw of the firm of John Shaw & Sons, and a member of Parliament for Stafford, is the reserve player of the British team.

Mr. Henniker Heaton suggests the following conditions to the American committee:

Fifteen to twenty moves per hour.

No consultation between players.

That arrangements be made to prevent onlookers advising.

Errors of transmission to be rectified by replacing the pieces if possible.

Unfinished games or disputes to be decided by Pillsbury, Showalter, or other American chessmen of note.

The American team to be arranged according to strength, and paired accordingly.

One game to be played by each player.

The Americans shall decide by drawing lots whether the odd or even players move first.

Toss or draw for first move on Boards 1, 3, and 5 to be arranged by Mr. Pearson with one of his friends, who will represent the British team.

After two and a half hours' play, adjourn for an hour for refreshments.

It is further suggested that if the games are completed before or soon after adjournment that a consolation game be played between the two teams. A beautiful trophy will be given the winners by a prominent member of Parliament. It will probably be a magnificent chessboard.

LIEUT. ELOFF PROMOTED.

The Grandson of President Kruger Made Chief of the Pretoria Police.

PRETORIA, South African Republic, May 1.—Lieut. Eloff, the grandson of President Krüger, has been reinstated and appointed Chief Lieutenant of the Pretoria Police. Lieut. Eloff was recently suspended from duty for using insulting language toward Queen Victoria. The charges against him were eventually dismissed on account of conflicting evidence.

Even the semi-official newspapers express disapproval of the promotion of the President's grandson.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT LIMA.

Great Alarm Created, but No Serious Damage Reported.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, May 1.—A violent and long earthquake disturbance, lasting about a minute, caused great alarm here at 2 o'clock this morning.

All the church bells were tolled to call the people to prayer, as a serious disaster was apprehended.

The shocks were also felt in the suburbs of this city. No loss of life or serious damage has yet been reported.

American Club of Stuttgart.

STUTTGART, May 1.—The American Club of Stuttgart will celebrate as in former years the Fourth of July, by appropriate ceremonies, including a banquet and ball.

Last year's "Festzeitung" (festival edition) met with so much favor that the club decided to publish a similar edition for this year in honor of the Fourth, the first number to contain the programme, the second a list of the participants in the banquet. The two numbers will be sent to any part of the United States on receipt of the order, with 18 cents for postage inclosed. All inquiries regarding the celebration and publications will be answered by Max Osterberg, Secretary American Club, Eugenstrasse, Stuttgart.

BUSY DAYS FOR GOLFERS

Games Have Been Held on Most of the Near-by Links, and Playing Will Now Be Active.

COLLEGE BOYS SOON TO MEET

Five University Golf Teams Are Preparing to Fight for the Championship at Ardsley Casino This Month.

The golf season in the vicinity of New York was actively opened last week, and the sport will now be continued with tournaments and team matches every week throughout the Summer. The next big event which will attract more than ordinary interest will be the intercollegiate golf tournament at Ardsley Casino, on the Hudson, near Dobbs Ferry, May 13 and 14. The five colleges in the Intercollegiate Association, which was organized during the Winter, have been getting their golfers ready for the contest, and the event will furnish an excellent opportunity to judge of the skill of the younger golfers. The colleges in the Association are Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania. Teams will consist of six men each, and any college that can enter a team is eligible to compete. Applications should be made to the Secretary, Joseph Choate, Jr., of Harvard University.

Yale Has a Strong Team.

Yale has a strong golf team, and is regarded by many as the probable winner. Roderick Terry, Jr., is Captain of the Yale players, and they have been giving good attention to the game recently, over the New Haven links. Columbia hopes to make a better showing than last year, when an attempt was made to hold an intercollegiate contest, but only brought out two colleges, Yale and Columbia. The latter failed to score a point, but her men have been doing better this year. Early in the season the subject of laying out a golf course on the Columbia athletic grounds at William's Bridge was discussed, but it was found impracticable at the time, and was abandoned for another season. The Columbia golfers have been playing over the links of the Westchester Country Club and on the public links at Van Cortlandt. L. M. Lawson is Captain of the team. A handsome silver cup will be presented to the winning team and medals to the individual players.

Some criticism has been made by golfers at the method of conducting the contest by team play. While that is good in one way, it would show the individual golfing ability better if the contest were played off by medal and hole play matches, as is customary in the large open tournaments. This would show the best individual golfer in the colleges. It is quite probable that some system to bring out individual excellence will be arranged at another tournament.

A Promising Club in Yonkers.

A new golf club has recently been organized in Yonkers, known as the Saegkill Golf Club. Its membership is 100, ladies and gentlemen, and it will give several interesting social events during the season, as well as golf tournaments. The club has a pretty six-hole course laid out on the estate of former Gov. Tilden, Greystone, and the links were formally opened during the week. Mr. H. O. Tallmadge, former Secretary of the United States Golf Association, gave a silver cup for a handicap match for men, which was won by Thomas Baldwin, H. H. Adams being second, and Thomas Hale, Jr., third. A mixed foursome, for men and women, was also played, Miss Mabel Canning and B. H. Adams being the winning team, and Miss Hattie Waring and J. B. Upham second. Tea was served in the clubhouse by the House Committee, Mrs. John Reid, Miss Janet Waring, and Miss Frances Gilman. The officers of the club are: President—J. Harvey Bell; Vice President—Mrs. John Reid; Treasurer—Andrew Halliday; Secretary—J. B. Upham; Governors—Mrs. W. R. Innis, Miss Janet Waring, Miss Anna Hyde, Miss Frances Gilman, and Henry O. Tallmadge.

Action on Death of Mr. Havemeyer.

The sudden death of Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, President of the United States Golf Association, has thrown a temporary gloom over the golf world, which will be felt throughout the season. The Executive Committee will meet in a few days to prepare fitting resolutions, but whether the office of President will be left vacant during the year as a mark of respect to Mr. Havemeyer's memory, or a successor elected, is not yet decided.

Work on the new links at St. Andrew's, at Mount Hope, Westchester County, is going along briskly. The entire eighteen holes have been laid out, but will not be ready for use until July. In the meantime the old links will be used for all club events. The large number of new golfers in the club has necessitated the forming of a new class, known as Class C.

Success of the Class Division.

Last year, for the first time, a class division was made according to the player's ability, and it worked very successfully. The division was by handicap allowances, and as soon as a Class B man improved to such an extent that his handicap was reduced to the limit of Class A he was promoted to that class. Each class had its separate handicap tournaments, with separate prizes.

This year there will be three series of handicap events, instead of two. They will be held every month through to October, making seven in all, and all the winners will then play in November for the Vice President's Cup, a special prize will be given to the winner of each monthly handicap. The classes this year will be divided as follows: Class A, from scratch to handicap of ten strokes; Class B, from ten to eighteen strokes, and Class C, all over eighteen.

The new links at Mount Hope, about two miles above the old grounds, will soon be completed. Will Tucker, the professional who laid out part of the course last year, is staying on the new grounds entirely now, and has the eighteen holes laid out. The greens are being smoothly sodded and rolled, and it is hoped that early in July the opening tournament may be held there. The St. Andrew's Club then will have a complete eighteen-hole course, three miles in circuit, and so it can rank among the few clubs in the United States having a continuous eighteen-hole course. The land is the old Lawrence farm, and contains 150 acres. Work is about to begin on a temporary clubhouse, and the old farmhouse on the property, which dates back to Revolutionary times, will be slightly altered for use.

Features of Lakewood Games.

The recent Lakewood tournament furnished a vivid illustration of the interest and activity which are already being shown in golf circles. One of the features was the large number of comparatively new golfers that appeared as contestants. Nineteen different clubs were represented among the forty-six contestants who finished the medal play round for the Laurel-in-the-Pines trophy. Of course, there were the usual surprises, and several good men failed to get among the best sixteen who were eligible for the succeeding hole play rounds. Some of the young golfers showed up surprisingly well, for among the leading sixteen were two mere boys, H. L. Curtiss and C. Tiffany Richardson, both of Lakewood. They have improved wonderfully both in play and form since last Fall, and give promise of becoming dangerous competitors within a short time. As it was, they beat many players of much more experience. Another new man who surprised some of the able ones was A. E. Hedstrom, the leading golfer in the Buffalo Golf Club. This was his first appearance among a lot of golfing cracks, but he proved worthy of them and got among the best sixteen without difficulty.

This tournament practically closes the Lakewood golf season, although the links will be used considerably during the next month. Willie Norton, the professional, will have charge this Summer, as last, of the links at Seabright. He has been down there a few times making improvements, the most important being the addition of nine new holes, giving the Seabright course the complete eighteen holes. They will be formally opened early in June. Dr. Paul T. Kimball, one of the prominent Lakewood golfers, will leave the Laurel-in-the-Pines Hotel the latter part of May and spend the Summer in Seabright.

Mr. Horace Porter, manager of the Laurel-in-the-Pines, who gave the principal prizes for the recent tournament, is becoming very enthusiastic over golf, and was out on the Lakewood links every day during the contest watching the play with the keenest interest. The golfers lent activity and gayety to the hotel during the week, and the number of red coats seen in the corridors and in the dining room would have led a novice to believe that a golf convention was in progress.

The links of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club will be closed about the middle of May, and the Rawlins brothers, who have had charge of them during the Winter, will go to other quarters. Horace Rawlins, the former open champion of America, will go to his old place at Utica, the Sadaqueda Golf Club; Harry Rawlins has just been secured by the Montclair Golf Club, and Delbert Rawlins will go to Jefferson, N. H., and take charge of the Waumbek Hotel links. Several new golf courses are going to be laid out this season in the White Mountains, and the game will be more active than ever before in that locality.

The Westbrook Golf Club of Islip, L. I., has recently secured a new professional from England, A. G. Griffiths, who has been for some time at the celebrated Sandwich links, England. The club members have arranged a match between him and W. H. Way, the Meadowbrook Club's professional, for a Saturday early in May. The Westbrook course is being put in good condition and will be opened next month.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Attendance Was Swelled by a Half-Holiday Crowd of Visitors in Spite of Chill Weather.

MISS TENNY'S EASY VICTORY

Sun Up Wins the Fourth Race from Well-Backed Rivals—Appleby's Knight of Ellerslie Beats Laura May in a Close, Exciting Finish.

The threatening weather did not deter half-holiday racegoers yesterday, and the large army of "regulars" was considerably augmented at Aqueduct yesterday. Visitors who were thoughtful enough to bring heavy overcoats found they were needed, for a fierce blast blew across the track from Jamaica Bay and made the waits between races anything but comfortable.

There was nothing sensational about the racing, except perhaps that by her easy victory in the opening dash of four and a half furlongs Miss Tenny, the racy-looking daughter of David Pulsifer's once-famous sway-backed Tenny and Fair Vision, proved herself to be a filly in a class higher than any shown by the two-year-olds seen at Aqueduct since Tuesday. On her race of Wednesday Miss Tenny was installed a decided favorite. She was full of running when she went to the post, and in one of her breaks she ran for a quarter of a mile before she could be pulled up. At the fall of the flag she was the first to the front again, a position she never relinquished until the finish wire was passed. Money Spinner attended her a length behind, but in the stretch Sherrer had only to sit still and allow the filly to gallop in, while Money Spinner, whipped and spurred, could not get up closer than a length away.

Of the six starters in the mile and a sixteenth race, the fourth on the programme, five were well backed. The owner of each thought he had a "good thing," but "Billy" Barrick's Sun Up proved to be the best of the lot. E. A. Steeds, the owner of Sue Kittie, had gathered a host of friends around him, and sent them into the ring to back the mare, but her price was forced from 6 to 1 down to 3 to 1. Doggett's followers spent a lot of money on their choice, and the same was true of "Jimmie" McLaughlin and the Twenty-fourth Street contingent, who backed Premier. Sue Kittie was the first away. In the straight run into the back stretch Premier took the lead, and led until well into the stretch. Sue Kittie seemed a trifle short of work, and not up to a race, for half way down the stretch she dropped back beaten, while Sun Up, coming from the rear, and Premier fought it out. Sun Up forged to the front, and won by a length, and Doggett, who would probably have done better if he had not gone wide in the stretch, shot forward, and beat Premier half a length for the place.

The second race cost David Gideon quite a sum of money. He was sure that nothing in the race could touch his colt Leedsville, and accordingly placed a few heavy bets on him. Successful, however, never allowed her backers to be in doubt, for she was in front when the flag fell, and led throughout the journey, winning by a neck from Leedsville. Ben Ronald and Mohawk Prince finished almost even for third place, but the judges placed Mohawk Prince third.

Lucius D. Appleby, who may be depended upon to furnish a surprise almost every Spring, hit the layers of odds hard in the fourth race. His Knight of Ellerslie filly, Nearest, opened in the betting at 10 to 1, but a steady inpouring of money drove her price to 7 to 5 at the close. She landed first by a head, after a hard drive through the stretch with Laura May, a 20 to 1 chance, who beat Sweet Sound the same distance for the place. This was one of the prettiest finishes of the meeting, for the three leaders were all driving in the stretch, and until the last jump it looked as if any one of the trio might get its nose first beyond the wire.

The green above the red of "Father Bill" Daly went to victory in the last race of the day, for the first time since the meeting opened. It was not "Pa Bill's" horse who won, but his wife's filly, Her Own. The combination was 25 to 1 against, and against the filly, and the one-two-three bettors to a man backed her. Tenderness led until the field was straightened out for home, when Her Own came through, and assumed command. The boy O'Connor, who rode her, never let up driving until he passed the wire, three lengths in front of the favorite, Kinnikinic.

Details of the racing, with the pedigree of winning horses and the prices against each of the starters, are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:55¾.

1—Miss Tenny, 107 (Garrick's b. f., by Tenny-Fair Vision, 110 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(Sherrer)

2—Money Spinner, R. W. Walden & Sons' b. f., 110, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Littlefield)

3—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 113, 8 to 1..(Sims)

Honeydew, 107, 50 to 1, (Powers); Oviatt, 110, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) and Pinkerton's Scout, 110, 40 to 1, (Neumyer,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15½.

1—Successful, Kensico Stable's b. f., by Octopus-Prosperity, 107 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)

2—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. c., 109, 7 to 10 and out.....(Doggett)

3—Mohawk Prince, T. J. Healey's ch. c., 107½, 12 to 1.....(Sherrer)

Ben Ronald, 110½, 20 to 1, (Hamilton); Euphemia L., 107, 15 to 1, (Van Kuren); Princess Bonnie, 95, 20 to 1, (Powers); Destiny, 110, 6 to 1, (Sims,) and Prompt, 100, 12 to 1, (Wappinger,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a neck; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For-three year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second, and $30 to third. One and a sixteenth miles. Time—1:50¾.

1—Sun Up, W. Barrick's ch. h., by Buchanan-Sunlight, 110 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sims)

2—Doggett, R. Doggett's ch. h., 5, 109, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)

3—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 5, 110, 7 to 2.....(Sloane)

Hornpipe, 110½, 3 to 1, (Hamilton;) Sue Kittie, 102, 7 to 2, (O'Leary,) and Ray S., 104, 100 to 1, (Powers,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length, half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56¾.

1—Nearest, L. O. Appleby's b. f., by Knight of Ellerslee-Dearest, 111 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Scherrer)

2—Laura May, Flemming E. McCartan's b. f., 111, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Neumyer)

3—Sweet Sound, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. f., 111, 8 to 5.....(Sims)

Surmount, 114, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Hardy C., 114, 100 to 1, (Hopkins;) Sifter, 114, 15 to 1, (Hamilton;) Newtown Belle, 111, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lereta, 111, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Florence Bealey, 111, 25 to 1, (Wapshire,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head, the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $400 in 1896 or 1897; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14¾.

1—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's br. f., by Galore-Queen's Own, 8 years, 90 pounds, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(O'Connor)

2—Kinnikinic, William Laimbeer's r. c., 3, 110, 4 to 5 and out.....(Doggett)

3—Mistral, E. M. Nias's b. m., 6, 109, 12 to 1..(Coyle)

Tenderness, 114, 7 to 1, (Sherrer); Hurl, 101, 8 to 1, (O'Leary); Find Out, 116, 6 to 1, (Van Kuren); Tanis, 120, 3 to 1, (Clark); Waltzer, 116, 4 to 1, (Hamilton); Spinning Wheel, 93, 20 to 1, (Coylie); Will Elliott, 109, 50 to 1, and Deanwood, 110, 15 to 1, also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

THE FACING AT NEWPORT, KY.

The Day Was Rainy and the Track Very Sloppy.

NEWPORT, May 1.—The weather at Newport to-day was cold and rainy, and the track very sloppy. The Fort Thomas Handicap was the feature of the programme, and was won by Grayling, at 15 to 1. He won in a gallop.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Mitchell, 100 pounds, (Everett,) 10 to 1, won; Nannie D., 107, (Beauchamp,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Carlotta C., 98, (Dupee,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:12¼. Ora Lee, Mattie L., Adalid, Merry Nell, Fretful, Rockwall, Royal Dance, Hands Off, and Lorena Sayre also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Imp. Skate, 104 pounds, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5, won; Imp, 86, (Chenault,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Jamboree, 108, (James) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:46½. Fessy F., Dave Pulsifer, Faunette, Everest, and Red also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Fort Thomas Handicap; mile and a sixteenth. Grayling, 95 pounds, (Higgins,) 15 to 1, won; Thurston, 109, (J. Hill,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Hermes, 109, (J. Matthews,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:52½. Umbrella also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Strathlou, 97 pounds, (Nutt,) 3 to 1, won; The Doctor, 104, (Randall,) 6 to 1, and 2 to 1, second; Bruin, 111, (Perkins,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:05¼. Mary Cavalier, Astor, Lillian Russell, Lady of the West, Hume, Prince Florizte, and Trocha also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Lonely, 102 pounds, (Everett,) 4 to 5, won; Abe Furst, 115, (

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Joseph Goodman's Homily to Riders Upon the Danger of Attempting Too Much.

THE PARIS CHALET DU CYCLE

A Popular Resort in the Bois—Preparations for the National Racing Meets to be Held in Philadelphia in August Next.

Pleasure and benefit from cycling depend upon two things, namely, upon the proper physical condition of the rider and upon having a suitable bicycle. "The cyclist who lives a simple life and rides judiciously," says Joseph Goodman, the well-known Hartford student of cycling, "will create and hold a goodly supply of that reserve force which is to a great extent synonymous with perfect health and a consciousness of well-being and contentment.

"The parts composing the individual's organism are continually dying and being replaced with new material. We live in proportion to the rapidity with which this constant change of the old for the new takes place. The athlete who follows vigorous training methods is constantly breaking down tissue and going through the renewing process with great rapidity. He is therefore active, elastic, and able to perform a greater amount of work than one in whom the molecular death rate is not so extensive; but he is, nevertheless, in a perilous state of health as compared with another who maintains a merely normal process of throwing off and repairing.

"The danger lies in the liability of using up tissue and wasting his substance faster than the organism can supply new material. When this condition supervenes he becomes quickly recognized as a victim of overtraining, and falls into a deplorable state of mind and body. The result will be serious unless equilibrium between loss and gain is quickly restored.

"So fascinating is cycling that it is very easy for the rider to overwork without realizing the seriousness of the error. It is obvious, then, that to make the most of a season's cycling, one must not do too much."

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Writing from Paris, where he has joined the foreign colony of correspondents, J. M. Erwin observes: "The Chalet du Cycle in the Bois is the resort of all the better class of cyclists of the gay capital. It is a stopping place for resting and quenching the thirst. All the 'big bugs' stop there. It is a pretty inclosure, with all the appurtenances of cycling leisure, and special attention to that section of the wheel army that rides just a little bit more for light recreation and show than for physical exertion. Amateur photographers frequent the spot in order to get 'snap shots' of the queer situations, the accidents, and the dimensions of the crowd. The beginners make for this place as soon as they can leave the schools, and they nearly always manage to dismount in front of some one coming from behind, and therefore the roadway in front of the chalet is the scene of all kinds of mix-ups. The attendants in front of the chalet are a gorgeous lot. They are uniformed in fine style, and are as officious as any crew that ever had half a chance for a tip. You jump from your wheel and a garcon takes it immediately and, after delivering a check for it, places it in a rack conveniently at hand. If the machine needs oiling, adjusting, or cleaning, he attends to it for you. A garden of flowers and plants makes the place agreeable for your visit, short or long, and a band of music helps to consume time. On a Sunday which is bright and pleasant this resort is visited by perhaps 3,000 to 5,000 cyclists."

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The management of the National race meet to be held in Philadelphia on Aug. 4, 5, 6, and 7, sends out the following concerning the doings of the promoters of the big tournament:

The Executive Committee has named the members of the Transportation Committee, which, next to the Race Meet Committee, (now actively at work,) is one of the most important in the roster. S. Spencer Chapman, President of the Wissahickon Wheelmen, a prominent lawyer, and thoroughly posted in the matters of which he will have charge, was selected as Chairman. His associates will be William R. Tucker, ex-President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Philadelphia, and Secretary of the Philadelphia Board of Trade; Gordon Chambers, ex-President of the South End Wheelmen and President of the Norwood Athletic Association; William S. Harper, Joseph D. Bicknell of the Pennsylvania Railroad, George D. Barrow, and N. H. Parks. This is a strong committee, made up as it is of gentlemen well qualified to take care of the manifold details of the transportation work of the meet.

The Executive Committee, pending the selection of the Transportation Committee, has been in communication with William Fleming, Secretary of the Trunk Line Association, and is already assured of a rate of one fare and a third for the round trip from all sections of the country to Philadelphia on account of the meet, but it is hoped that a more favorable rate may be obtained as a result of the labors of the Transportation Committee in this direction. Burley P. Ayers of Chicago, Chairman of the Transportat on Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, is assisting in the matter, and the prospects of making an arrangement satisfactory to League members all over the country are extremely favorable.

Similar arrangements will also be made with the Central Traffic and Western Passenger Associations, and the passenger departments of all the railroads belonging to these different organizations will then proceed to boom the meet in an advertising way throughout their entire systems.

The Subscription Committee, which has been at work for nearly a month, has been canvassing the principal business houses of the city, and the success which has attended their efforts up to date augurs well for the completion of the $15,000 fund which the Executive Committee considers necessary for the proper entertainment of next August's visitors. The local merchants have been brought to realize that the meet will be a big thing, not only for the bicycle interests, but for the city at large, and the majority of them are taking a patriotic interest in the affair. Philadelphians have always been noted for their local pride, and that they will do their utmost to make the 1897 National meet a pronounced success goes without saying.

The big run to Atlantic City on the Sunday following the meet has been definitely decided upon. It will be a combination affair; that is to say, those who feel disinclined to wheel to the City by the Sea will have an opportunity of participating in the run through the medium of a special seventy-minute flier, over either the Reading or Pennsylvania Railroad. The majority will, however, naturally prefer to cover the straightaway level of fifty-nine miles on their wheels, and special arrangements for their entertainment en route will be made. The wheel section will be started at such an hour as will allow of the run reaching Atlantic City about the same time as the official train.

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Coroner Donlin's verdict that John F. Clokey's death was due chiefly to bicycle riding is objected to by John Frick of the Morris Wheelmen, an intimate friend of the deceased. Mr. Frick declares that Mr. Clokey never rode to excess. "He assured me," said Mr. Frick yesterday, "that he had not ridden more than two miles at any one time this season. He complained of not feeling well, ascribing his indisposition to dyspepsia, and told me the day before his death that a little ride did him much good, and that he always felt better afterward. He was no 'scorcher,' and his riding was always of the mildest kind. It is well for any one not in good health to consult a physician, but no rider who is in good health need be alarmed at the opinion of the Coroner's physician."

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Consular reports for May devote much attention to bicycle regulations in Europe. The principal items in the regulations for France give some interesting information as follows: "The duty on cycles brought into France is $48.25 on every 222 pounds (about 25 cents per pound, dead weight.) Americans arriving in France with a cycle, not for sale, but with the view of cycling through the country, are required to deposit the same amount as if they were for sale. This deposit is returned, however, when the traveler leaves French territory. A tourist can leave the country by any frontier and reclaim the deposit. The law imposes a tax of $2 per annum on every cycle. The year commences on date of payment. In case of sale, the same tax will be collected from the purchaser without rebate. This tax is only collected from residents. Tourists are not required to pay it. Each wheel must be provided with a gong or bell capable of being heard at a distance of 50 yards. Lanterns must be lighted at sundown. Cyclists must take the right on meeting a vehicle, and when passing one must take the left, decreasing speed and sounding the bell. In crowded thoroughfares the cyclist must dismount and lead his wheel. Cyclists are forbidden to cycle on pavements and footpaths reserved for pedestrians, except in the country, where the roads are paved or being mended."

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

What promises to be the most desirable run of the season in the list announced by the Bicycle Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club is that which will take the members to Niagara Falls over Decoration Day. The committee, of which J. F. Fitch is the Chairman, makes the following announcement concerning the trip: "The Bicycle Committee is desirous of furnishing the members of the division with a tour that will be out of the ordinary. Therefore it has selected for the holidays of May 30 and 31 the trip to Niagara Falls and the surrounding country into Canada. If sufficient members will signify their intention of going, the committee will be able to make arrangements to take a special train on the West Shore Railroad, at a cost of $25 per man, to include fare, sleepers, meals on train, and hotel expenses. Members will please notify the committee of their intentions before Monday, May 10."

The last returns in the club's mileage contest shows the following records: G. M. Chamberlin, total mileage, 382; Harry Anderson, 343; E. R. Bellman, 297; E. F. Williams, 292; A. W. Webster, 204; George Sweet, 225; F. L. Wellington, 150; F. H. Meyers, 136; Warren Sage, 136; S. A. Syme, 131; Otto Elsass, 106; W. A. Withers, 101; W. A. Lumbard, 90; W. H. Grace, 71; George Barnett, 67; George Toplitz, 62; W. C. Harris, 61; Walter Content, 60; H. R. Luther, 56; C. F. McKune, 54.

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An enthusiastic member of the Excelsior Cycle Club writes: "All wheelmen and wheelwomen who have never survived a century run should enter the one which the Excelsiors will give on May 23, as there will be a slow division, which will travel at about ten miles an hour, with plenty of stopping places. A large number of ladies are expected to enter this division, as three of the pacemakers will be ladies, members of the club, who will endeavor to make the trip a pleasant one, and bring all the riders in on time, so that each may receive one of the handsome medals which survivors can obtain.

"For the benefit of those who desire to ride fifteen miles an hour or over, there will be a fast division, in charge of A. de Julio, the Captain of the club. The route selected is from this city to East Islip, L. I., and return. It is a favorite route for century run promoters on account of the level roads. Entry blanks can be obtained from J. M. Stewart, 10 Liberty Street."

"The regular run of the club to-day will be from Sixty-sixth Street and the Boulevard to Fort Schuyler, starting at 10 A. M. Evening runs leave the same starting place every Wednesday. Friends of the members are always made welcome on these occasions.

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The entertainment to be given by the Harlem Wheelmen on May 6 will no doubt be very interesting and enjoyable. Eli Perkins will deliver a humorous lecture; Violet Dale, the dancing sunbeam, will give several selections of character dancing, and there will also be a repetition of the first part of the minstrel show given a short time ago by the club. Besides these, there will be several vocal solos by members of the club. After the entertainment, a collation will be served, followed by dancing.

Capt. Morrison, having returned from Europe, will lead the members on the run to-day. The destination is Long Branch.

At a special meeting of the Harlem Wheelmen at the clubhouse on Thursday, it was decided to increase the membership limit to 350. The large number of applications for membership in the club made this action desirable.

The billiard and pool tournaments held by the Harlems have been finished. The winner of the pool tournament was William C. Huson, with E. P. Gilbert second. C. M. Kervan won the billiard tournament, with E. F. Gilbert second.

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An event of considerable interest about Great Neck, L. I., will be the tournament to be held on Decoration Day at Harley's track. This meet is an annual affair, and everybody at all interested in cycling in that vicinity attends it, to witness good sport. The following events will comprise the mixed programme: One-mile novice, one-half-mile and one-quarter-mile scratch bicycle races, 100-yard dash for both men and boys, one-quarter-mile runs for men and boys, standing and running broad jump, putting 12-pound shot, and pole vaulting, three-legged and potato races.

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The members of the Hobo Cycle Club mourn the untimely death of little Jack Newell, who lost his life in the fire at Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning. He was the smallest rider in the State, and attracted much attention when he appeared on his tiny wheel on the Coney Island Cycle Path, which was occasionally, and with members of the club. He was considered the club's mascot. He was six years of age, and the son of the President of the club.

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Nominations for officers of the Yorkville Wheelmen have been made as follows by the committee appointed to make the selections: For Captain—Sidney D. Lummis; First Lieutenant—Edward L. Perkins; Second Lieutenant—Henry Gaertner; Color Bearer—Henry Lehman; Bugler—Frank J. Vogel. The run to-day will be to Tarrytown, starting from the clubhouse, 215 East Eighty-seventh Street, at 9 A. M.

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The Foresters of America living in Brooklyn have organized a wheeling division, and on every pleasant Sunday and holiday during the season a run will be held to some point of interest. It is expected the division will have a very large membership in a short time, as the order has many cyclists in it who will no doubt join. To-day the run will be to Tottenville, the start being made from Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway at 8:30 A. M. Foresters desiring to join the division can obtain information as to how to do so by addressing B. W. Ireland, 1,803 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

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On Sunday, May 30, the Morris Wheelmen will have a century run from the clubhouse, at 696 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to Babylon, L. I., and return. The run will be divided into two sections—a fast and a slow. Those members desiring a shorter club run on the 30th can go to Coney Island, a schedule having been arranged, calling for a start from the clubhouse at 9 A. M.

For the first four Sundays in the present month Capt. A. J. Ripley has decided upon a list of runs through some very attractive territory. The list is as follows:

May 2, Tarrytown—Nyack; Long Division—Leaves 8:30 A. M.; to Portchester, White Plains, Tarrytown; ferry 12 o'clock; Nyack for dinner; leave at 3 o'clock, to Piermont, Sparkhill, Closter, Englewood, Fort Lee Ferry; round trip, about 60 miles. Short Division—Leave 8:30 A. M.; to Yonkers, Tarrytown; ferry 12 o'clock; Nyack for dinner; leave at 2:30, to Piermont, Sparkhill, Closter, Englewood, Fort Lee; round trip, about 45 miles. Morning Run—Leave 8:30, to Yonkers and return before dinner; round trip about 45 miles. Afternoon Run—Leave 2:30 P. M., to City Island; round trip about 25 miles.

May 9, Belleville, Orange, Plainfield. Long Division—Leave 8:15 A. M.; Fort Lee Ferry—8:45 A. M.—Hudson County Boulevard, Rutherford, Belleville, the Oranges, Plainfield; dinner at Plainfield; returning, leave 2 P.M.; round trip, 80 miles. Short Division—Leave 8:15 A. M.; Fort Lee Ferry—8:45 A. M.—Hudson County Boulevard, Rutherford; Belleville for dinner; returning, leave 2 P. M.; round trip, 40 miles. Morning Run—Leave 9 A. M., to Fort Schuyler and return before dinner; round trip, 22 miles. Afternoon Run—Leave 2:30 P. M., to Yonkers and return; round trip, 25 miles.

May 16, Garden City, Freeport, Babylon. Long Division—Leave 7:30 A. M., to Ninety-ninth Street Ferry—8 A. M.—College Point, Flushing, Jamaica, Garden City, Hempstead; Babylon for dinner; returning, leave at 2 P. M.; round trip, 85 miles. Short Division—Leave 7:30 A. M., to Ninety-ninth Street Ferry—8 A. M.—College Point, Flushing, Jamaica, Garden City, Hempstead; Freeport for dinner; returning, leave at 2 P. M.; round trip, 55 miles. Morning Run—Leave 8:30 A. M., to Bay Side; round trip, 22 miles. Afternoon Run—Leave 2:30 P. M., to Jamaica; round trip, 25 miles.

May 23, Bergen Point, S. I. Long Division—Leave 7:15 A. M.; Fort Lee Ferry, 7:45 boat; Bergen Point, Elizabethport, Rahway, Perth Amboy, Tottenville; Grant City for dinner; returning, leave 3 P. M., to St. George Ferry, New York City, "L" road bicycle train or through city; round trip, 85 miles. Short Division—Leave 8:15 A. M., to Fort Lee Ferry, 8:45 boat; Hudson County Boulevard, Bergen Point, Port Richmond, Grant City for dinner; returning, leave 3 P. M., to St. George Ferry, New York City, "L" road bicycle train or through city; round trip, 60 miles. Morning Run—Leave 8:15 A. M., to Hudson County Boulevard; round trip, 30 miles. Afternoon Run—Leave 2:30 P. M., to New Rochelle; round trip, 25 miles.

May 31, Irvington-Millburn, to witness the annual road race. Leave clubhouse 7:30 A. M., to Fort Lee Ferry, 8:15 boat, via Hudson County Boulevard, Belleville, and South Orange. This run is scheduled at the request of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York City.

***

While the members of the Century Wheelmen of New York were enjoying the hospitality of the newly elected officers Friday evening, April 23, at the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, they were agreeably surprised by their women friends, who took possession of the house in a body, and presented the club with a flag (12 by 25 by 6 feet) and flagpole for the top of the clubhouse. The flag is maroon and white, (the club colors,) and has the name of the club on it in letters twenty-eight inches in depth. The members are very proud of it and raised it on Grant Day. The ladies also presented the club with two small silk club flags and staffs. The committee in charge comprised Mrs. Warde Bingley, Mrs. Matthew Gibb, Mrs. George J. Kraemer, and Mrs. J. H. Goodwin.

The exact number of riders entered for the Spring century run of the Century Wheelmen to Patchogue, L. I., last Sunday was 588; of which 518 finished. The clubs having more than one representative were as follows:

	Entered.	Started.	Finished.
Century Wheelmen	129	116	109
Triumph Wheelmen	65	63	59
Riverside Wheelmen	33	33	33
Paramount Wheelmen	27	27	26
Crescent Wheelmen	23	23	22
Williamsburg Wheelmen	19	19	16
Greenwich Wheelmen	17	17	17
Company E, Eighth Regiment	16	16	15
Bowling Green Wheelmen	11	11	9
N. Y. County Wheelmen	6	6	5
Mount Vernon Wheelmen	6	6	3
Natuna Wheel Club	5	5	5
Glen Cove Wheelmen	4	4	4
Ajax Bicycle Club	4	4	4
Ianthia Wheelmen	3	3	3
Waverly Athletic Association	3	3	3
Hempstead Cycle Club	3	3	3
Bushwick Wheelmen	3	3	3
New York Athletic Club	3	3	3
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	2	2	2
Liberty Wheelmen	2	2	2
Huguenot Wheelmen	2	2	2
Elite Bicycle Club	2	2	2
Vim Bicycle Club	2	2	2
Columbus Wheelmen	2	2	2
Wyanoke Wheelmen	2	2	2
Mount Morris Athletics	2	2	2
Royal Arcanum Wheelmen	2	2	2
Windsor Terrace Wheelmen	2	2	2
Stenographers' Cycle Club	2	2	2
Knickerbocker Athletic Club	2	2	2
Metropolis Wheelmen	2	2	1
Unattached riders, male	145	134	120
Unattached riders, female	15	13	12
Clubs, one representative each	22	20	19
Total	588	558	518

The clubs having one representative were the Bachelors' Central Young Men's Christian Association, the New York Post Office Club, the Crescent Quartet Club, the Carlisle Wheelmen, the Queens County Wheelmen, the Yonkers Wheelmen, the Firemen Wheelmen, the Brooklyn Ramblers, the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, New Jersey; the Golden Link Association, the Seventh Regiment Bicycle Club, the Imperial Wheelmen, the Union League Wheelmen, the Calumet Wheelmen, the Concord Club, the Winthrop Wheel Club, the Triangle Wheelmen, the Harlem Wheelmen, the Defender Cyclers of Hoboken, the Kings County Wheelmen, the Manhattan Bicycle Club, and the East Orange Cyclers.

The winners of the prizes for clubs having the largest and second largest number of survivors were the Triumph Wheelmen and the Riverside Wheelmen, respectively. The survivors' medals will be ready for distribution in about one week.

***

Closing the State circuit of bicycle races, as it does, the sixteenth annual tournament of the Kings County Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach on June 26 will very likely be a most interesting affair. The programme will consist of short events exclusively, as the management considers them the most attractive to the public.

The card will comprise eight events—three for professionals and the remainder for amateurs. The list includes one local and one State championship, the former being the Greater New York championship and the latter a championship for tandem teams. Racing sharps anticipate a fine contest in the tandem event; a tandem championship is a novelty, too, this being the first to be sanctioned in the Empire State. Capt. Needham says this race will probably bring together about twenty teams from different parts of the State.

The Greater New York championship is sure to be hotly contested, as the League of American Wheelmen rules this year prohibit multi-cycle pacing, which was the cause of this race last year proving uninteresting. All the local cracks are sure to enter, and the fight for supremacy should be more satisfactory. In the professional events a 2:05 class race has been provided, solely for the purpose of bringing together the local professionals, who have heretofore had very little chance of securing the cash prizes. The trial heats of this event as well as those of the race for novices will be run prior to the time specified for the races to begin, commencing at 1 o'clock.

Besides the regular events there will be two special trials against time. Entry blanks will be out by May 5, and can be had by applying to A. R. Gardner, Kings County Wheelmen Clubhouse, Grant Square, Brooklyn.

***

The White Cycle Club gave its last stag of the season at the Bloomingdale Turn Hall, 305 West Fifty-fourth Street, last evening. Many members attended and enjoyed what was pronounced to be the club's best programme. The vaudeville specialties were unusually entertaining.

***

E. L. Blauvelt, A. S. Kimball, and C. E. Earl will form the Race Committee of the Vim Bicycle Club this season. Several big meets are contemplated by this prosperous Newark club.

***

Wheeling has become decidedly more popular in the fashionable set at Montclair since the organization of the Women's Bicycle Club. The membership is growing rapidly, and there is every prospect for its great success. The last meeting was held in the studio of Miss F. C. Rand. It was largely attended, much business of interest to the members being transacted. It was decided not to secure membership in the League of American Wheelmen for the club, but every member was advised to join individually. A vote on club colors resulted in the selection of green and blue. A two days' tour, to include Decoration Day, was decided upon, but the route was not determined.

***

Eight outings have been planned for the early season by the Cycle Touring Club. The first tour was held on April 24-25, Philadelphia being the objective point, via Princeton. The second was booked to begin yesterday, the return to be made to-day. Tuxedo is the objective point in this run, which is one of the most attractive that can be taken in this immediate locality. The distance to the Tuxedo Club is thirty-eight miles. On the return the party will ride through Ridgewood.

For next Sunday a run has been arranged with Morristown as the midway station. Train will be taken to Forrest Hill, from which place the wheeling will commence. The return will bring the party over the famous Springfield road to Elizabeth, where a train will be taken for this city. The distance to be covered a-wheel on this trip is also thirty-eight miles. The popular Delaware Water Gap tour is scheduled for the 15th and 16th, and then on the 23d of May comes a trip to the Meadowbrook Club, twenty-three miles down on Long Island. The three remaining trips will take the members to the Berkshire Hills on May 29, 30, and 31; to Oyster Bay on June 6, and to Larchmont on the 13th of that month.

Among the members of the Touring Club are James B. Townsend, who is its President; Julian B. Shope, Dr. Edward B. Finch, Francis W. Halsey, Clinton Ross, Charles C. Clarke, Parker Douglass Handy, Louis Livingston Seaman, Henry Davis, Col. W. E. Rexford, Frank Howard Lord, Seth Sprague Terry, Charles Grenville Peters, George M. Gray, Robert B. Roosevelt, Walter Rutherford, Dr. Henry S. Norris, W. H. Stockwell, Lawrence Godkin, Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, W. Travers Jerome, Louis J. Pooler, Capt. Clarence A. Postley, George Harral, Col. Hubert S. Brown, and Fellows Davis.

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The latest club to be incorporated in Brooklyn is the Red Hook Wheelmen, the Trustees of which are Bernhart A. Albae, Frederick W. Worpel, Frederick W. Tinkelley, William G. Cooper, and James C. Kelly.

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Before riding to Far Rockaway to-day members of the Logan Wheelmen will congregate in Prospect Park, where the annual group picture of the club will be taken.

***

A century run will take place on June 6 from Brooklyn to Patchogue and return. It will be promoted by the Glenmore Wheelmen. Capt. Cummings, 293 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, will receive entries for the trip.

***

The Plaza Wheelmen of Brooklyn will be represented on the track and road this season by a team of promising riders. Capt. Harry Ingrim will manage the team. The club runs for the present month are announced as follows: Sunday, May 2, Seaford, L. I.; Sunday, May 9, Tottenville; Sunday, May 16, the Oranges; Sunday, May 23, Far Rockaway; Sunday, May 30, Hudson County Boulevard.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Chairman Mott of the Racing Board announced in his last weekly bulletin the transfer to the professional class of "Fred" Titus, the fast rider of this city. The transfer was made at Titus's own request.

Vice President A. Cressy Morrison of the League of American Wheelmen has reached town from his home in Milwaukee. He looks upon the secession movement in the West as being ill advised, and says it cannot succeed.

Word is received by Secretary-Treasurer Bull of the New York Division that the Michigan Legislature has passed a bicycle baggage bill, compelling railroads to carry wheels as baggage when accompanied by the owners.

The Metropolitan Bicycling Club will have its second run of the season to-day, taking the steamer Little Silver from the foot of West Thirteenth Street at 8:45 A. M. sharp to Sea Bright, from which place they will ride to Pleasure Bay for dinner, returning by the same boat at 4 o'clock. This run was taken last year at the club's opening run, and it proved to be one of the most pleasant of the season.

Records made by W. E. Becker, a professional, at San Francisco, on Feb. 22, this year, have been allowed as follows: Competition, standing start, paced, one mile, 1:58; competition, standing start, paced, two miles, 3:54 3-5; competition, standing start, paced, three miles, 5:55; competition, standing start, paced, four miles, 7:54 3-5; competition, standing start, paced, five miles, 9:54 3-5.

An "all gold meet" is what the Associated Cycling Clubs of Boston announce for Decoration Day at the Waltham track. This tournament will be held in conjunction with the Spring races of the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen. A one-mile race, open only to amateurs of the Associated Cycling Clubs and college riders, will be a feature of the tournament. Another interesting event will be the race for members of any high or Latin school in the State. Three races for professionals will also be given. Entries should be sent to Arthur K. Peck, 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

"It is the most complete affair of the kind ever published," is what the Pennsylvania Division claims for its new road book, which will be distributed in a few days. Its arrangement is entirely different from that of the majority of similar publications. The book is the work of Messrs. Randall, Taylor, and Gossler of the Road Committee, and is in four sections, with maps of the best-known routes in each section. Section 1 covers Philadelphia and the surrounding counties, in addition to the New Jersey and Delaware riding districts. While the book is free to all members of the division, wheelmen from other States may secure copies at a nominal expense.

PROFESSIONAL RIDERS TRAINING.

A Letter from Savannah About Their Condition and Prospects.

Persons interested in the sport of cycle racing will find entertaining reading in the following letter, received yesterday from William C. Pelot, who is in charge of the training camp at Savannah:

"'Jimmy' Michael and 'Tom' Cooper have arrived at the skylarking stage of their training. That means that the two stars of the Morgan and Wright camp are in good condition. It is a sure sign, when a racing man begins his practical jokes on his fellows after a month of training, that his system is beginning to tire of the steady grind, and he wants amusement. And Michael and Cooper are right, if there ever were two men in such condition.

"They were joined Thursday by the three remaining members of the team—A. D. Kennedy, C. O. Ingraham, and 'Billy' Bainbridge. The Chicago delegation got down to work at once, and are already traveling at good speed. Kennedy is very nearly in shape, for the old warhorse has been doing quite a bit of road riding, but Ingraham has been traveling on the road for an Eastern firm, and needs a lot of work. Bainbridge is still riding, but he will take care of these two sprinters until 'Dave' Shafer arrives from Chicago.

"There will be three trainers with this team who can ride as pacemakers on a big machine this season—Juth, who is now on the Southern circuit with the firm of "I and Stevie"; Pickard, who is here with Loughead, and Bainbridge, whose record as a 'quad.' Captain is famous the world over. These men will be part of Michael's escort around the big tracks this Summer.

"'Fred' Loughead is to-day the hardest-working man in the camp. The easy-going Canadian had a real good time of it on the coast last Winter, and he is paying for it now by the hardest kind of work he ever attempted. Loughead is a willing chap, but Pickard is a taskmaster to be dreaded by a lazy man, and Loughead gets small chance to 'soldier' on him. Pickard is feeling elated over the strength his star possesses, and will stake his California reputation on bringing him through the season a winner.

"It is reported here that 'Tom' Eck is on his way to Savannah, coming from Hot Springs with Earl Kiser. Mertens, and Clint Davis. A recent letter from Davis, however, says that Kiser and Mertens will train at Chester Park, Cincinnati, and that he will be in Savannah until the opening of the National Circuit.

"'Charlie' Murphy stopped his training this week on account of an excessive sore throat. Murphy does not begin to show the stamina he has exhibited in former years, and it is a question if he can begin to make for himself the record that he possessed in 1895.

"Ray McDonald is training by himself, riding five miles unpaced each morning. His chief effort will be to reduce weight, for the Staten Islander came here last week weighing 185 pounds, twenty pounds of which is sheer fat."

SANCTIONS FOR RACES.

Permits Obtained from Chairman Mott by Various Bicycle Clubs.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Chairman Mott of the National Racing Board has issued the following list of sanctions for races:

Boonton Athletic Club, Boonton, N. J., May 29.

Hammonton Athletic Association, Hammonton, N. J., May 29.

Athletic Park Association, Millville, N. J., May 29.

Quill Club Wheelmen, New York, Sept. 4 and 6, National Circuit.

Penn Wheelmen, Reading, Penn., Aug. 10, National Circuit.

Springfield Bicycle Club, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 14, 15, and 16, National Circuit.

Atalanta Wheelmen, Newark, N. J., Aug. 14, National Circuit.

Racine Athletic Association, Racine, Wis., July 1, 2, and 3, National Circuit.

West End Wheelmen, Wilkesbarre, Penn., Aug. 12, National Circuit.

Sir Charles Napier Lodge, No. 33, Trenton, N. J., Aug. 2, National Circuit.

Princeton University Track Athletic Association, Princeton, N. J., May 1. (One event.)

West Side Wheelmen, West Pittston, Penn., July 5.

Cockade City Cycle Club, Petersburg, Va., May 20.

Penn Wheelmen, Reading, Penn., date changed from Aug. 25 to Aug. 27.

Magnolia Wheel Club, Louisville, Ky., June 5.

Quill Club Wheelmen, New York, May 22.

Ithaca Cycle Club, Ithaca, N. Y., June 9.

Lake View Wheelmen, Rochester, N. Y., June 10.

Ramblers of Warsaw, Warsaw, N. Y., June 11.

Browning, King & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., June 19, (closed meet.)

Troy Bicycle Club, Troy, N. Y., June 23.

Albany County Wheelmen, Albany, N. Y., June 24.

Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 26.

Wabash Cycling Club, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 1.

Wayside Park Club, South Framingham, Mass., May 31, July 5, and Sept. 6.

Altair Cycle Club, Danbury, Conn., May 31.

Spindle City Wheelmen, Lowell, Mass., June 5, July 3, Aug. 7, and Sept. 4.

Westfield Wheel Club, Middlefield, Conn., May 31.

Nutmeg Athletic Club, New Britain, Conn., May 31.

Meriden Cycle Club, Meriden, Conn., May 29.

Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., May 29, 31, June 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 17, 19, 23, 29, 30, July 3, 5, 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, 28, 31, and Sept. 4 and 6.

CONTESTS AT WESLEYAN.

The Class of '99 Won the Cup for the Third Time.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 1.—The annual field day of the Wesleyan Track Athletic Association was held this morning, in a contest for the class cup. The class of '99 won the cup for the third successive time, and it now becomes its personal property. Five Wesleyan records were broken—the half mile, the quarter mile, 220-yard dash, pole vault, and the high jump.

Summary.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Billington. Time—0:10 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle—Won by Hurlburt. Time—0:17.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Eastman. Time—0:55 1-5.

Half Mile—Won by Carey. Time—2:07 2-5.

One-Mile Run—Won by Carey. Time—4:53 3-5.

Throwing Hammer—Won by Noyes. Distance—91 feet 9 inches.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Tower. Time—11:19 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle—Won by Hurlburt. Time—0:29 3-5.

Pole Vault—Won by Hurlburt. Distance, 10 feet 3 inches.

Running High Jump—Won by Wyatt. Distance, 5 feet 3½ inches.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Hurlburt. Distance, 19 feet 6½ inches.

Putting Shot—Won by Noyes. Distance, 35 feet 7 inches.

Gold to be Sent Abroad.

At the Sub-Treasury, at closing hours yesterday, only one engagement of gold for shipment—that of Baring, Magoun & Co., of $1,000,000 in coin for Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston—was known. This will be taken by the steamship Lahn on Tuesday. The $4,000,000 in coin and bars taken by L. Von Hoffmann & Co., Lazard Frères, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., went to Europe yesterday on the transatlantic steamship La Gascogne. Cashier Maurice L. Muhleman of the Sub-Treasury said last evening that, in his judgment, the exporting of gold would be limited to $15,000,000, but that several engagements of coin or bars would be made to-morrow.

The Custom House Receipts.

Custom House receipts were large yesterday, a half business day. There were 726 straight import entries, paying in imposts $360,092.60, and 158 withdrawal entries, paying $57,179.69, a total of $417,272.38. The small amount of money received on account of withdrawals sharply defines the position of importers yesterday and in the craze of Friday, when withdrawal duties amounted to $1,277,606.50, on 1,376 entries. The receipts for the week ending yesterday were $6,732,159.43.

Third Term for Mr. McCord.

The members of the Produce Exchange can see no other candidate for President to suit them than the present incumbent, Henry D. McCord. Mr. McCord, who is now serving his second term as President, rebels. He is told that he has "nothing to say about it"; that it is all cut and dried, and that he is nominated and elected. The annual meeting of the Exchange is on May 28, the caucus the day after, and the election the first Monday in June.

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HETHERINGTON Storage Warehouses and Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 102 and 104 E. 83d St., N. Y.; James P. Heath, Proprietor. Tel. 467-79.

THE GREAT AMERICAN STEAM CARPET Cleaning Works, Nos. 133 and 135 West 25th St., Jas. T. Backus, Proprietor.

THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 EAST 38TH ST.—Steam Carpet Cleansing and Renovating Works, Altering and Relaying. Telephone, 1531-38th St.

5c. to All Grades. | At Morgan's Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, B'way and 47th St. Tel. call, 2130 38th. East side office, Lexington Av. and 57th St.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

H. HORWITZ, 488 7th Av.—A clothing store pays highest prices for all kinds of gentlemen's cast-off clothing only; orders promptly attended.

MR. KOSOFSKY, 103 W. 42d St.—Highest prices paid for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, wearing apparel, jewelry, diamonds, carpets.

MR. or MRS. M. NAFTAL, 744 6th AV.—Astonishingly high price paid for ladies', gents' and children's fine misfit or cast-off clothing, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture, &c. Call or address.

CHIROPODISTS AND MANICURES.

CHIROPODIST.—Corns and bunions treated, manicure, shampoo. Office and residence, No. 455 9th Av. Mrs. J. LOUIS.

PROF. F. KENISON, Chiropodist and Manicure, 868 Broadway, between 17th and 18th Sts., opposite Huyler's; Boston, 7 Temple Place and 19 Winter St.; branch, 1,305 B'way.—Corns and bad nails treated without pain; operations on nails, 50c. each. Operations on corns, 25c each.

PROF. POSNER, Surgeon Chiropodist, 9 East 59th St.; Branch Grenoble Hotel, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Manicure, chiropody, ladies' hairdressing.

CLOTHING.

DEPINNA, 394 Fifth Av., near 36th St.—Boys' English sailor suits and every description of boys' clothing.

COOKING SCHOOLS.

MRS. GESINE LEMCKE'S
COOKING SCHOOL,
2 EAST 42D ST.

CUTLERY.

J. CURLEY & BROTHER, 6 WARREN ST.—CUTLERY Our Specialty. See Curley's Safety Razor. Send for Illustrated List.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

ECHO FARM MILK—The Echo Farm Co. delivers daily milk, cream, butter, and buttermilk. 112 W. 40th St. and Columbus Av.

DERMATOLOGY.

MME. MAYS, 251 5th Av.—Removes lines, smallpox marks, facial blemishes. Send 10c for photographs before and after treatment.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

CHARLES HEIDELBERG, (Late Detective Sergeant.)—Commercial Detective Agency 220 Broadway, Rooms 621 and 622.

MEEHAN SECRET SERVICE BUREAU, 7 Pine St.—A dectective agency of absolute reliability; moderate fees; first-class service.

DISINFECTANTS.

PROF. LOBEGER'S GERM-DESTROYING TABlets for disinfecting and purifying the air; price, 50c. E. DAVIS, 127 Reade St.

DIE STAMPERS.

W. KOVEN, JR., 16 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK. —Large collection of dies for books of art. Best equipped establishment of its kind in America.

DRESSMAKING.

MME. C. BURLING, opposite Stern's, 40 West 22d St.—Perfect fitting robes for street and evening; reasonable; inspection invited.

MME. QUELLER makes the most stylish, perfect fitting robes; Parisian dressmaking. Establishment, 200 W. 39th St., near Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA CURE.

SEND name and address, and receive FREE, 10c package NO—DYS—PEP. Positively cures Dyspepsia, any form. Peerless Drug Co., 47 W. 28th St.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

SILK, COTTON, LINEN, ELASTIC Stockings, knee caps and anklets, for varicose veins, swollen weak joints. Dr. Marsh's office, 2 Vesey St.

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION.

L. I. ELECTRIC CO., 303 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Estimates cheerfully furnished for electric lights, bell work, and interior decoration. Special prices for ceiling and desk fans; reference, Edison Co.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

A. EKSTROM'S, 348 4th Av.—First-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, etc.; thousands of references from first-class families.

CHAMBERMAIDS, waitresses, cooks, nurses, laundresses, housework rs, cooks who wash, iron. Private family Bureau, Miss Tripp, 130 W. 23d.

CO-OPERATIVE Employment Bureau, 331 Madison Av., cor. 43d St.—Provides teachers, governesses, companions, readers, and servants.

H. GRONFORS, 336 Fourth Av., N. Y.—Reliable Swedish, French, and German male or female servants always on hand; day and night.

LADIES' DIRECTORY FOR SERVANTS. Supplies the best. Never defunds. City or country. Mrs. J. HALL, 145 6th Av.

Manhattan Employment Bureau, 256 West 116th St., cor. 8th Av.—Furnishes the best female help of all nationalities; references investigated. Mrs. M. Mallon, Proprietress.

MISS A. LINDQVIST, Swedish Employment Office, 392 4th Av., bet. 27th & 28th Sts., N. Y. The office fee must be paid as soon as the servant is engaged.

MME. JACQUIN, 602 6th Av., 35th St.—Procures the best of male and female help; French, German; nurses, governesses; lady's maids specialty.

New York Employment Agency, 626 6th Av.—Reliable male and female help of all nationalities; references strictly investigated; German help a specialty. Mrs. Reinhold, Directress Female Department.

THE GREAT LONG ACRE AGENCY,
460 6th Av.
Chambermaids, waitresses, cooks, laundresses, nurses, houseworkers, ladies' maids, seamstresses, governesses, butlers, coachmen, valets, secondmen, and first-class servants of all nationalities.

ENGRAVING.

WOOD CUTS.—To illustrate your catalogues, before placing your orders, send to me for estimates. CHARLES BUTT, 112 Fulton St., N. Y.

FACIAL BLEMISHES.

MME. CAROLINE BAUER, specialist and sole agent Royal Windsor Gray Hair Restorer; one bottle restores; wrinkles, freckles, blackheads, successfully removed. Parlors, 226 6th Av.

FACIAL ELECTRICIAN.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS, MOLES, AND WARTS permanently removed by electricity. HELEN PARKINSON, 38 West 21st St.

FANCY FEATHERS.

MME. APHE. PICAUT, 50 W. 18th St., near 6th Av.—Importer and Mfr. of Ostrich and Fancy Feathers and Boas. Repairing, cleaning, dyeing.

FINE TAILORING.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
Retiring June 1st, offer high-grade clothing to order at cost for cash. M. SCHLOSS, 884 Broadway, opposite Huyler's.

D. L. WASSER,
150 Nassau Street,
American Tract Building.

MILTON L. ERNST, 144 W. 23D ST.—Trousers, to order, $3 and upward; Suits, to order, $14 and upward.

FINE FIXTURES.

PAUR, 25 Great Jones, Near Broadway.—Antique Desk, 104 years old; handsomely carved Sideboard, with Silver Safe combined; 10-foot library Bookcase, finely inlaid, modern design.

FOUNTAIN PENS.

BLAIR'S INK-MAKING SECURITY FOUNTAIN PENS. New. Contain a Year's Supply of Ink. Blair's Fountain Pen Co., 141 & 178 Broadway.

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LLOYD FRESCO CLEANING CO., 13 West 42d St.—We save time, money, and anxiety. Smoky ceilings and wall paper restored equal to new.

FRUIT FARMS.

IDAHO PRUNE ORCHARDS, paying over 25 per cent. yearly; profits are now being sold by The Western Fruit Farm Co. of 607 Vanderbilt Building, N. Y., for $400 per acre, payable $5 per month. They are worth $1,000 and upwards per acre when in full bearing. Perpetual irrigation.

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CO-OPERATIVE TRUCKING CO.,
62 ANN ST.,
GARRY LYDECKER, Manager.

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MRS. PHILLIPS, 1,668 B'way.—Hairdressing, Scalp Treatment, Hair Dyeing; Hair Regenerator used. Agency for Dyeing and Cleaning.

HATS.

ESPENSCHEID'S HAT ESTABLISHMENT, 118 Nassau St.—Fifty-one years of uninterrupted success. "Spring Styles Ready."

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THE SURE STEP HORSE SHOE; price, $2.00. Local agents can coin money. FRED W. HAHN, 306 Grand St. State rights for sale.

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AMERICAN CARRIAGE and HORSE Exchange Co., sale and repository, livery and boarding, 600-610 7th Av., 201-213 W. 42d St., near Broadway. Money advanced on horses and carriages. Telephone call 2136 38th St.

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THE PEARL HOTEL, Charles J. Bennewitz, Proprietor, 475 Pearl St.—Furnished Rooms, meeting rooms, bowling alleys.

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CALL JAMES E. GARNER on telephone for all kinds of housecleaning to be done. 143 West 26th St. Send for circular.

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G. FACCINI, 718 7th Av., Importer Wines, Liquors, Fancy Groceries. Hotels, clubs, families, supplied on short notice. Chianti Wine and Lucca Oil.

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F. D. MORGAN, BANKER, 64 WALL ST., NEW York.—Special advance inside information on certain manipulated New York stocks. Write or call.

NASSAU INVESTMENT CO., Syndicate Building. —Information furnished on stocks by us. Is absolutely reliable & correct. Terms $10 week in advance

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WILLIAM C. CULLEN, 61 William St., N. Y.—Kodak Developing and Printing. Quick. Kodaks, premos, pocos, and supplies of all kinds. Est. 1882.

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THE "MOSTKOWITZ."—The perfection of ladies' cycling habits; pat. Oct. 6, 1896; comfort, practicability, style. H. MOSTKOWITZ, 190 Greene St.

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TO SECURE domestic finish and satisfactory results, send collars and cuffs to Gardner & Vail, 773 B'way, 11 Cortlandt St., or their agencies.

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DR. WILLIAMSON, 54 WEST 23D ST.—Eczema positively cured. Consultation free. Method of treatment new and scientific. No failures.

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ARTHUR GOLDSMITH, No. 66 West 26th St., Cor. 6th Av.—Gowns lined with best silk, $45 upward; perfect fit and highest workmanship.

E. ROTHSTEIN, 101 W. 83d St.—Ladies' Tailor & Habitmaker, Bicycle Suits, Jackets & Furrier. Fit guaranteed. Ladies' Garments altered, cleaned, &c.

P. F. PAULME & CO., 60 East 25th St., Cor. 4th Av.—Ladies' patent tailors. Select your dry goods at any house on my order. Send charged to me.

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ELECTRIC and MEDICATED BATHS by competent operators. Mrs. ROBINSON, 227 East 14th St.

MASSAGE TREATMENT for rheumatics, insomnia, sprains, baths, skilled operators. JENNIE MACH, 113 West 56th St., ground floor.

MASSAGE, ELECTRICITY; Scientifically applied by graduate masseuse. Mrs. FOSTER, 218 West 35th St.

MASSAGE TREATMENT BY SKILLFUL Swedish Operator. HORMAN MANSFIELD, 122 West 61st St.

MISS WALLACE, 112 E. 10th St.—Massage and magnetic treatment; also baths; excellent appointments; expert assistant. Open Sunday.

MRS. FOSTER, 218 W. 35th St.—Massage, electricity scientifically applied by graduate masseuse.

MRS. A. RICHTER, 190 Waverley Pl., near W. 10th St., masseuse; gives treatments at home or out, with medicated baths; modern methods.

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THOS. C. UNDERWOOD & CO., 1,298 B'way.—Veronica, California's Natural Mineral Water; unexcelled as a Spring medicine. Trade supplied.

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METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 21 E. 14th St., N. Y., Dudley Buck, Pres.—Residence dept. for non-resident students. Send for catalogue.

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25C. PAYS FOR "TRUE REFORM," weekly, one yar. Gives temperance matter valuable in any family. GEO. GETHIN, 265 6th Av., N. Y.

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NEPTUNE B. SMYTH, 90 West Washington Place, Corner Sixth Av., N. Y.—Painter and Decorator. Estimates cheerfully furnished. A trial is solicited.

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TAYLOR'S, 103 W. 14th.—Spring Opening, March 15.—Imported designs for waists, skirts, jackets, sleeves, boleros, capes, &c.; perfect patterns, 50c.

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H. S. JONES, 40 and 42 West 22d St., Bet. 5th and 6th Avs., New York.—Artistic picture frames; regilding of every description.

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H. F. PARKER, St. Paul Bldg., B'way & Ann St.—Sol. of U. S. Foreign Patents, Trade Marks, Designs, Copyrights, etc.; Expert in Patent Causes.

T. D. STETSON, Mechanical Expert and Patent Solicitor, 23 Murray St., New York. Established 1855. Telephone call "2136 Cortlandt."

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HASTINGS & MILLER, 113 Nassau St., N. Y.—Photographic Materials. Amateur Outfits a specialty.

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BOGERT & DURBIN CO., 160 NASSAU ST.—Persia, 1889, set of 8, unused, 35c. Next auction of Stamps, May 8. Catalogues free.

BURGER & CO., 53 NASSAU ST.—Dealers in postage & revenue stamps. U. S. revenue stamps 2c. Playing cards, orange, 60c. Price list free.

J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO., 87 Nassau St.—A stamp catalogued at 50c. will be sent on receipt of 6 2-cent stamps and a copy of this advertisem't.

THE WALTER S. SCOTT STAMP CO., 79 Nassau St., N. Y.—Postage Stamps for collectors. Highest prices paid for old stamps and collections.

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SOUTHWELL & HEATH,
PRINTERS & STATIONERS,
64-66 JOHN ST.

CHARLES F. BLOOM, 137-141 WILLIAM ST.—First-class printing at reasonable prices. Orders executed when promised.

E. A. BIGELOW, 75 and 77 Barclay St., New York.—Mercantile Job Printer.
COMMERCIAL WORK A SPECIALTY.

PEOPLE'S PRINTING CO.—Good work; extremely low prices; call for estimate. 77½ Pine St., corner Pearl. H. W. BODINE, Manager.

POOR WORK; DELAYS, SHORT COUNT; OFFset; battered type? Not if your printing is done at 105 William St. THE KING PRESS.

RICHARD K. FOX PRESS, FRANKLIN SQ., N. Y. City, for Careful, Clean Printing of any description, in rush or at leisure.

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WALTER SCOTT, Manufacturer, Plainfield, N. J. —The New York Times is printed on Walter Scott's latest improved four-tier press.

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HERMAN MICHAELIS, 219 Chrystie St.—All kinds of Stocks, Stores, Furniture, Books, &c., will be bought at a full value for spot cash.

PHILIP METZ, 49 and 51 Ann St., Tel., 2246 Cortlandt.—Est. 1852. Cash paid for all kinds of old paper and metals.

SPECIAL: PLEASE CUT THIS OUT.
BORNSTEIN, 174 Bowery.—2 cents per pound for old novels, books, magazines, &c. Send postal.

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HAGERMAN LAND COMPANY, 108 Fulton St., New York City.—$100 plots on Sea Shore, 50x 200 ft. Send for photograph of the Beach.

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PEPPER'S RESTAURANT, 34 E. 14th St.—Epicurean Paradise. Table d'Hote Breakfast, 25c.; do. Luncheon, 35c.; do. Dinner, 50c.; a la carte.

SOPPETT'S RESTAURANT and DAIRY, No. 28 Duane St., New York. 20c. combination breakfast or supper. E. A. W. SOPPETT.

THORPE'S MODEL RESTAURANT AND QUICK Lunch Room, 19 Bowery.—Cooled by electricity; the cheapest first-class restaurant in the world.

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STAMPS retailed at wholesale prices; carpenters' and machinists' name stamps, 10c. per letter, postpaid. Nassau Stamp Mfg. Co., 61 Cortlandt St.

RUPTURE CURED.

BY DR. MARSH'S TREATMENT thousands have been cured. Only office No. 2 Vesey St. Occupied present office 41 years. No branches.

SAFEGUARDS.

ONLY safeguard against Sea Sickness, Dr. Holman's Liver Pads; applied a few days before sailing insures comfort. Druggists, or 81 John St.

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KRUSE SEWING MACHINE CO., 218 6TH AV.—All the well-known makes, new or second-hand, from $10 up, for cash or monthly payments. We rent and exchange machines. Only house where supplies of every machine can be procured. Call or write. Open evenings until 9.

SHIRTS.

GEO. C. SEYMOUR, 945 Broadway.—Fine Custom Shirt-maker. Established 25 years. Perfect fit guaranteed.

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C. YOECKEL, 1,215 BROADWAY,
Card Engraving, Stamping,
and Illuminating.

STAMMERING.

F. A. BRYANT, M. D., 9 W. 14th St.—Stammering and nervous affections of speech corrected. Send for outline of treatment and testimonials.

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SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITing, 1,800 B'way.—Special attention in preparing amanuenses. F. L. MANSLEY.

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RILEY BROTHERS, 16 BEEKMAN ST., MAKers of stereopticons and slides; see their new kineoptoscope, best in the market.

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STORAGE FOR FURS.
R. Volkel, 486 6th Av.
Alterations at Summer rates.

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R. PLUMACHER & SONS, 314 and 316 E. 75th St., N. Y.—Theatrical, military, etc. Enameling, nickel platers, and polishers of bicycle work.

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CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 165, 167, and 168 W. 32d St., bet. 6th & 7th Avs. Storage for household effects. Vans for moving.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE CO., 338, 340, and 342 East 59th St., J. B. Bloomingdale, Pres.—Storage for Carriages, $1.50 per month; separate rooms for household furniture, $1.50 per month; furniture and ornaments carefully packed for shipping; furniture moved.

UNION TRANSFER & Storage Co., 121 E. 22d St.; Tel. 18th St. 199.—Furniture Moving, Packing & Shipping. Country work a specialty. Estimates.

THE LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.
Fire-Proof Storage for Household Goods.
Burglar-Proof Vaults for Silver Plate.
Cold Storage for Furs, Rugs, &c.
Inspection invited. Estimates given.

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PAUL ENGEL, 16 NORTH WILLIAM ST., New York, (successor to John Wallace,) Taxidermist and Naturalist.

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ONLY dealer in basket-picked, pure uncolored Japan teas; best Ceylon tea, 50c. per lb; Special Java and Mocha, 34c. F. F. VIEWEG, 110 Fulton St., corner Dutch.

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TRANSLATIONS and printing in all modern languages 178 Park Row.

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WATER and AIR PADS, Elastic Wire Trusses for men, women, children; all applications guaranteed. Dr. Marsh's Truss office, No. 2 Vesey St.

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HAIR KILLER, ONLY LIQUID DEPILATORY; no acid, caustic, or poison. Application simple, harmless, effective, permanent. $2.00 per bottle. ROYAL BEAUTY PARLORS, 54 West 23d St.

TONICS.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE is the best of all French tonics, because the purest; 35 years of success in Europe. R. VAILLANT, sole agent, 64 Broad St., N. Y.

UPHOLSTERERS.

FREDERICK C. MARTIN, Upholsterer and Interior decorator; dealer in fine furniture and wall papers, 1,488 Broadway, bet. 42d & 43d Sts., N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

MISS SCHULTZE, watchmaker and jeweler; attention to all original diamond order work; ladies' solid gold birth-stone rings, $1. 247 6th Av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC WINE CO., 44 VESEY St.—Pure California wines and liquors of all grades. Family trade a specialty.

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THE JOHNSTON PATENTED PIPE WRENCH, latest, simplest, and best; never jams. W. T. JOHNSTON & CO., 32 Vesey St.

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ARCHITECTS AND DECORATORS.

A. KORBER, De Kalb, near Fulton, Brooklyn.—Plans, Estimates, for new residences; old houses reconstructed, modernized, and decorated.

JOHN L. YOUNG, 1,221 Fulton St., Brooklyn; plans and specifications executed; painting and decorating; estimates furnished.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

M. GIBBONS & SON, 318-320 Columbia St., Brooklyn, building contractors. We supply every need; estimates furnished. Tel. Hamilton 83.

BICYCLES.

THE LUTHY WHEEL, $150.—Exhibition rooms, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Catalogue mailed on application.

CARPET CLEANING.

BRUSH CARPET CLEANING, 388-94 Lexington Av., near Tompkins, Brooklyn.—Cartage free. Telephone 426 Bedford. A postal will summon us.

KNICKERBOCKER STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO., 862 Kent Av., B'klyn.—All carpets cleaned at 4c. per yard. Tel. call, 411 W'msburg.

CIGARS.

HENRY LOOSE, manufacturer of fine cigars; factory 273 13th St., near 5th Av.; office 513 5th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.; house, 152 Court St.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

EMPLOYMENT—Opportunity for securing positions; reliable help; all kinds supplied ("free to employers.") MERCANTILE AGENCY, 306 Washington St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Situations for servants of all nationalities; cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses. MERCANTILE AGENCY, Domestic Dpt., 306 Washington St., Bklyn.

FURNITURE VANS.

JOHN WOODS & SON, 402 Bridge St., B'klyn, N. Y., near Fulton St., Telephone No. 1483.—Padded Vans for removing furniture.

HAIR RESTORERS.

MRS. J. OLUFS, 1,240 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.—Hair absolutely restored; prevented from falling out without use of tonics or lotions.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Brooklyn Heights.—A. & E. plans; 15 minutes N. Y. City Hall; parlor bedroom; bathroom, board for two, permanent, $26 week up; without board, $10 up.

McLEAN'S HOTEL, (always open,) 191 to 197 Fulton St., 26 to 36 Liberty St., B'klyn, N. Y.—1 block from B'klyn Bridge. J. J. McLean, Prop.

LOANS.

WOODHALL LOAN CO., 1,180 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.—$25 to $100 loaned on furniture; prompt, confidential, reasonable; call or address.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

GARDNER & CO., 276-278 Fulton St., Brooklyn. —Carbonettes reduced to $3.00 per dozen; satisfactory photos taken in cloudy weather.

PIANOS.

CHANDLER, 300 Fulton St., Brooklyn.—Second-hand square and upright pianos; many makes; at very low prices; best value in Brooklyn.

WISSNER, 294-296 Fulton St., Brooklyn.—Elegant Sohmer Piano, $165.00; $6.00 monthly; Steinway, $170.

REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE IN BROOKLYN, four-story brick building; rented for $840; price, $6,750. G. B. ROACH, 262 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

JOHN H. DONNELLY, Builder, 766 Decatur St., Brooklyn.—Write for photo and circular of the best and cheapest 2-Family Brownstone Houses.

R. C. GILLIES, JR., Bergen St. and Kingston Av., Brooklyn.—Real Estate for Investment, Loans. MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES.

SOME GRAND INVESTMENT PROPERTY, either flats or houses, paying 12 per cent. W. H. FISHER, 113 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

TWO GOOD PAYING FLATS on Pacific St., Brooklyn, 3-story brick. DRESSEL BROS. & GERHEIM, 38 Court St., Brooklyn.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, BROKERS AND Managers, 189 Montague St., 394 Gates Av., Bklyn.—Homes and investments; city & suburbs.

ROOF PAINTS.

"TIEMAN'S IRON PRESERVATIVE." THE best paint for roofs. 88 Fulton St., Brooklyn. J. H. TIEMAN.

Dedication of a Chapel.

The chapel of St. Philip's Home for the Aged and Colored was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The home is situated at 1,119 Boston Road, and the chapel is in the rear. The services were conducted by the Right Rev. H. C. Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Victor Smith, the Rev. H. C. Bishop, rector of the chapel, and the Rev. Dr. Clifford. Music was furnished by the boy choir of St. Philip's, directed by Edward Kenney. The chapel has been built in memory of Cornelia Anna Guignon by her brother, Peter W. Ray, M. D. They are the children of Peter Ray, who, for seventy years, was connected with the Lorillard Tobacco Company, and who at the time of his death was the superintendent of their large factory. The home was founded twenty-five years ago on Mulberry Street, but last September it was removed to its present site.

Departure of Mrs. Grant.

Mrs. Gen. Grant left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and started for Washington. Mrs. Sartoris and the Sartoris children accompanied her.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Organization of the Military Arm of the Government of the Republic.

DIVISIONS OF NATIONAL FORCE

Capt. Champlin Explains the Organization from a Military Point of View —How the Army Is Divided, and How It Is Governed by Officers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 28.—Capt. W. C. Champlin, who is the instructor of the Young Men's Christian Association military company of this city, a few days ago delivered an address to the company in which he discussed the organization of the United States Army. In the course of his lecture he said:

The army of the United States is directed during peace by the President as Commander in Chief. He appoints officers, subject to the approval of the Senate, and issues all commissions of rank. The Secretary of War has the direct administration of the army under his care. The subjects of supply, legislation, administration, instruction, &c., are carried out through him by a corps of officers specially educated and peculiarly fitted for this work. Every measure decided upon must come before the Secretary of War for final approval, together, in certain cases of sentences of courts-martial, with the President.

The actual commander of the army is the senior Major General of three, the other two of whom, with the six Brigadier Generals, having charge of the geographical departments into which the country is divided.

Army headquarters are in Washington, D. C., where Major Gen. Miles directs the whole under the Secretary of War. The other headquarters are so situated that they may be in touch by rail or telegraph with the troops in the department, making easy the centralizing of troops in case of need. The headquarters of the different departments are situated as follows, viz.:

Department of the East, Governors Island, New York.
Department of the Colorado, Denver, Col.
Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.
Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.
Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb.
Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas.
Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.
Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

It can readily be seen how easily and speedily troops can be moved from the posts all over the country to a central point, either of the department or country. In Chicago during 1894 a good example was shown of how quietly and effectively it all worked.

Besides the 138 garrisons there are 17 arsenals and depots and 4 large recruiting rendezvous, besides many recruiting stations. There are, further than these, schools of application each for engineers, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and the United States Military Academy for the education of officers at West Point.

All troops in the field are in touch constantly when practicable by telegraph or courier with department headquarters, whence they are directed in their work.

The staff departments, or those departments which assist the fighting branch, with headquarters at Washington, and representatives with the department commanders for their assistance, are: The Adjutant General's department, which issues orders for administration, transfer of troops and officers, &c., is composed of the Adjutant General, with the rank of Brigadier General, together with sixteen assistants, either with him or scattered through the country with the department commanders.

The Department of Justice, which has in charge trials for offenses, decisions in law, is composed of the Judge Advocate General and seven assistants and deputies.

The Inspector General's Department, which has a care for the efficiency of the fighting men and correctness of accounts of disbursing officers, &c., is made up of the Inspector General with six assistants.

The Supply Department, which furnishes all stores for the army except arms and equipments, builds barracks and quarters, transports troops, &c., is composed of the Quartermaster General, with forty-five assistants and Quartermasters.

The Subsistence Department, which supplies the army with food, or sees to this supply, is composed of the Commissary General of Subsistence, with twenty-four assistants and deputies.

The Medical Department, which cares for the sick and wounded, also for the healthiness of posts, the acceptance of recruits, &c., is composed of the Surgeon General, with 181 assistants and surgeons.

The Pay Department, which attends to the proper distribution of pay, is composed of the Paymaster General, with twenty-seven assistants and Paymasters.

The Ordnance Department, which supplies arms and ammunition, cannon and gun carriages, experiments with and adopts arms and powder, is composed of the Chief of Ordnance, ranking also as a Brigadier General, and fifty-three assistant ordnance officers.

The Weather Bureau is in charge of the Chief Signal officer, a Brigadier, with nine Assistant Signal officers.

The spiritual needs of the army are in charge of thirty post chaplains.

The line of the army, or the direct fighting part, is composed of about 25,000 enlisted men and 1,500 officers. The army is what may be called a skeletonized one, as there are enough officers for 75,000 men.

In case of war all that would be necessary would be to enlist 50,000 men, distribute them, and having one drilled and experienced soldier to two recruits, the task of preparing them would be very easy.

The line is composed of 5 regiments of artillery, each with 56 officers and 795 men, divided into 12 batteries each; of 10 regiments of cavalry, each with 43 officers and 605 men, divided each into 12 troops; 25 regiments of infantry, each with 35 officers and 517 men, 10 companies each; a corps of engineers, with 19 officers and 890 men, divided into one battalion of 500 men and 3 companies extra. All these troops are white men, with the exception of two regiments each of cavalry and infantry, which regiments are composed as to the rank and file of negroes.

Each regiment has its own Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel. The infantry has one Major, the cavalry and artillery have three, one for each battalion of four companies, troops or batteries into which the regiment is divided. Each company has one First and one Second Lieutenant, who assist the Captain in his duties. The artillery, however, has an extra First Lieutenant in each battery.

Each regiment has two extra Lieutenants, the Adjutant, who is selected by the Colonel, and the Quartermaster, recommended by the Colonel and appointed from Army Headquarters, each of whom performs the staff duties of his department.

Each battalion is in charge of the Major with his acting Adjutant, subordinate to the regimental Adjutant.

Each company is in charge of the Captain with his Lieutenants.

As the company is the unit of administration, and great care must be taken in regard to discipline, uniformity, &c., the Captain appoints from the experienced and steady soldiers his non-commissioned officers—six Sergeants, from whom he selects his First Sergeant, who acts as a secretary, keeping the company rolls and rosters, and a sufficient number of Corporals, who each in his turn assists in promoting efficiency, preserving order and in maintaining discipline.

It is therefore plainly seen that each man, from the Commander in Chief to the latest enlisted recruit, has something to do with the high standard necessary for an army like that of the United States.

Will Worship in a Tent.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church Society

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Week of Small Dealings—Slight Improvement in the Sale of Private Dwellings.

TWO GOOD DAYS AT AUCTION

Private Sales Reported—Important Auctions for This Week—Total of Recorded Mortgages—Comparison with Last Year.

In the matter of private sales, the week just ended has been productive of little interest. The only transaction of importance has been the transfer of the large plot on the easterly side of Broadway, 126 feet north of Prince Street, by Henry O. Havemeyer to John S. Ames, and the subsequent mortgaging of the property by Mr. Ames for $1,000,000. Sales of private dwellings have shown a slight increase in number. Upper west side property figured largely in these transactions, particularly residences along Riverside Drive. Among these sales the largest was that of the northeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Riverside Drive by Thomas McLean for Woolley & Brinkerhoff, for about $100,000.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

P. Herter & Son have purchased the lot, 826 West Fifty-second Street, south side, 300 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 17 by 100.5 by 25.7 by 100.5. Together with an adjoining plot, recently purchased, the buyers now own 100 by 100.5 at this point, and will at once begin the construction of four five-story and basement brick flats, with stores.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for James F. Boyle to Pincus Lowenfeld the four-story brownstone front dwelling 482 Lexington Avenue; also, for Pincus Lowenfeld, 122 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; also, for Mrs. Amanda Patrick to William Baldwin, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 156 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; also, for James C. Crawford , to Brady & Hauptman, the two-story frame dwelling 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

Golding & Whitehouse have sold for a Mrs. Mott, to Henry Wenman, the five-story dwelling, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street.

G. Nicholas has sold for a Mr. Munter to a Mr. Boswell, the five-story flat, 153 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 80 by 100.11.

Maclay & Davis and E. S. Mills have sold for Samuel A. Warner to William Schneider, the lot, Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 70 feet west of Madison Avenue, 50 by 100.11.

Petty, Soulard & Walker have sold to ex-Gov. Abbett of New Jersey, for $23,000, the five-story tenement, 718 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Annie Hurstel to Charles Brogan, for $4,500, the lot, Third Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street; also, for Annie F. Vreeland, for $24,000, the five-story triple flat, 308 East Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 90 by 100; also, for C. B. Augustine, for $6,750, the three-story frame private dwelling, Decatur Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of William's Bridge Road, 37.6 by 100; also, to the same buyer, for $8,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 1,204 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 75 by 90.

It is rumored that Henry O. Havemeyer has purchased of Adolph Kuthoff four lots, southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

The Auction Rooms.

Owing to the legal holiday on Tuesday, business in the auction rooms was practically at a standstill for the first two days of last week. On Wednesday and Thursday, however, there was a marked recovery, and on both days the Trinity Building salesroom was crowded, and there was lively bidding around the stands of several auctioneers. The sale of Riverside Drive lots by Adrian H. Muller & Son on Thursday proved to be the most attractive sale of the week, and the prices realized showed that the present dullness in the real estate field has not materially affected the demand or lessened the prices of first-class standard property.

The Washington Heights lots offered by Bryan L. Kennelly, and the Morris Heights property by Peter F. Meyer & Co. were not much sought after, a large number of the former being bid in, while the latter sale was withdrawn after thirty-four lots had been knocked down for a total of $48,685.

On Wednesday of this week, Philip A. Smyth will offer an attractive parcel of four lots at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Central Park West. The same auctioneer will also sell on Wednesday 252 and 432 Fourth Avenue, 86 and 88 Madison Avenue, and the southwest corner of West Fourth and Cornelia Streets.

Noteworthy sales scheduled for Thursday are those of the property of the D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and of two lots at the northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street and West End Avenue, by L. J. Phillips & Co.

There were recorded last week 391 mortgages for $6,638,527, of which 174 for $3,751,-191 were at 5 per cent., 172 for $1,147,036 were at more, and 45 for $1,740,800 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 295 mortgages for $5,082,313, of which 134 for $2,270,240 were at 5 per cent., 118 for $1,031,469 were at more, and 43 for $1,780,604 were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, MAY 3.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 468 and 470 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Lewis Street, each 25 by 68, five-story brick tenements with stores. Due on judgment on 468, $7,086; on 470, $3,700; subject to other mortgages, on 468, $21,000; on 470, $14,000.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 812 Greenwich Street, west side, 35 feet south of Jane Street, 25.8 by 78, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,975; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 50, 52, 54, and 56 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.11, four five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $21,130.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 541 and 543 Lexington Avenue, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, leasehold, two-story brick building, with one-story frame addition, two two-story brick buildings, together with boilers, engines, marble works, machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $8,931.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, 749.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 129.11 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,970; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Spier, referee, 1,017 Lexington Avenue, east side, 51.2 feet south of Seventy-third Street, 17 by 70, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,753; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 341 West Broadway, east side, 50 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 50, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,951.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 115 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone-front flat.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 1,804 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,646.

At 59 Liberty Street, by S. de Walltaarss, public auction sale, Boulevard, west side, block between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets, 199.10 by 125.8, ten lots, with three-story frame dwelling and stable.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Delano C. Calvin, referee, 207 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 110 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $10,614.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 14 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 37 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,490; subject to another mortgage for $35,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James O. Grady, referee, 1,575 Madison Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $24,127.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 2 and 4 Bayard Street, northwest corner of Forsyth Street, 50.6 by 49.10½ by 50.6 by 49.9, two six-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $39,451.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, Central Park West, southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, four lots, 25.5 by 100 each, to be sold in one parcel.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 432 Fourth Avenue, west side, 86 feet north of Twenty-ninth Street, 21.6 by 60, four-story brick flat, with store, 252 Fourth Avenue, northwest corner of Twentieth Street, 23 by 60, four-story brick hotel, with store; 86 and 88 Madison Avenue, west side, 74.1 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, 24.8 by 95 each, two four-story brownstone-front dwellings; 1 and 3 Cornelia Street, southwest corner of West Fourth Street, 40.11 by 75 by 26.10 by 76, five-story brick flat, with three stores.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 617 First Avenue, west side, 49.8¾ feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick double tenements, with two stores.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 332 East Twenty-sixth Street, south side, about 177 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $15,034.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert Sturgis, referee, 106 to 114 Cannon Street, and 286 to 296 Stanton Street, northeast corner, 125 by 100, three four-story brick factories and two six-story brick factories. Due on judgment, $4,393; subject to another mortgage for $73,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 5 and 7 Hester Street, north side, 50 feet west of Clinton Street, 50 by 100, two four-story front and rear brick tenements. Due on judgment, $32,358.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, Spring Street, west side, 124.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, runs west 24.9 to west side of Sheridan's Avenue, by west 95.9, by north 24.7, by east 96, by east 23.11, by south —. Due on judgment, $2,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, referee, 14 and 18 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 221 feet and 263 feet, respectively, west of Central Park West, each 21 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on No. 14, $4,406; on No. 18, $4,327.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, runs east 358 feet by northwest to a point on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 417 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by west on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street 217, by south 100.10, two-story frame cooperage and one-story brick wagon shed on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, vacant on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, runs south 66 by east 100, by south 10.4½ by southwest 71.11¼, by southeast along Lawrence Street 150, by northeast 110, by southeast 25.5, by southwest 113.6, by southeast 50 by northeast 120.4, by southeast 153.5¾, by northeast 119.11, by north 84.5, by west 525, except such portion of above described premises as has been taken for the opening and extension of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; one, two, three, and four story brewery, ice houses, stables, storehouses, and dwellings. Due on judgment, $332,950.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 352 Madison Street, south side, 239.11 feet east of Scammel Street, 236 by 94.10 by 23.6 by 95.1, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,317; subject to other mortgages for $14,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., peremptory sale, northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street and West End Avenue, two lots, 25.11 and 25, respectively, by 100, vacant.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, trustee's sale, Twenty-fourth Ward, Norwood Avenue, west side, 173.9 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 50 by 100, vacant; Hull Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Ozark Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., 459, 461, and 463 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, northeast side, 100 feet southeast of Eighth Avenue, each 13.4 by 100.2, three two-story and basement frame houses; 407 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, northeast side, 200 feet northwest of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 112.8, three-story and basement frame house.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 604 West End Avenue, east side, 118.8 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,325; subject to another mortgage for $23,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 205 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,253; subject to another mortgage for $4,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 221 feet and 263 feet, respectively, west of Central Park West, each 21 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on No. 14, $4,406; on No. 18, $4,327.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 1,014 Avenue A, northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 79.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,326; subject to another mortgage for $23,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 322 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $4,478.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 8 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Mount Morris Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,058.21.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.—On Saturday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. will sell, in partition, on the premises at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, about 34½ acres of land, with frontages on the Highland Turnpike, or Broadway, of 857 feet, and on Sleepy Hollow Road of 436 feet, together with about 6 acres of wood land. This property is almost entirely surrounded by William Rockefeller's country place.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 221 Avenue A, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25.3 by 86.4; August Ruff of 52 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $22,000.

Nos. 210 and 212 Henry Street, for two six-story brick and stone flats, with stores, 23.6 by 84.2; Urry Goodman of 16 Eldridge Street, owner; Nathan Langer of 276 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $36,000.

Nos. 54, 59, and 64 James Street, for three six-story brick tenements, with stores, 24.9 by 86; Weil & Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter of 48 Bible House, architects; cost, $84,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 325 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a brick smoking room, workshop, &c., 21.6 by 52.6; cost, $4,000; also, for a brick stable and storage house, 69 by 27.8; Little Sisters of the Poor, 135 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owners; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

Minford Place, 300 feet north of Jennings Street, for a one-story frame shed, 21 by 10; Wesley Brown of 1,484 Minford Place, owner and architect; cost, $50.

Dawson Street, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for 8 three-story brick dwellings, each 20 by 56; G. P. Johnson & Sons of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Dawson Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Buckhout Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Edward S. Lock of 1,937 Anthony Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 2,60 to 1,264 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building, with stores and flats; William R. H. Martin of 114 East Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,400.

Park Avenue, west side, entire front from Sixty-ninth to Seventieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, 17 by 59, and a five-story brick seminary, 200.10 by 125; Union Theological Seminary of 700 Park Avenue, owner; William A. Potter of 100 Fifth Avenue, architect; George Mertz & Sons of Port Chester, N. Y., builders; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 534 to 538 West Thirty-third Street, to a two and one story brick workshop; Howard & Childs of 418 West Thirty-third Street, owners; George Fox of 429 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 475 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick hotel; George Ehret of Ninety-second Street and Third Avenue, owner; Julius Kastner of 744 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 12 East Seventy-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Charles H. Spitzner of 12 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, to a five-story brick and stone flat, with store; William Nelson of Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue, owner; John L. Gordon of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Lexington Avenue, west side, 80.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; same owner and architect.

Nos. 115 to 119 Elm Street, to a five-story brick factory; Frederick Hollender of Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, owner; Hugo Kafka of 90 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Rose Street, south side, 80 feet west of Bergen Avenue, to a two-story frame stable and shed; Fred Ochs of Bergen Avenue and Rose Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $250.

Trinity Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-and-three-story frame dwelling; Mary McNulty of 954 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; J. P. Watchee of 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, May 1.

MONROE ST, n s, Lot 491, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x100; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Barnet Feinberg and another $1

8D ST, 301 and 303 East, 40x96; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Samuel Greenfeld and another ..... Omitted

GROVE ST, s s, 50 ft e of Hudson St, 21x49.2; Robert M. Bull to the rector, &c., of Trinity Church 10,000

29TH ST, 212 East; Robert P. Golightly to Walter B. Atterbury 1

94TH ST, s s, 134 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x93.10x17.4x93.2; Adam Wiener, referee, to Phoebe P. Knapp and others, executors, &c. 16,000

92D ST, 30 West; James A. Townsend and wife to Solomon S. Carvalho 250

56TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; George L. Nichols to Mary C. Nichols 1

60TH ST, 111 East; Wilhelmina K. Lauterjung to Bertha Drauth 25,000

8D AV, 848, 25x100; Henry Roth and wife to Hinrich Bruns and wife 29,000

119TH ST, n s, 211 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; William Pickett Miller to Levy 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 25.11x75x irregular; George S. Stimpson and wife to George V. N. Baldwin 1

121ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Henry P. McGown, referee, to Elizabeth Bolmforth 25,100

FORT GEORGE AV, w s, at n line of the lands of Thomas J. Power, Plot 29, map of the estate of Isaac Dyckman; William Kramer and wife to James A. Doyle 10

2D AV, e s, 102.8 ft s of 4th St, 20.7x100x irregular; Valentine Fischer to Marie Fischer 1

39TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Edward R. Schedler and wife to Laura Billings 16,750

62D ST, 46 East, 16.8x100.5; Jacob M. Newman to Allan C. Washington 100

87TH ST, 208 East, 25x100.8; Annie F. Vreeland to Clark B. Augustine 26,000

103D ST, 164 East; Lilly Herb and others to Dora Hayman 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 148th St, 49.11x100; Louis Stix and wife to Henry Hirsh 100

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25 ft n of 108th St, 25.7x100; Minnie Bendheim and another to Francis B. Hoffman 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 1521 St, 17x78; Ward Wheeler and wife to Jacob C. Kamp 16,000

106TH ST, 153 West, 25x100.11; Adelaide Knowles, as executrix, to Annie Boswell 27,250

179TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x100; George F. Sauer and wife to George Metzger 3,285

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner, lots, 4, 5, 6, and 7, map of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, 400x435.7x400.1x436.10; William Kramer and wife to Edward H. Landon. 1

162D ST, s s, 145.6 ft w of Elton Av, 18x50; Louise R. Ames to Joseph Werner and wife 1

147TH ST, 718 East; the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to John F. Duffy 1

134TH ST, 542 East, 25x100; Lilly Herb to Dora Hayman 1

146TH ST, n s, 340 ft w of Brooke Av, 25x100; John Henrich and wife to D. P. Burns 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 451, 25x99.4; Patrick F. Burns and wife to John Henrich 1

DAWSON ST, n s, 238.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x88.4x54.8x110.5; Joseph Hofmeister and wife to Frederick McCarthy 1

WASHINGTON AV, old, e s, 825 ft s of Fletcher St, 18.8x82.4x irregular; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Ernestine Mischo 1

HOME ST, n s, 100.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard; 2.10x102.8x irregular; Mary L. Tiffany to Catharina Uffelmann 500

175TH ST, 747 East; Jacob Herb and wife to Dora Hayman 1

VILLA AV, w s, 334.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; William Gully to Anne Gully 1

GREEN LANE, or Av, s e corner of proposed 5th St, 25x100; Edward Kochkeller to William De Moth 1

SAME PROPERTY, Emil C. Dorschel and wife to Edward Kochkeller 1

136TH ST, s s, 767.6 ft e of Willis Av, 19.7x80; Emma H. Washburn and another to the First National Bank of Yonkers.. 1

151ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x115.2; Katharine Hermann to Annie Mauer 1

JACKSON AV, central line at point of intersection of division line of Lots 4 and 5, map of Gouverneur Morris, 82.1x5; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to John W. Decker 1

167TH ST, 1,204 East; 16.8x90; also Perry Av, e s, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 34x100; Clark B. Augustine and wife to Annie F. Vreeland 1

SIMPSON ST, w s, part of Lot 13, Block 446, map of sub-division Mary L. Tiffany, 16.8x100; Annie W. Taylor to Peter Gallagher 1

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Penfold Av, 9.8x85x74.6x68.10; Charles L. Ullmann and wife to Morris Wetzler 4,500

RITTER PLACE, s w corner of Prospect Av, 134.11x100.2x irregular; also Freeman St, n e corner of Prospect Av, 57.6x99.8x70.7; Edward G. Williams and wife to Thomas Farley 10

Recorded Leases.

CARLETON, Thomas J., Sr., to Thomas J. Carleton, Jr.; 273 Stanton St, 10 years... $2,080

BIETZ, George, agent of estate of George Trust, to Calman Glasser; 246 Delancey St, store, 3 years 540

KOSTER, BIAL & CO. to John Bowsky; 194 Park Row, four upper stories, 5 years 1,800

LYON, Gilbert S., as Treasurer of Westchester County, to Edward Haight, Jr., Lot 247, east one-half, map of Unionport, 100 feet, 1,000 years 2

McGOVERN, John F., to James Barrett; 1,120 3d Av, store, 5 years 1,200

ROOSEVELT, James A., and another, executors, &c., to Samuel S. and William Childs; 815 Broadway, 20 years 6,500

STORTZ, Helena, to Amadeus Viol; 1,294 Washington Av, store, &c., 5 years 420

TIEENKMANN, August, to Bennet & Gomper; 241 and 243 Centre St, first floor and store of 241 Centre St, 5 years 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Rosa, to William R. Johnston; 346 East 77th St, 5 years $8,600

BUCKHOUT, James, and wife to Egbert Winkler, Jr.; n e corner of Burnside Av and 178th St, 2 years 3,500

BOSWELL, Annie, and husband to Hiram R. and Hannah A. Dater, trustees, &c., estate of Philip Dater; 153 West 106th St, 5 years 22,000

BRUNS, Hinrich, and wife to Henry Roth; 848 3d Av, 5 years 18,000

SAME to same; same property, 5 years... 3,000

BENNETT, Jesse C., and wife to Luther D. Garrett; 330 West 71st St, 8 months. 2,000

DOUGLASS, James, and wife to Southold Savings Bank of Southold, N. Y.; 83 South St, 1 year 1,000

DOYLE, James A., to William Kramer; w s of Fort George Av, adjoining land of Thomas J. Power, 561.11x147.8 to 11th Av x966.6x23.6, 5 years 10,000

DRUCKLIEB, Bertha, to Wilhelmina K. Lauterjung; 111 East 60th St, 3 years.. 15,000

ELY, Caroline B., to Edgar S. Appleby; s e corner of Thompson and Broome Sts; also e s of Broome St, 513, 3 years. 20,000

FEINBERG, Barnet, and Harris Friedman to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; n s of Monroe St, Lot 491 Poppleton's map of the Hendrick Rutgers estate, 1 year 3,500

GULLY, Anne, to Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Villa Av, 334.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, installments 3,250

GALLAGHER, Peter, to Catharine R. Appleton; w s of Simpson St, 177.1 ft n of Lyon St, 3 years 1,500

O'GORMAN, Edward J., and wife to Josephine Cook; Lot 4, map of village of East Tremont; also s e s of Belmont Av, 185.6 ft n e of John St, 3 years 2,500

GREENFIELD, Samuel, and Moritz Weisberger to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 301 and 303 East 3d St, 1 year... 4,000

HANSEN, Niels and Annie, to Sarah Dahlman; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 147th St, 3 years 38,000

HORNER, Richard W., to Frances Dayton; s s of 133d St, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 6,000

HOMANN, Ferdinand, and wife to Anna Boettner; w s of Marmion Av, 323.6 ft n of Tremont Av, 3 years 4,000

JUNGMANN, Julius, to Louise Gottschalk; s s of 133d St, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 8,000

SAME to same; s s of 133d St, 310 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 8,000

JENKINS, Ida L. and Mary E., and husbands to Alfred Rossier; e s of Barker Av, 259.4 ft s of Union St, 1 year 1,123

SAME to same; s s of Union St, 100.3 ft e of Barker Av, 1 year 3,742

KRAUSE, Reuben, and wife to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c., of Peter A. H. Jackson, deceased; w s of Central Park West, 25.2 ft s of 99th St, 1 year 2,000

KOCHKELLER, Edward, to Solon L. Frank; s e corner of Green Lane or Av and proposed 5th St, 2 years 6,000

LANDON, Edward H., to William Kramer; Lots 4 to 7, map of 128 acres of land, part of the Isaac Dyckman estate, 12th Ward, 5 years 130,000

LEY, Millie J., to William Picken; n s of 119th St, 211 ft e of Lenox Av, 4 years.. 3,000

McGAVOCK, John and Morris, and Eva Mandelstein to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of Westchester Av, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, demand 1,500

MAUER, Annie, to Peter Doelger; n s of 151st St, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,377

METZGER, George, and wife to Dorothea Bermes; n s of 179th St, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 3 years 3,700

ORDING, Carl F. C., to Jonas Weil, Bernhard Mayer, and Samuel Weil; e s of 8th Av, 25 ft s of 16th St, also e s of 8th Av, 51.1 ft s of 16th St, lease, installments 13,500

SAME and wife to same; n s of Madison St, 287.5 ft e of Sommel St, installments 13,500

TEFFT, David C., and wife to Anna N. Rogers; e s of Webster Av, 59 ft s of Tower Place, 1 year 500

FUNK, Mary M. T., to Simon E. Bernheimer and Josephine Schmid; 420 East 84th St, demand 5,000

THURKAUF, Mary, and husband to Mamie Duffy; n s of 53d St, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 5,000

ULLMAN, Charles L., and wife to Isaac P. Smith; s w corner of Prospect Av and Penfold Av, 3 years 2,000

WERNER, Joseph, and wife to Adolf Volkhardt; s s of 162d St, 145.6 ft w of Elton Av, installments 217

WASHINGTON, Allan C., to Thomas B. A. Hall; 46 East 62d St, 3 years..... 15,000

ZWING, Joseph, and wife to the United Brothers; n s of 47th St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

EWING, William B., to Katti Orbach... 1,500

EUSNER, John, to Anna L. Bachmann.. 5,000

HERRMANN, Leopold, to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids 9,079

HARTELL, Palmer C., to Emily Cook... 13,217

KEAN, Julian H., individually, and Stephen H. Olin, as guardian of Alice T. and Julia M. Olin, to Peter Hassinger... 14,000

LEWIS, John A., and others, executors and trustees of Benjamin B. Sherman, to John A. Lewis and others, as trustees for Cornelia L. Fowler 1

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY to the J. L. Mott Iron Works 18,706

STERN, Abraham, to Aaron Herzberg... 2,563

TAYLOR, Alfred J., as trustee for Kathleen K. Taylor, to the New York Loan and Improvement Company 10,000

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company to Lillie (or Lillie Van A.) Graham ....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as guardian of Edward W. Cameron 13,500

SAME to Josephine Kimbel, as trustee of Charles Treuter 7,000

SAME to Mary E. Miller 8,000

SAME to the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium 27,500

WYNNE, Mary T., to Henry Allen..... 3,000

Lis Pendens.

16TH ST, 247 and 249 West; C. W. Klappert's Sons against Joel B. Wolfe and others, (to foreclose a lien.)

5TH AV, n e corner of 125th St, 75x85; Henry Brown and Henry Brown, Jr., against Jesse W. Powers and Theodore Dieterlein, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

121ST ST, 444 East; Ferdinand Bautenberg against Thomas Grogan, (specific performance.)

137TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 30x99.11; H. Herter Lumber Company against James E. Donovan and William J. Mass, (to enforce mechanic's lien.)

1ST AV, s w corner of 22d St, 30x65; Mary E. Devinelle against Samuel Ramsfelder and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

36TH ST, n s, whole front from Broadway to 6th Av, 159.4x105.9x197.2x98.9; Denis Sweeney against Douglas H. Schneider, owner; The Charles Kendall Company of New York, contractor..... $600

AVENUE A, 1,427; Max Stubler against — Kelly, owner; Mattheas Schneider, contractor 7

SAME PROPERTY; George Nopinger against same 16

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Roe against same 16

24TH ST, 53 West; Ferdinand Gehiker against Frederick Zobel, owner; George Hoffmann, contractor 2,000

THE BANK COMMISSION MEETS.

City Depositories Continued and Interest Unchanged—A Rumor Denied.

The Bank Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday and continued the list of city depositories as it has been for the last three months for the next quarter. The present rate of interest on city deposits, 2 per cent., was continued.

A rumor was circulated yesterday that the city had borrowed $1,000,000 from the American Sugar Refining Company. At the Finance Department this rumor was ridiculed. It is not the city's policy to borrow from private corporations. The city is always a borrower on revenue bonds at this time of year. It almost invariably does business in the borrowing line with the banks in which it makes deposits. The city has recently borrowed $1,000,000 from the United States Trust Company.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store, Lofts, Offices and Studios

FOR ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, BUSINESS MEN,

in the substantially built and elegantly finished NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING,

29, 31 & 33 East 19th St.,

Near Broadway.

Apply on the premises or to

S. F. JAYNE & CO.,

254 West 23d St. 59 Liberty St.

BARBER'S SHOP TO LET.—Completely furnished with all fixtures, furniture, bath, chairs, mirrors, ornaments, &c.; no good will to buy; will only rent to New York barber having a following of customers and who can build up a business; no greenhorn need apply; rent, $30 per month. Apply to office of The Rutland, B'way & 57th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Apartments for Rent.

452 West 57th St.

Ten rooms and bath; $45 and $50 per month.

28 West 61st St.

Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator; hall service; $900.

501-503 Western Boulevard.

Seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supplied; $45 to $65.

128 and 130 West 91st St.

Seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supplied; $45 to $60.

110-112 West 104th St.

Seven rooms and bath; steam heat; $40.

Particulars of

THOMAS & ECKERSON,

35 West 30th St.

"BILTMORE" and "BLENHEIM,"

56 to 62 West 58th St.,

Between 5th and 6th Avs.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Exceedingly handsome and well-arranged. Apartments of eight rooms, exclusive of two baths each, all rooms having outside light, hardwood trim, and parquette flooring throughout; sanitary open plumbing; electric light; telephones; passenger and servants' elevators; also steam drying room on roof. Apartments decorated to suit. For plans, rents, and further particulars apply to

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST. (5794) 1 MADISON AV.

"THE PARK MADISON."

MADISON AVENUE AND 25TH STREET, FACING MADISON SQUARE PARK.

Electric lights, elevator, sanitary plumbing, open fireplaces; private restaurant; telephone; suites of two to nine rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Advantageous terms until October 1st.

THE FIFTH AVENUE,

1037-38 FIFTH AVE., COR. 85TH ST.

Elegant corner apartment, 10 rooms and bath; second floor; great inducements offered. Apply to W. G. ROBERTS, Supt.

THE COLUMBUS,

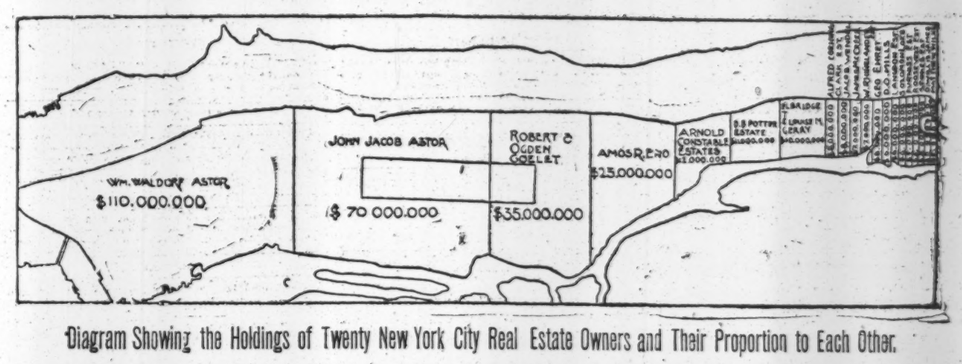
86 AND 88 MADISON AV.

Eight to ten room apartments; steam heat, elevator; hall service; rent, $1,500 to $2,000. Apply to THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

247 5TH AV.—To Rent—a very desirable bachelor apartment; parlor, bedroom, and bath; see Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

REMARKABLE DIAGRAM


WM. WALDORF ASTOR
$110.000.000
JOHN JACOB ASTOR
$ 70 000.000
ROBERT & OGDEN GOELET
$35.000.000
AMOS R. ECKO
$25.000.000
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. $1.000.000
S.S. POTTER ESTATE $1.000.000
FLAGLER

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

May Day—Another View.

'Tis now the blushing tenant, with a smile
upon his lips,
Doth lie in wait upon the road 'long which
his landlord trips;
Armed with a lease that's near run out,
which, held above his head,
Doth fill the poor old landlord's soul with
horror and with dread.

He brandishes that fearful lease, that contract moribund,
And through its dying power he diminishes
the fund
The landlord—poor old duffer he—had fondly
hoped at best
To keep to pay his taxes and a little interest.

"I'm going to leave," the tenant cries,
"upon the first of May,
I vow I will not rest with you another single day;
The house is cold, the house is vile, the
plumbing is so bad
That were I not most careful almost anything I'd had.

"Yet, if you'll put a new roof on, extension
in the rear,
A brand-new furnace, and some paint, I'll
stay another year;
Though, goodness knows, as I have said, the
house is truly vile,
Than move I'd rather have these things and
stay a little while."

"But "—gasps the landlord. Says the tenant, "not a but,
New paper, paint, and plumbing, or I leave
your skimpy hut;
And, furthermore, I wish to say—on this I'm
truly bent—
I will not stay a minute if you don't reduce
the rent!"

And then the landlord sorrowing goes back
unto his home
And tears the gladsome verse on May from
out the poet's tome;
"The gladdest day of all the year!" he
sneers and rubs his pate—
"'Tis evident that Tennyson had little real
estate!" —Harper's Bazar.

An Address by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

At Edmonton, England, where Charles Lamb once lived, Mrs. Humphry Ward, about two weeks ago, laid the foundation-stone of a public free library. The Urban District Council has provided the site, while the building, which is estimated to cost £3,000, will be the gift of Passmore Edwards, whose name it will bear. Upon the foundation-stone was an inscription recording the names of the donor of the library and the layer of the stone, and mentioning that the initial stage of the building was begun in the year of the Queen's diamond jubilee. An adjournment having been made to the Town Hall, Mrs. Ward delivered the following address:

We are met here for a ceremony new to Edmonton—for Edmonton, although it adopted the Free Library act in 1892, has never had a library building till now—but old and familiar to Mr. Passmore Edwards, for he has poured so much of his wonderful generosity into this particular channel that there can be nothing new to him in this foundation-stone and this gathering of friendly faces. When we have all passed away, generations of English people, both in and round London, and in the remote towns of beautiful Cornwall—where Mr. Edwards has erected, I think, eleven free libraries—will still be entering the spiritual kingdom of knowledge and imagination—or let us hope so, at any rate—through the ways that he has set open.

Now we all know that there is an opposition to free libraries, and that some very cultivated and cocksure people have combined to say that free libraries exist for the reading of novels and newspapers, and that it is unfair to tax the community for the novel-reading section of it. Well, there is no doubt something in this charge. Vast numbers of novels are read through the free libraries. Perhaps you will hardly expect me to object! You will rather expect me to hold that a man or woman who does not read novels cannot possibly be a healthy human being, just as in Charles Lamb's language, "A man cannot have a pure mind who refuses apple dumplings." But, on the contrary, I have a good deal of sympathy with the attack upon wholesale novel-reading.

Highly as I respect my own craft, if free libraries were to exist always and only for the provision of novels and newspapers, I at least should not feel toward them as I do. For, after all, the best of novels, though it may be and often is an education, yet if it will perversely try to be a discipline, why, then, we are wroth with it, and throw it away. But in this, as in other things, happiness is best got by aiming at something different—by aiming at knowledge, let us say, and putting yourself to toil for it. Then in the end, like Charles Lamb's Oxford friend, you will be "as happy and good on the Muses' hill as one of the shepherds on the Delectable Mountains," but it will be because you have tempered your novels with the harder things of literature and been not merely lazy and languid in your courting of books.

But, of course, the truth is that these free libraries are the great opportunities of our day and the days to come. Perhaps the majority of those who come to them will come to them for pleasure and rest—and small blame to them, for our modern life is a hard and hurrying one. But here and there, if the books in them are what they ought to be, they will feed the exceptional aptitudes that too often run to waste, as it is, in our huge industrial class. There is always every week, every month, the chance of this, and it is a chance that a great democratic nation, wholly dependent on the brain-wealth of its children, cannot afford to refuse. We depend, for instance, upon science; it is to the interest of the whole community that no fine scientific gift, in whatever class it may arise, should lack stimulus and fertilization. It is in libraries like this that you provide the first elements of both. We depend for the solution of our social difficulties, far more than most of us imagine, upon the humanizing of English feeling and imagination; it is in libraries like this you should find the means of this humanizing.

Your invitation card is a very suggestive document. It brings to the mind all the classic glories of Edmonton. More fortunate than John Gilpin, who would have dined with you and could not, your free library has come to stay. Gilpin lives forever, and here you are building a new shrine for his gentle poet. Two other great men are to be associated with this delightful building—two men of genius, whose names Edmonton has a special right to honor—John Keats and Charles Lamb. Keats spent his earliest youth here; he wrote his first poem here. Charles Lamb came to Edmonton at the end of life, worn out before the time by the burden of living, and by the anxieties of that touching duty—to his poor sister. If Keats wrote his first poem here, it was from Edmonton that the "Last Essays of Elia" were published, it was at Edmonton that Lamb heard of Coleridge's death, and, it was here he died. Let me commend to any boy or girl who may use this library it, after days the methods and the matter of Keats's reading. We all remember the account of how Cowden Clarke read him the great marriage poem of Spenser, and then lent him the "Faerie Queene." "He went through it," says Cowden Clarke, "ramping." If only we could see more of the modern youths of Edmonton or elsewhere go through their English classics ramping! Let me tell them that youth is the time for it, for that passion, that complete joy in the "better world" of literature, which the word expresses.

Their whole after life might well be the richer for it, whether in daily work or in business or in colonization—in that great, that indispensable work of pushing forward and spreading the English Empire, which, unless we can infuse it with a humaner and more ideal temper than has sometimes prevailed in it, with the temper of justice and the temper of mercy, the temper that flows from, that makes the glory of the best literature, is here and there more likely, it often seems to me—as one broods upon the hard and ugly facts that meet one in current books and newspapers—to lead us to national remorse than to national honor! But books are not only the stimulus of youth; they are the friends of life, the comrades of old age. Turn to Charles Lamb, the hard-worked servant for thirty-three years of the East India Company and the bearer of a domestic burden such as few men know, solaced and cheered throughout by books, and those not books of any particular remoteness and obscurity, but just those writings of great Englishmen, Shakespeare and the Elizabethans, Marvell and Sir Thomas Browne, Milton and Jeremy Taylor, Steele and Addison, which are or ought to be in every public library and are the natural food of the English mind.

And how well Lamb read! with what quickness, yet lingering, what love and persistence! You remember the account of his buying the Beaumont and Fletcher folio, how he saved for it, how he went without a new suit to buy it, how he and Mary lugged it home, how Mary mended the pages with paste, while he read up and down in it, gloating over his new treasure? Do we love our books like that now, do we suffer for them? or is it all made too easy for us by cheap reprints or buildings such as this is to be? Well, in my own experience, I have known workmen who suffered more for reading, I think, than dear Charles Lamb ever suffered. I have known a man train himself—by the help of our modern lectures and libraries—to read a Greek play with ease and accuracy, while working at a mine an average of eleven hours a day and for eleven days a fortnight. I have watched a young reedmaker in a Lancashire town, working factory hours, hurry to the Mechanics' Institute Library when his work was done to read some branch of economics that interested him, and I have heard Prof. Huxley say that nothing in his scientific experience had ever touched or attracted him more than the passion for science shown by some workmen in their scanty leisure.

These are desires and self-denials that libraries like this are meant to kindle and to satisfy. And as to the mere average mass of hard-worked men and women who come to these free libraries all over the country in their leisure moments—even if they only come for a novel or a newspaper—they deserve it no less, I am inclined to think, than Charles Lamb deserved his Beaumont and Fletcher. Many people, no doubt, will come here in the future who will get small good from the library. What matter? It is always a question of the "many called and the few chosen." And it is on those few, or comparatively few, in every class that our English future depends. It is for them that it is always worth while to make provision, and it is in their names—their shadowy, but honorable names—that I venture to thank Mr. Passmore Edwards to-day for the founding of this building which in future years Edmonton itself is to cherish and maintain.

An Easter Fantasy.

I.

In England, on an Easter-tide,
Beneath a budding forest-side,
And in a grassy meadow wide,
To me a vision came.
The quick-grown blades like velvet showed,
And at their airy summits glowed
The primrose' yellow flame.

II.

The hills stood back in tender mist;
The pleasure-laden wind said, "List!"
I could have bent me down and kissed
Those flower-lips dashed with dew;
But as I stooped, a sigh began—
The green and gold together ran,
And dim the meadow grew.

III.

And of the dimness and the sigh
A voice arose that was a cry;
A radiant shadow trembled by,
With wide and sunny hair.
"Who art thou then, whom leaf and flower
Salute, and with their beauty dower?—
Thy name and race declare!"

IV.

"I am that Eostre whom of eld
The Light of all the World dispelled:
'Twas here my festival was held
With heart-abounding mirth.
Of me, there lingers but the name,
And, of my smile, this primrose flame
Low down along the earth!"
—EDITH M. THOMAS, in The Critic.

Business in China.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

The hotels are usually grouped within a square or two of one another. Each one seeks to attract guests by high-sounding titles. For example, in Canton are hotels which flaunt the signs of "The Fortunate Star," "The Golden Profits," (an unusually frank confession for a landlord to make,) "The Rank-Conferring," and "The Happiness." The food is not so bad, but the traveler who goes to one of these houses to sleep will wish that he had gone to another. The bedrooms are small, thin-walled boxes in which you may hear the breathing of your next neighbor or be kept awake half the night by the conversation of people at the other end of the hall, or, worse still, be almost stifled by the smoke from an opium pipe which is being indulged in by the man across the passageway.

The tea saloons furnish employment to singers and ventriloquists, or elocutionists, who are hired by the proprietor to entertain the men who gather there to drink tea and gossip. Upon small tables are placed trays holding a variety of cakes and preserves, which are served with each cup of delicious, freshly made tea.

One house of entertainment peculiar to China is the dog-and-cat-meat restaurant. This does not mean that household pets are there brought to be fed, but that Tabby and Fido are served up in stews. According to prices charged for other food, these stews are rather expensive—especially if the cat or dog chanced to be black, and therefore more nutritious, according to popular notion.

Pancake Day.

From The American Kitchen Magazine.

The day preceding the opening of the Lenten season is Shrove Tuesday, deriving its name from the ancient practice in the Church of Rome of confessing sins and being shrived or shroved—that is, obtaining absolution. This is a season of mirth and amusement. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne the great bell of St. Nicholas is tolled at 12 o'clock at noon, when all business ceases; this is known as "the ringing of the pancake bell," and all day pancakes are baked and devoured. In the time of Elizabeth it was a practice at Eton for the cook to fasten a pancake to a crow—the ancient equivalent for the knocker—upon the school door. The object of the pancakes was really to use up the eggs, grease, lard, and drippings, which were forbidden on and after Ash Wednesday; and in the monasteries such pancakes as the monks were unable to eat were distributed to the poor at the gates. Another good reason for this custom is that they proved a tolerable stay to the appetite during the long hours of waiting to be "shrived" in church.

Du Maurier and the Dog.

From Harper's Weekly.

One day while du Maurier was taking his favorite walk about the Heath he saw a gathering of people on the borders of the shallow pond which is a particular attraction to Hampstead. A thin coating of ice covered the water, excepting where a little dog had broken through and was ineffectually struggling to get out again. The ice was, however, so weak that whenever this little creature drew its front paws up over the edge it broke under its weight and forced him to repeat this painful operation again and again, until it looked as though the poor animal would become exhausted in his efforts.

Du Maurier was in delicate health at the time, and, knowing that the water was nowhere more than three feet deep, called to the idlers in the crowd, "Here's half a crown for the man who fetches that dog ashore!" The offer was not accepted, at least not soon enough to satisfy the mercurial artist. So, despite the doctor, into the pond rushed du Maurier, breaking his way through the thin ice until he reached the drowning doggie, which he seized in his arms and brought ashore, amid the cheers of the bystanders.

His only thought now was to run home rapidly in order to prevent a chill. He was overtaken, however, by a man, who pressed him to accept a piece of money by way of reward. Du Maurier declined, with thanks, and pressed on with renewed vigor. The man, however, would not be discouraged in his charitable intention, but repeatedly urged our artist to accept a tip for his trouble. The annoyance at length grew beyond even du Maurier's fondness for a joke, for the well-meaning patron insisted upon putting a tip into du Maurier's hands while he was fumbling for his door key on the front steps of his own house.

Between this and the miserable chilliness of his garments du Maurier finally forgot that courtliness which was his distinguishing mark and snapped out: "Damn it, go to the devil!"

"Oh, I beg your pardon, Sir," said the now blushing persecutor. "I did not know you was a gentleman."

State Dinners at the White House.

Ex-President Harrison, in The Ladies' Home Journal.

There is no opportunity for general conversation, and the chef and your neighbor at table have your fate in their hands. But there are many other dinners and luncheons to which the elect and the congruous come; and twenty such, seated about the round table in the private dining room, make a goodly and a heartsome company. These are the dinners that endure the supreme test—you think well of your host and of the company when you wake up.

Hexperience of an Hauthor.

From The Bookman.

Mr. Pemberton's first book was entitled, "The Diary of a Scoundrel," about which he tells an amusing little incident: "I was spending a few days at a seaside town with a friend, who one evening wanted to buy my book. We strolled to the railway bookstore, and he asked the clerk for a copy. '"The Diary of a Scoundrel"—oh, yes, that is the hexperience of the hauthor, I expect,' said the young Cockney clerk, as he handed it over. I retired modestly from the scene."

Birds in Women's Hats.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

"There is a practical element in this desired reform, and it is this: Anybody who has given even the most cursory attention or study to botany knows that all forms of life have their origin in plant life. Every animal which exists either lives directly on some plants, or on insects which destroy plants. The birds find their sustenance mainly in the insects that injure vegetation and ofttimes kill it entirely. A sufficiently large number of insects will kill a crop. If there are no birds, naturally the insects have everything their own way. I have recently gone to considerable pains to find out from farmers to what extent the decrease of birds is affecting their crops, and I find that the condition is more alarming than we, who live in the cities and large centres, have any idea of. All the farmers to whom I spoke or wrote agreed that last year the increase of insects was unusually great, while the decrease of birds was even greater. For every hundred birds killed, about sixty are born. Hence it is easy to see that the greater the number of birds killed the more exposed become the crops of the farmer to the insects. The same may be said of our trees, for the bird is really the balance of nature. To what extent this balance is being upset by fashion is easy to realize from the statement that during 1896 the plumage of over 3,000,000 birds was received in New York. * * * It is these things which I would like women to think about when they purchase birds for their hats. Naturally a supply depends upon a demand. If women would moderate their buying of hats adorned with birds or their plumage fewer birds would be slaughtered. Those who kill the bird cannot be rightly attacked. They simply supply a demand. The reform in this matter lies with the women who have adopted this fashion."

Made to Defy Burglars.

From "The Working of a Bank," in Scribner's Magazine.

The main doors which furnish entrance to the great box are the points on which the utmost mechanical skill is lavished. No burglar would ever think of trying to effect an entrance through the walls. If he disposed of the watchman who tramps around the outside in a little alley between the outer walls of the building and the vault, it would require days to drill sufficient holes to take a solid piece out of the wall. But if a burglar can only overcome the lock of one of the main doors, there is the entrance ready-made. These doors are marvelous. One of them weighs fifteen tons. They are constructed by welding together layers of different hard metals, sometimes seven distinct kinds, so that if an ingenious burglar finds a way of piercing the first, an entirely different problem confronts him at the second, and so on. At any moment his drill is likely to make connections with an electric alarm, which not only raises the guards of that vault, but tells the watchmen of half a dozen others, some a mile away, that trouble is at hand. But even if the lock were overcome, the monster doors would not open, because a large section of the stone floor has to be sunk down by an electrical device before the bottom of the doors are above the masonry. Just above each main door appears an ominous-looking pipe; it can, in the event of burglarious efforts, belch forth boiling water and steam on the assailants below.

Wesley and Methody.

From The Outlook.

Louis XIV.'s famous saying, "I am the State," is not far from being applicable to Wesley, however he would have revolted from saying, "I am the Church." But unquestionably the prolongation of his life as both the apostle and lawgiver of his Church throughout the whole of its adolescent and formative period, during which it was plastic to his organizing and guiding hand, secured to it both its stable basis and its symmetrical development. As a preacher second only to that incomparable Whitefield whom a skeptic like Hume said he would go twenty miles to hear; as a hymnist second only to his peerless brother Charles, who has given 627 hymns to the Methodist hymn book, he was pre-eminent in fitness for patriarchal administration and government. No man has come so near the position of a Protestant Pope. In Great Britain his sole judgment sufficed to exclude any member or minister deemed unworthy.

In America, in 1770, the deed of the old John Street Church, the first Methodist Church in America, restricted its use to such persons as Wesley should appoint. This autocratic constitution was but a natural incident of the period of tutelage, through which scattered societies mainly composed of the humbler sort of people, with their visible bond chiefly in the person of their beloved founder and father, grew at length into a fully organized Church in the form of a Presbyterian Episcopacy.

Early Days of the White House.

Ex-President Harrison in The Ladies' Home Journal.

"Congress first assembled in the new Capitol on Nov. 17, 1800, and John Adams, then President, took up his abode in the Executive Mansion. Neither the Capitol nor the Executive Mansion was fully completed. The proportions of the house seemed to Mrs. Adams as 'grand and superb.' The plan was taken from the palace of the Duke of Leinster in Dublin. 'If they will put me up some bells and let me have wood enough to keep fires,' wrote Mrs. Adams, "I design to be pleased.' But, though literally in the woods, no one could be found to cut and cart firewood. The few cords of wood that had been provided had been expended to dry the plastering. A Pennsylvania wagon, secured through a Treasury clerk, delivered a cord and a half of wood, 'which is,' wrote Mrs. Adams, 'all we have for this house, where twelve fires are constantly required, and we are told the roads will soon be so bad that it cannot be drawn.'

"The society ladies were 'impatient for a drawing room' in the Executive Mansion, and this when Mrs. Adams had 'no looking glasses but dwarfs,' and 'not a twentieth part lamps enough' to light the house. There was no inclosure, and she made a drying room of her clothes of the great East Room. The original cost of the White House is said to have been a little more than $300,000, and something more than that amount was expended in restoring it (after its destruction by fire in 1814) and in the building of the north and south portices."

Disraeli and Gladstone.

Justin McCarthy in The Outlook.

I heard nearly all the great speeches made by both the men in that Parliamentary duel which lasted for so many years. My own observation and judgment gave the superiority to Mr. Gladstone all through, but I quite admit that Disraeli stood up well to his great opponent, and that it was not always easy to award the prize of victory. The two men's voices were curiously unlike. Disraeli had a deep, low, powerful voice, heard everywhere throughout the House, but having little variety or music in it. Gladstone's voice was tuned to a higher note, was penetrating, resonant, liquid, and full of an exquisite modulation and music which gave new shades of meaning to every emphasized word. The ways of the men were in almost every respect curiously unlike. Gladstone was always eager for conversation. He loved to talk to anybody about anything. Disraeli, even among his most intimate friends, was given to frequent fits of absolute and apparently gloomy silence.

Gladstone, after his earlier Parliamentary days, became almost entirely indifferent to dress. Disraeli always turned out in the newest fashion, and down to his latest years went in the get-up of a young man about town. Not less different were the characters and temperaments of the two men. Gladstone changed his political opinions many times during his long Parliamentary career. But he changed his opinions only in deference to the force of a growing conviction, and to the recognition of facts and conditions which he could no longer conscientiously dispute. Nobody probably ever knew what Mr. Disraeli's real opinions were upon any political question, or whether he had any real opinions at all. Gladstone began as a Tory, and gradually became changed into a Radical. Disraeli began as an extreme Radical under the patronage of Daniel O'Connell, and changed into a Tory. But everybody knew that Gladstone was at first a sincere Tory, and at last a sincere Radical. Nobody knew, or, indeed, cared, whether Disraeli ever was either a sincere Radical or a sincere Tory.

An Autumn Evening.

Gray is the sky, and gray the fading land,
And a thin rim of starved gray fainting
light
On the bleak ridges flickers, that ring round
This pastoral hollow with its long green
lanes,
Its ashen shadows, and mute, slumbering
farms;
Slow through the meadows steals the leaden stream,
From the plowed upland to the rectory elms
Dumb floats the rooky host dejectedly
As though in the surprised and stricken air
A hand invisible for silence waved;
About the lonesome grange upon the hill
The rising wind of twilight roams and
sighs,
Searching for something lost or some one
gone,
And on a low branch of the nearest pine
Plains Autumn's trembling bird disconsolate.

This saddened vale was once a shrine of
light,
A radiant figure ranged its solitude,
And filled the quiet with intensity.
Here the most heavenly of the mornings
dawned,
Through placid splendors, in the heights of
eve,
The chanting dusky choirs sailed stately
home,
And all the bushes brimmed with bubbling
song.

Still—life's eclipse cannot mean endless
night;
The love, the tenderness, the lofty trust,
The fair imaginations that all made
The secret joy of the wide simple world
Fall not to mouldered ruin like the woods,
Nor perish as a drifted cloud that melts
Upon the blanched horizon's outmost verge,
But breathe and soar and brighten, strong
and free,
Untroubled, pure, immortal, near or far,
There where we know that the Redeemer
liveth,
And the lost angels of our heart see God.
JOSEPH TRUMAN, in The Spectator.

Louisiana Lottery and Church Erection.

From The Church at Home and Abroad.

When trying to collect a little money toward one of the mission church buildings which we erected at Victoria B. C., I called upon an old bachelor and presented the matter. He replied: "Well, Squire, I'm not much inclined toward churches or preachers, haven't darkened the door of a 'meeting house' for over twenty years, but I'm glad to know that you think of putting up a building, as it will increase the value of our little ranches, and I'll tell you what I'll do; I'm just taking a chance in a Louisiana State Lottery, and if I'm successful in drawing anything I will share with you." He never shared.

In China.

With wings green and black and a daffodil
breast,
He flies day and night, without song, without rest,
Through Summer, through Winter—the
cloudy, the clear—
Encircling the sun in the round of the year.

But now that it's April, and shiny, oh, now
That nests are a-building, and bloom's on
the bough,
Alight, pretty rover, and get you a mate—
Our almond's in blossom—fly out of the
plate!
—WILLIAM CANTON in The Chap Book.

Victor Hugo's Three Romances.

From The Chautauquan.

The three amazing Icelandic, Haitian, and Parisian romances, "Han d'Islande," "Bug-Jargal," "Notre Dame de Paris," founded a new school in the descriptive, grotesque, humorous, architectural style of fiction; "Cromwell" applied to the French stage in its celebrated preface the principles of free art, the mingling of tragic and comic, grotesque, and sublime already richly incarnated for England in the plays of the myriad-minded Shakespeare and for Germany by Lessing; "Les Orientales" exquisitely reproduced an imaginative Orient which had been flickering mirage-like before the poet's fancy ever since his visit to Italy and Spain, and revealed the wealth of rhythmic and musical resource latent in the language and simply awaiting the enchanter's wand to evoke it.

"Hernani" (Verdi's opera of "Ernani") marked "the triumph of romanticism, of which Hugo was now the standard bearer, and brought about him by its grand Alexandrine verse, its daring originality of form and treatment, its metrical and stylistic radicalism, and its bold innovations of speech and word, an enthusiastic band of poets, painters, sculptors, and men of genius, all of whom yielded unbounded homage to the man who thus bade defiance to the old classical traditions of the classic French tragedy of Racine and Corneille. Donizetti turned Hugo's "Lucrèce Borgia" into delightful music and Verdi embalmed "Le Roi s'Amuse" in his "Rigoletto." In "Ruy Blas," "a superb poetic evocation of a decaying monarchy," Spain puissant and reminiscent comes up again wonderfully poetized by an imagination absolutely magnificent.

The Senate and the Arbitration Treaty.

Charles R. Miller in the May Forum.

It is not alone by obstinate ill-doing that the Senate has forfeited the public respect. In what it refuses to do, or does grudgingly under the lash of compulsion, it is unbearably exasperating. The mulish stubbornness with which it has resisted the will of the people in respect to the treaty of arbitration is a flagrant example of degenerate practices. That treaty was conceived in the spirit of higher civilization, of advancing humanity. It was of that indisputable expediency that is an inherent quality of truth and honesty and justice. No right-minded man sufficiently advanced to have laid aside skins, and discarded the stone hatchet and the club, could have refrained from acclaiming the principle of arbitration as a happy means of escaping the barbarism of war. The instrument had been perfected by the diligent labors of men incomparably abler and broader than any that now sit in the Senate. It was such a pact as an enlightened branch of the treaty-making power would have ratified after a delay sufficient only to allow its chief statesmen to express worthily their pleasure at joining in a work of such beneficence. Yet, from the moment it received the treaty from the hands of the President, the United States Senate has railed at it and rent it savagely, as though it were a league with death. Senators of twenty years' service have shown themselves not ashamed to plead the general issue against it; openly avowing a hostility to arbitration and to England, which it was their judgment the country also ought to feel. Others have opposed ratification as a means of revenge upon Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney, and have been unable to conceal their detestable motive. Still others, and I grieve to say that Senator Hoar is one of these, have put upon the treaty unsightly and perverting patches of amendment that well-nigh extinguish its usefulness, and endanger its acceptance by England. These are the characteristic procedures of a degenerate Legislature. It is impossible that in any Senate where sat a Webster or a Sumner the meaner and uncivilized half would, in so grave a business, achieve an almost unresisted triumph. The savages would slink away before the majesty of their countenances, or be persuaded by the eloquence of their lips.

Home Life of the Emperor William II.

Paul Lindenberg in the May Forum.

Like Frederick the Great, William II. likes good company at table; so there are always several guests at the 6 o'clock dinner—as at the supper that follows at 9—who are welcomed by him with a hearty shake of the hand. The meal generally consists of but few courses; but, however small the company, the table is always laid with costly plate and the choicest flowers. Of the latter the Emperor is particularly fond. It is at these small gatherings, after which cigars and Munich beer are handed round, that he shows himself most unconstrained. Almost every department of public life is freely handled on these occasions; and the Emperor encourages his guests, who are often scholars and artists, to speak freely. It frequently happens at such times that opinions differ to an extent unbefitting such a place; but the Emperor always knows how to interpose in a conciliatory way, or to put an end to the war of words by a sharp speech.

A Neat Riposte.

From The Bookman.

A resident of Providence, R. I. (name not given) sends us the following query on a postal card:

"On Page 6 of the March number, why do you speak of 'a portion of Mr. Kipling's work'? Is it something to eat?"

Seldom indeed does it happen that from a correspondent's letter we can make a plausible guess at his environment and occupation. But there is no doubt in this case. The gentleman's profession, like his point of view, is obviously that of a waiter in a restaurant.

The Indifferent Citizen.

Hon. John Boyd Thacher in The Arena.

The indifferent citizen is not a good citizen. The man we call a good citizen is a good man, an upright man, honored and respected in the community, but a perfect cipher in the State. He contributes nothing, unless it be money in taxes, and this the law forces from him. His voice is never heard in council. He lifts up neither his left hand in admonition nor his right in approbation. It is not long since an eminent citizen came into my office to inquire why his taxes were so high. I asked him if I had not satisfied him on that point in my annual message. "Never in my life," he answered, "have I read the message of a President, of a Governor, of a Mayor." Yet this man is one of our best citizens. When the world speaks of his calling his name comes easily to its lips. He is simply indifferent, and the full performance of the duties of his citizenship is a burden beyond his bearing. The Constitution of the United States directs the President to inform Congress from time to time of the state of the Union, and this is done in the form of messages; the Constitution of the State of New York makes it the duty of the Governor to communicate an annual message; the charter of the city instructs the Mayor to write an annual message; but neither Constitution nor charter can make a citizen acquaint himself with public matters or interest himself in public affairs. Perhaps, after all, habitual indifference on the part of the good citizen is better than spasmodic and unintelligent participation in government.

When our foot stumbles and we are forced to remove a rock from the path, we generalize, and hate all boulders. When the citizen is compelled by private conscience or public complaint to interrupt a comfortable ease with the necessity of pushing the machine of government along the road, he says hard words of the incompetent or scampish hands which have been dragging it. Repeated experiences of this kind enrage him, and he transfers his anger from the unworthy hands to the machine of government itself. Then, if you whisper to him that there are certain hands so strong that they can be safely intrusted to drag the machine, and so constant in labor that he may never again be called from his ease to worry over accidents or stoppages, the citizen will be ready to vote for another form of government and to inscribe as his last laborious public work the word Republic upon his shell.

On an Etruscan Vase.

The heart, the hope, the peopled town,
Lie buried deep in Time's decay;
And yet the artist's soul comes down
Embalmed in this new shape of clay.
—HARRISON S. MORRIS in Lippincott's Magazine.

The Democracy of Greece.

From The Century.

"Our country is certainly more democratic than the United States," the Crown Prince of Greece once said to me, in the midst of a conversation about the political institutions of his country. He was surely right, if the remark be applied to the social and political instincts of the Greek people. No more naturally and unaffectedly democratic people exists under the sun than the Greek. Not only are there no aristocratic titles, but there is no apparent consciousness, in the ordinary life and manners, of the existence of social barriers. The village demarch sits placidly and comfortably with the other villagers and the peasants in the café or bakáli; the cabman who served you yesterday does not omit to give you from his box a graceful salute as he passes you on the street; no humbleness of occupation or of presumed station in life deters one man from greeting another whom he meets on the road or in the square, or from beginning the frankest and freest conversation. The reserve and cautious, if not bashful, self-respect of the Anglo-Saxon commonly interprets this Greek freedom at the first as bald effrontery. In the judgment of the newcomer, the Greek commonly gains the credit of being what the American collegian would call "decidedly fresh." In reality, it is part and parcel of the national courtesy, tinctured and conditioned, to be sure, by the equally national curiosity. Democracy is no affectation. The bashfulness which springs from suspicion of barriers is unknown.

The Zone of Fire in Cuba.

From The Review of Reviews.

It can be truthfully said of the whole Province of Matanzas that it resembles nothing so much as a great ash heap. And the same is true of the three other western provinces. But there was a radius of five miles around the City of Matanzas that had not been destroyed in January. This has been pointed out as the zone of cultivation, where some day, some remote manaña, the land would be allotted to the pacificos, and seed be given them to plant. But finally more cruel counsel prevailed, and in March the destruction of all this property, and even the growing crops, was decreed by Gen. Molinas, the Military Governor. The last time I stood on the summit of Montserrat there were three great fires burning to the right and to the left of me, and before me. Everything was on fire except the sea, which cannot be made to burn, even by royal decree. And for a week Matanzas, usually so bright and clear, was as smoky and sooty as Birmingham.

Here in Matanzas, as elsewhere at every station of reconcentration, I noticed that the people are without any organization whatever, and they seem to be lacking absolutely in the Anglo-Saxon faculty of combination, by which they might possibly make their wants and their grievances heard. They have no committees and no Selectmen. Each family starves alone. Not but that they are not very kindly and charitable the one to the other. They are helpful to one another to a surprising degree, but they do not organize for self-preservation, and do not seem to understand the suggestion when it is made to them. I found them everywhere in the same state, completely stupefied by the sufferings and the misery they had undergone and the prospect of impending famine, starvation, and plague which confronts them.

Civilization and the Negro.

From Harper's Monthly.

The bulk of late authority is to the effect that civilization at present harms the negro by exposing him to diseases he never knew before. In his savage state the black man goes naked and becomes strong by a constant contact with the fresh air. The first thing done for the happy black heathen is to make him wear uncomfortable clothing, in which he sweats and breeds poisonous microbes with horrible fluency. He never changes this clothing, and when he gets wet he knows no better than to dry them by sitting close to the fire. In this way he contracts fever and undermines an otherwise robust constitution. For this reason many magistrates hold the opinion that from the adoption of civilized customs by the natives and the consequent increase of disease there will result a check to the present rate of increase among the blacks.

The death rate among so-called Christian natives is larger than among those in the savage state, owing to reasons above given, but here again we have to remember that the savage state referred to is one protected by English laws, and the Christians referred to are such as have not learned how to preserve their health under changed conditions of life.

The Bookseller.

From The Academy.

I must at once discriminate between the bookseller and the publisher, as it is the former with whom I have to do on the present occasion. There was not always a distinction between the one and the other, as the Lintots, the Curlls, and the Tonsons, though they designated themselves booksellers, were at the same time publishers, and it was only in the early years of the present century that booksellers who published books ceased to style themselves booksellers. The bookseller of to-day is to be regarded as a book distributor, and not as a book producer. It has become a fashion in some quarters to belittle his occupation, and not afford him the place which he should occupy in the commonwealth of letters. That he has an important place to fill, and that he seeks to fill it with all his faculties, will be my endeavor to show in this article. That there are booksellers and booksellers I will at once freely admit, and to those who have entered a profession for which they have neither ability nor qualifications I give but scant courtesy.

On the Pronunciation of Pepys.

From Notes and Queries.

The Hon. Walter Pepys has collected seventeen varieties of the spelling of the name, and he lays some stress upon the French form Pepy as authority for the pronunciation favored by him. Peeps seems to follow the usual practice, as Weems for Wemys, and, moreover, it is that adopted by the descendants of the diarist's sister Paulina, the family of Pepys Cockerell. Peeps is also the traditional pronunciation adopted at Cambridge. Here is, I think, strong evidence in favor of Peeps. At he same time, I believe that in this name, as in other words, the pronunciation of the vowel e has changed since the seventeenth century, and that the name in Pepys's own day was actually pronounced Papes. This opinion is grounded on the phonetic spellings Peaps and Peyps which have come down to us, and both these would represent Papes; ea—a, as in yea, break, great; ey—a, as in obey and they. In this matter, however, I have not the courage of my opinion, and I am not, therefore, prepared to adopt this pronunciation.

The Seed and the Soil.

From The Minerah.

Prof. Doellinger, one of the most erudite theologians of the Roman Church, remarked in a lecture before the Munich Academy of Sciences, on the subject of "Founders of Religion," that religions did not drop ready made from heaven, nor could religious systems find a permanent resting place without a soil prepared to receive new ideas, on which they could germ and sprout. In fact, the ideas must have been in a state of germination, growing gradually to fruition, to spring into life at the touch of the founder's magic wand. It is the same with nations. They do not spring like Minerva out of Jupiter's head, full fledged. They are of slow growth, and when the proper leader and legislator steps upon the stage the material must be ready to be formed into a homogeneous whole.

Fit and Faught.

From Notes and Queries.

One would have thought this an Americanism; but I find it in Garrick's 'Miss in Her Teens,' where Tag says to Flash, "O, pray let me see you fight; there were two gentlemen fit yesterday," &c. (Act. II.)

Calling the Chickens.

From The American Anthropologist.

In England the calls chuck, chuck, or coop, coop, prevail; in Virginia, coq-che, coo-che; in Pennsylvania, pee, pee. This latter call is widely employed, being reported from Germany, Spain, (as pi, pi,) Bulgaria, Hungary, Bavaria, and the Tyrol. In the Austrian province the term is used in combination, thus Pulla, pi, pi; the call pullele, pul, pul, also occurs there.

In some parts of Germany the poultry are called with tick tick; in Prussia, put, put, and young chickens with tuk, tuk, (Grimm,) and schip, schip, the latter being an imitation of their own cry. In eastern Prussia hens are called with Kluckschen, kluck, kluck; also tippchen, tipp, tipp. Grimm records also pi, pi, and tiet, tiet. Weinhold reports from Bavaria bibi, bibeli bidli; pi, pi, and pul, pul.

In Denmark the call is pootle; in Holland, kip, kip; in Bohemia, tyoo; in Bulgaria, tiri, tiri.

A Jail Window.

From out the grated window of a jail
Two faces looked with angry, evil glance—
Two aged men's—with tedious durance pale,
And stamped with hatred, vice, and ignorance.

A morning-glory twined about the grate
And lifted up its blossoms white and blue,
And as in sympathy with their hard fate,
Its modest freshness pitifully threw.

Sweet emblem of God's love for mortals frail!
Which finds in hardened natures some faint leaven,
And from the grievous ladder of a jail
Prays them to struggle, like the flower, toward heaven.
—IRVING BROWNE in The Philistine.

Bicycling in the Tyrol.

Col. Waring in The Century.

The use of the brake is exacted by law in all towns, and it is almost universal on country roads; so is the furnishing of the wheel with a bell, but the better riders in Innsbruck do not use this in the city streets. They say they can make their way safely at a moderate speed, if the people keep on their way, while if they are disturbed and made nervous by a bicycle bell they are liable to make some unexpected movement that may lead to a collision. I remember a case of mutual dodging at a street crossing in New York between myself and a lady whom my bell had startled, which came near being annoying. Perhaps the custom in Paris of hanging a little sleighbell loosely from the handle bar is safer. It jingles all the time, somewhat to the annoyance of the rider, but it has a faint horse-car suggestion which keeps the public on the lookout. Nowhere in Europe did I see the brutal quadrupedal "scorching" that is such a nuisance and such a danger with us.

Another device I found to be in very general use in Tyrol. This is a snap clip for holding the front wheel in line with the machine, so that it may be stood against a tree or any other support without falling. It is useful in pushing up hill with the hand on the saddle. The direction is changed by lifting the hind wheel to right or left. The clip is set or released in a moment.

As we left our lunching place we found the young towheads of the farm standing in mute and respectful wonderment about our wheels. We gave them a bit of a ride, two at a time, and left them enriched with the memory of a sensation they had never before known and will never repeat—and will never forget.

A Dinner at Lincoln's Inn.

From a Letter of Judah P. Benjamin in The Sewanee Review.

You would be greatly amused to see our dinner at Lincoln's Inn. There are tables at the head of the room for the Benchers, who are the old leaders of the bar, such as Lord Brougham, Lord St. Leonards, Sir Roundell Palmer, Sir Hugh Cairnes, &c. Next come tables for the barristers, of whom some forty or fifty always are found at dinner; next the students to the number of about 150, including your humble servant, all seated at long tables, and d

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

BUNCE NOW IN COMMAND

Formalities Observed in the New York Navy Yard on the Transfer of Its Control.

SICARD NOW A REAR ADMIRAL

Ceremonies on the Cruiser New York off Tompkinsville When Its Old Commander Resigned His Ship to His Newly Promoted Successor.

Everything yesterday morning about the cruiser New York, the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, was polished until it shone again. The officers, crew, the marines, and band were in full uniform when Fleet Marine Officer, Capt. Richard Wallach, gave the order to the guard to present arms, as Acting Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce came up from below to the quarter deck. The officers saluted and the band played as their old commander stepped for the last time to the gangway of his flagship to take his barge for the tender Fern, that was awaiting his coming.

It meant more than the usual ceremonial to Admiral Bunce, as the giving up of his command means that his cruising days are over, and that he abandons his title of Acting Rear Admiral and again becomes a Commodore, unless some extraordinary emergency should arise necessitating the going to sea of more than the usual number of flag officers. As the Admiral's barge shoved off, Executive Officer Kennedy gave the directions for firing the salute of thirteen guns, and as the last gun of the baker's dozen boomed over the water, down came the Admiral's flag, and the pennant of Capt. Silas Casey flew in its stead. The Captain is quite near the head of the list, and wonder was expressed when he, too, would fly the flag of the blue field.

The Fern, with Commodore Bunce on board, steamed up the bay and was soon at the navy yard, the command of which was to be turned over to him by newly promoted Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, who has been assigned to command of the North Atlantic squadron, with the cruiser New York as his flagship. The ceremony attending the exchange of positions of these two officers took place in the navy yard, and were so simple that everything was done in half an hour.

The marines at the yard, under the command of Lieut. Col. J. H. Higbee, marched down to the Cob Dock at 10:45, and were drawn up in line, when the Fern, with Commander W. S. Cowles in command, steamed up, bearing Commodore Bunce. The new commandant stood on the quarter-deck, unattended, as the Fern landed. Near by lay the battleship Maine, with its marines and bluejackets drawn up in line. As Commodore Bunce disembarked the band on shore struck up "Hail to the Chief," and Rear Admiral Sicard stepped forward and shook hands with his successor, who then exchanged salutes with the officers, who stood in a group to one side, and all of whom were in dress uniform, with swords, frock coat, cocked hat, epaulets, plain blue trousers, and plain leather belt.

They were Captain of the Yard F. J. Higginson, Capt. M. Miller of the Vermont, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee of the Maine, Capt. Frederick W. Rodgers of the Massachusetts, Capt. J. R. Bartlett of the Puritan, Commander H. N. Manny of the Alliance, Commander Richardson Clover of the Dolphin, Lieut. J. C. Fremont of the Porter, Lieut. N. R. Usher of the Ericsson, Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, Constructor F. T. Bowles, Commander C. S. Sperry, the Equipment Office; Commander J. J. Hunker, Inspector of Ordnance; Paymasters P. G. Boggs and George H. Read, Fleet Surgeon A. S. Kenny, Medical Inspector A. F. Price, Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, Medical Directors Walton and Penrose, and Lieut. Aaron Ward, Junior Aide to the Commandant.

Side by side Rear Admiral Sicard and Commodore Bunce, followed by all the officers, walked slowly past the Puritan, whose guns lined up as the party moved on to the office of the Commandant. Here the orders were read which completed the formal transfer. While this ceremony was going on the flag of Rear Admiral Sicard on board of the Vermont was hauled down and saluted with thirteen guns, and the pennant of Commodore Bunce was hoisted and saluted with fifteen guns.

The echo of the last shot had scarcely died away when the officers returned to the dock and Rear Admiral Sicard proceeded on board the Fern, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Commander Clifford H. West, and his Flag Lieutenant, Lieut. C. H. Harlow. As the retiring Commandant of the yard took his departure the band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the marines, who had remained in line throughout the entire ceremony, faced about and marched back to the barracks. Commandant Bunce then returned to his office and at once plunged into the business of his new position.

Shortly afterward the Fern proceeded to Tompkinsville, where Rear Admiral Sicard boarded the flagship New York and assumed command of the North Atlantic Squadron. As Rear Admiral Sicard stepped on board, his flag was sent up to the masthead and saluted with thirteen guns, after which the usual salutes of the marines and band were extended, the new Commander in Chief went below to his quarters, and the chief ceremonies of the somewhat eventful day to the North Atlantic Squadron were at an end.

Lieut. Charles C. Marsh, who has been acting as Secretary to the former Commander in Chief, is to continue in that capacity with Admiral Sicard. It is said that Commander West's important billet at the navy yard, that of Chief of the Commandant, will be taken by Commander Fernando P. Gilmore, now at the head of the Board of Inspection. Just who will take the late Lieut. Calhoun's place, now temporarily filled by Lieut. Ward, has not been definitely decided upon.

SIXTH MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

In the Bridge Rush Hours, and Thousands Walked.

A broken axle on a motor car on the Brooklyn Bridge delayed all traffic on the track to this city for more than one hour yesterday and forced thousands of passengers to cross on foot. The accident occurred near the Brooklyn tower at 8 o'clock A. M., just in the height of the rush hours. It was the third accident of the kind during the past week, and the sixth and worst since the introduction of the motors.

The bridge authorities say they have now taken precautions that will prevent any further blocks. The narrowness of the gauge at the curve of the track just below the Brooklyn tower has been severely criticised by engineers, who said the heavy strain caused by the narrow gauge at curves fractured the axles. The tracks have been widened slightly. Men were at work making the alterations Friday, and were about to complete them when the block came.

Assignment of Police Justices.

The three new Police Justices of Brooklyn assumed office yesterday at the expiration of the terms of their predecessors. They were Jacob Brenner, succeeding John T. Walsh; Lewis T. Worth, succeeding William Kramer, transferred from the Gates Avenue to the Lee Avenue Court, and Henry Bristow, replacing James Tighe at the Butler Street Court. Justice Kramer replaces Justice Goetting at the Lee Avenue Court in Williamsburg.

Thomas Crannon Drowned.

Thomas Crannon of 155 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, failed to come home on Friday night, and his wife yesterday morning reported the matter to the Bedford Avenue Police Station. While she was still in the building word was received of the finding of the man's body in the East River, at the foot of North Tenth Street. She became hysterical at the news and fainted several times. She was taken home after being attended by an ambulance surgeon.

Kopell Ran Over a Chicken.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 1.—Franklin Kopell is in the Jamaica Hospital suffering from a broken collar bone, the result of being thrown from his wheel. He ran over a chicken and was thrown.

CHEAP CONEY ISLAND FARES.

Nassau's Rates May Be Met by the Brooklyn Elevated.

It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and the New York and Sea Beach Railroad have arrived at an agreement by which passengers will be carried from the Brooklyn Bridge to Coney Island for a five-cent fare. If the agreement be carried out a transfer station will be established at the Sixty-fifth Street terminus of the elevated road, near the Sea Beach Ferry slip.

Since the Nassau lines have been running to Coney Island the Sea Beach has charged a five-cent fare during the Summer months, and during the latter part of last year's season the Brooklyn Heights line's passengers were transferred at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue in a fashion similar to that which it is rumored is about to be adopted by the other companies.

None of the officers of either company would discuss the affair except to say that such an arrangement is under consideration.

Cromberger Died a Natural Death.

NEWTOWN, L. I., May 1.—Frederick Cromberger, the fourteen-year-old boy who came home ill from school three weeks ago and complained then and afterward that his teacher, Miss Scouler, had hit him on the head with a ruler, died last night. Physicians who held an autopsy to-day said that death resulted from virulent pleuro-pneumonia.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment directs that command to assemble for rifle practice at Creedmoor by battalions as follows: Companies C, B, D, and K, Lieut. Col. Kipp commanding, on Monday, May 10; Companies E and A, Major Abrams commanding, on Tuesday, May 11; Companies H, F, G, and I, Major Conover commanding, on Wednesday, May 12. Assembly at 7:10 o'clock A. M. The regiment will probably parade for review on the afternoon of May 24, on Lenox Avenue, about One Hundred and Tenth Street.

***

The new uniform of the Seventh Regiment Band, worn for the first time last Tuesday, was greatly admired. The trimmings on the coats were from designs furnished by Battalion Adjt. De Witt C. Falls.

***

Squadron A, Major Charles F. Roe, will parade for divine service, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the annual sermon will be preached by Chaplain David P. Morgan. The troopers, who are to wear their full-dress uniform, including boots and sabres, will assemble in the armory at 3:15 o'clock.

***

There will be two social events of special interest the present week and under the best of auspices. The first is the concert, drill review, and dance of Company B, Ninth Regiment, Capt. A. M. Tompkins, who will have as its guests Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. George W. Rogers. The two companies will unite and form a battalion for review and drill. The Old Guard Band will furnish the music, and the members of the Old Guard will attend. Miss Kitty Rampone, the child soprano, will give some selections. Two companies of the Old Guard will also be present, and a detachment of the Second Battery will give an exhibition drill.

***

The next event of interest in the social line is the grand vaudeville entertainment and dance of the Twenty-second Regiment, to be held in the armory next Thursday night. The best variety talent in the city has been secured. A stage will be erected in the drill hall, with drop curtain, footlights, &c. It will be an entertainment that ladies, as well as gentlemen, can attend, and a dance will follow the theatrical programme.

***

An association in Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, known as the C. E. W. Brotherhood, and comprising about two-thirds of the members, has decided to hold a dinner at Coney Island on May 12. Sergt. E. W. Goff of Company H has won handicap match for shooting in the company, the prize being a handsome scarf pin, presented by Corp. Cyper. Privates W. F. Hoffman and W. P. Wehrman of Company C have been promoted to Corporals. Company A will soon hold an election for First Lieutenant, at which Second Lieut. Rider will be promoted.

***

The annual inspection and muster of the Twelfth Regiment will be made to-morrow night by Inspector Gen. Hoffman.

***

The First Naval Battalion, Commander Miller, will assemble for annual inspection and muster on the New Hampshire next Friday night. The chief petty officers and seamen of the warships, who were so enjoyably entertained by the chief petty officers and seamen of the battalion after the Grant parade, are loud in their praises for the generous treatment they received.

***

As soon as the Second Battalion of Brooklyn is mustered in, which it is expected will be before long, Commander Miller of the First Battalion will, it is expected, be elected Captain.

***

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Greene, has received a very valuable addition in the new company (E) organized by Capt.-elect Stoddard, formerly of the Twenty-second Regiment. The new command is composed of a fine body of college men. Commissary Tod has formally presented a beautiful trophy to the regiment, to be awarded to the company which makes the highest figure of merit at Creedmoor. Col. Homer of the Veteran Corps has presented a number of interesting pictures to the regiment. The care taken by the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo and the separate companies quartered in the armory last Monday night to keep the portion of the building occupied by them clean and tidy is greatly appreciated by the board of officers of the Seventy-first, who are loud in their praises of their visitors.

***

The annual inspection and muster of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was very complimentary to that command, although the figures were slightly behind those of last year. The following shows the result of the muster for this year and last in detail:

	1897 Present	1897 Absent	1897 Aggregate	1896 Present	1896 Absent	1896 Aggregate
F. and S.	14	0	14	11	0	11
N. C. S.	12	0	12	10	0	10
Company A	69	8	77	66	4	70
Company B	56	0	56	60	3	63
Company C	64	6	70	70	0	70
Company D	43	6	49	65	4	69
Company E	52	2	54	51	5	56
Company G	63	0	63	53	0	53
Company I	62	0	62	62	0	62
Company K	66	0	66	69	1	70
Hospital Corps	3	0	3			
	504	22	526	517	17	534

***

The field music of the Ninth, under Drum-major Nill, is noted for its excellence. The band was the largest in the parade. It was one of the few drum and fife corps that played the proper salute to the President on passing.

***

The challenge match between Companies G and H in the armory range was won by Company G by 8 points, after an interesting shoot. Company H allowed Company G 10 points' handicap. The scores of both companies follow:

COMPANY G.		COMPANY H.	
Private C. Levien	65	Private Hanken	63
Sergt. Burns	63	Lieut. Phillips	62
Private Greville	63	Private Depeyster	61
Corp. G. Horton	61	Sergt. Goff	60
Private Weeks	60	Lieut. Romaine	60
Lieut. Buck	58	Corp. Chevers	58
Corp. Sayles	58	Capt. Isherwood	58
Private Weir	55	Private Berwick	56
Private Slator	51	Private Pratt	47
Private A. Levien	40	Corp. Cypher	32
Total	587	Total	587
Handicap	10		
	595		

***

Company B, Eighth Regiment, has won the shooting competition for the Chauncey Cup, beating the best previous record, their own, by 5 points.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Novelty Silks in two-toned effects in choice assortment of neat woven designs, special for waists, 59c. per yard.

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All Silk Brocaded Gros Grain in latest designs for skirts, etc., 58c. per yard; equal to any 85c. grade.

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3 great specials in Black Silks, cashmere finish, 79c., 89c., and 98c. per yard.

22-inch Black Peau de Soie, rich high lustre; real value, $1.39; at $1.00 per yard.

22-inch Black Drap de Alma, very rich quality, real value $1.59; special $1.19 per yard.

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BIG VALUES.

56-inch Novelty Suitings, 50c. per yard; value $1.00.

48-inch Silk and Wool Novelties, 75c. per yard instead of $1.25.

52-inch Extra Fine Granite Suitings, 79c. per yard instead of $1.29.

38-inch All Wool Fancies, 25c. per yard instead of 45c.

36-inch Colored Cashmere and Wool Poplins, 19c. per yard instead of 29c.

45-inch Colored Henrietta, 39c. per yard instead of 48c.

52-inch Colored Broadcloth, 89c per yard instead of $1.25.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL VALUES.

Black Mohair, silk finish, Brilliantines, (English goods,) special 39c., 50c., 59c., 69c., 75c., 79c., 89c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.48 per yard.

Black Figured Brilliantines, latest designs, best makes, suitable for skirts and costumes, special 49c., 75c., and $1.00 per yard; real value 59c., 85c., and $1.25.

BLACK HENRIETTA.

The Best Makes. The Lowest Prices.

46-inch Silk Finish Henrietta, 50c., 59c., and 69c. per yard.

46-inch extra quality silk finish Double Warp Henrietta, 79c., 89c., $1.00, $1.25, and $1.48 per yard.

PILLOW CASES!

PILLOW CASES!

Dozens of Ready-made Pillow Cases at prices far below the cost of material.

100 dozen Hemmed Cases, 42x36 size, at 5½c. each.

100 dozen Hemmed Cases, 45x36 size, at 7c. each.

100 dozen Hemmed Cases, 50x36 size, at 8c. each.

75 dozen Hemmed Cases, 54x36 size, at 9c. each.

100 dozen Hemstitched Effect Cases, 42x36 size, at 10c. each.

100 dozen Hemstitched Effect Cases, 45x36 size, at 12½c. each.

100 dozen Hemstitched Effect Cases, 50x36 size, at 14c. each.

DOMESTICS.

A FEW ATTRACTIONS IN OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

AT 3½c. PER YARD we are selling Cream White Shaker Flannel, usually 6c.

AT 4½c. PER YARD we are offering 30-inch Cream Color Ground Sateen with red, light blue, pink, black, and navy blue stripes, heretofore rapid sellers at 10c.

AT 5c. PER YARD you can buy a regular 10c. quality, yard wide Percale; assortment stripes.

AT 5½c. PER YARD we are selling Outing Flannels, in stripes, checks and plaid that cannot be bought anywhere less than 10c.

AT 10c. PER YARD you can buy silk stripe Madras Cloth, good variety of patterns, heretofore 19c.

TABLE DAMASK!

TABLE DAMASK!

29c. per yard instead of 39c.

35 pieces of Cream Color Satin Finish Linen Table Damask, 60 inches wide, choice of 10 new designs, must be seen to appreciate value of same.

TOWELS! TOWELS!

200 dozen of All Linen Fringed Huck Towels, with colored borders, 20x40 size, value 19c.; extra special at 2 for 25c.

TABLE COVERS!

TABLE COVERS!

99c: each instead of $1.50.

300 Bleached Satin Finish Table Covers, with colored borders, guaranteed all linen and 10-4 size.

SHEETING! SHEETING!

20 cases of Bleached and Brown Sheeting purchased at the recent large peremptory trade sale of Messrs. Catlin & Co., at prices far below the market. Monday is your chance. We are selling them at the following low figures:

10-4 Bleached Sheeting at 18c. per yard; value 24c.

9-4 Bleached Sheeting at 16c. per yard; value 22c.

10-4 Brown Sheeting at 16c. per yard; value 22c.

9-4 Brown Sheeting at 14c. per yard; value 20c.

BLACK SERGE.

SUPERIOR QUALITY, BEST MAKE.

Special, 39c., 49c., 58c., 59c., 73c., 79c., $1.00, $1.10, $1.48, and $1.65 per yard.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

Third Floor.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY.

150 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, white and ecru, good value at $1.50; special, 98c. pair.

175 pairs Fine Quality Nottingham Lace Curtains, all new effects, white only, values, $2.25 and $3.00; special, $1.37 and $1.98 pair.

Embroidered Cambric Dresser Sets, full size scarf, with three tidies, value $1.00; special, 49c. each.

Embroidered Cambric Scarfs, 18x54 in., value 49c.; special, 19c. each.

Tambour Lace, 36 inches wide, 60c. quality, 29c. yard.

Dotted Muslins, for sash curtains, 28 inches wide, 9c. yard.

Brass Extension Rods, fit any size window, 5c. each.

Good quality Opaque Shades, with spring rollers, complete, size 3x6, 18c. each.

Wool filled Art Squares in attractive designs and new colorings.

6x9 feet, $1.89 each.

9x9 feet, $2.78 each.

12x9 feet, $3.69 each.

Good quality Cocoa Mats, 39c. each.

Furniture Slip Covers made of Belgium stripes, with worsted binding, finished in best possible manner, for suit of 5 pieces, $7.95.

Estimates and samples submitted for awnings, shades, slip covers, mattresses, and reupholstering furniture, lowest prices and first-class work guaranteed.

Who Were Your Ancestors?

In the United States there has recently been quite a revival of interest in genealogical matters. Thousands are now making a study of family history. The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, Colonial Dames, and other kindred Societies, all stimulate the desire for genealogical research.

Every person should have a history of his family, and you may obtain the proper forms upon application to us.

If you desire a "Family Chart," we will send you one "Seize Quartier" Chart for 20c. Three (the usual number required of this kind) sent for 50c.

If you desire a simple family history, we have "Oxley's" Genealogical Forms. The object of these forms is to facilitate the preparation of family history, and, to enable any one to easily prepare his own. In these, you record each individual on a separate form, hence you require as many of "Oxley's" forms as persons you intend to record. When bound together they become invaluable as a family record. These forms enable the Genealogist to place all the information he may obtain in a convenient and intelligent Record, and to thoroughly systematize his genealogical memoranda in reference to his ancestors, his descendants and collaterals. The Oxley Forms are six for 50c., thirteen $1.00.

Genealogy is an interesting, intellectual, and educating study, and the possession and keeping of family records is the duty of every one. It shows proper respect to one's ancestors, and all those having any regard for home or family cannot fail to see that they are founding a history, which will, in years to come, if not now, be of great value, possibly to themselves, certainly to their children.

One "Seize Quartier" Chart and ten "Oxley" forms make a good combination; the forms give the details of the family, and the Chart at a glance shows the degree of their relationship. This combination sent for $1.00.

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William Van Horn, twenty-three years old, living at 87 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, narrowly escaped drowning in the East River yesterday morning. He is employed as a deckhand on the tugboat Henry E. Palmer. Friday night the Palmer started out with a tow from the foot of North Sixth Street. Van Horn was on a float, and when in midstream he tripped and fell into the water. His shouts were unheard and the tugboat proceeded on its way. Van Horn swam to the Williamsburg shore, half a mile distant, and was nearly run down by a Twenty-third Street ferryboat. He finally reached the North Second Street pier and was helped out by a watchman.

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FLOWERS branched and unbranched in a variety that fully sustains and greatly enhances our reputation for these goods, at ASTONISHINGLY REASONABLE PRICES! Magnificent selection of Wreaths for Ladies' Sailors and Children's Hats. We sell all the standard flowers by the dozen or in bunches. Poppies, Bluets, Daisies, Clover, Pansies, Violet bunches as low as 24c., 34c., 44c., 69c., up to any desired price.

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Single or Twin Screw.

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Anchoria.....May 8, noon | Ethiopia.....May 22, noon
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Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
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EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 10, July 12, Sept. 13
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From Pier 29 N. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
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Palatia, May 15, 4 P. M. | Asturia.....May 22
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SUMMER CRUISE
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Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

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Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
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First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

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The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

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1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3

LONDON'S TRANSIT SYSTEM

Cabs that Are Expensive, 'Busses that Are Cheap, and Underground Roads that Are Nasty.

ALL ARE BEASTLY AND 'ORRID.

Shillings Go Fast if You Ride in Hansoms, 'Busses Are Uncomfortable and Common, and the Underground Roads Dark, Murky, and Puzzling.

LONDON, April 17.—"Take the yellow 'bus down to Oxford Street, and there change to the blue 'bus. Be sure you don't take the green one, for that is three ha'pence, and the blue is only a penny. Then from Charing Cross take the pink 'bus down to Fenchurch Street, and you'll not have more than half a mile to walk. Bear along to the left, and take the third turning."

That is a fair sample of London directions. Take the yellow 'bus, or the blue 'bus, is always the first thing; then change to some other 'bus, and walk a long distance, and there you are. It soon becomes tiresome when you have a great antipathy to the London 'buses. There must be New Yorkers still living, octogenarians and such advanced persons, who remember the stages that once formed a considerable part of the "traffic" of Broadway. Those stages were models of comfort and convenience compared with the London 'bus. In my honest desire to say something pleasant about these London monstrosities, the only thing I can think of is that they are better than our Fifth Avenue stages. But that is merely because nothing could possibly be worse.

In this place, where, on account of the vast population and the great distances, the means of local transit should be the most expeditious and most comfortable in the world, they are far worse than in any other city I have seen. Any 10,000-inhabitant city in our far West has much better transit facilities. But the London 'bus is an Institution; and Institution here is spelled with a big I, and lasts through the ages. Never mind the crowding at the gates next time you take an elevated train, Mr. Manhattan; be thankful for the mercies that have been vouchsafed you.

There are only three methods of transit in London—for the few "trams," or street cars, are in such out-of-the-way places that they hardly need to be considered. The hansom cab is the first and most expensive, the 'bus comes next, and the underground railway is the third.

Ubiquitous Hansom Cabs.

The hansom is one of the greatest temptations that the American in London has to struggle against. It is ever present, ever ready to welcome one with open doors. But it soon bankrupts even an American. You come out of an office and wish to go to another a mile away. The 'bus will carry you there for a penny, but then you must walk four or five blocks to catch the 'bus, and perhaps four or five more at the other end of the line. Most likely it is raining, and the streets are dangerous with buttery mud. There stands Hansom No. 15,827, and the driver is looking at you. You feel the loose shilling in your vest pocket and hesitate a moment, and then you are lost. Up goes your finger.

"Hansom!" you say, with your finger still up. But not at all in the way you said it when you first arrived. You have heard the London way, and try to imitate it. The word comes out sharp and quick, as if you were speaking to your own coachman at so much a month; and instantly cabby's hand goes up to show that he understands, and he starts for you. If there happen to be two hansoms close together, and both drivers catch the signal at once, there is a race, and pedestrians must look out for themselves.

Whistling for Cabby.

When you are in your own house, which with an American usually means a lodging house or one of the "board and residence" places where they call you a paying guest, (as you are, at the price,) and want a hansom, you do not go out to look for it or send a servant. You simply go to the hat-rack and take down the whistle that hangs there by a little cham. Standing on the front steps, you blow the whistle, and within a few seconds you hear a horse's hoofs clattering over the asphalt street, and cabby holds up his hand in answer. In the lodging house districts it is no unusual thing to hear half a dozen whistles blowing at once. The whistlers are largely Americans, of course, so new to London that they do not know how soon the dreadful hansom habit can scatter a fortune.

But here, at any rate, is the hansom. While you have one foot on the step cabby leans down inquiringly, and you tell him where you wish to go. "Buckingham Palace; and drive fast; the Prince is waiting for me." "Very good, Sir!" says cabby, and moves a lever by his side that closes the folding doors of the cab. Off he goes like the wind, his horse running sometimes, sometimes only trotting fast. The sooner he can earn your fare and be rid of you, the better chance of catching another customer.

In a moment you find that your coat is well wiped with mud, having scraped against the wheel. You also notice that with every step the horse splashes mud upon you over the little doors, which reach only half way up. Besides, it is raining, most likely. You raise the trap in the roof over your head.

"Let down the window, cabby," you tell him.

Cabby moves another lever, and down comes the window on a hinge, in one time and two movements. With the first movement the sash strikes your hat brim and knocks it off; with the second it just grazes the end of your nose and makes you jump. But it is down, and you are shut in, protected from the weather.

If there has been a slight rain, so that the asphalt streets are moist but not thoroughly wet, you may have a little excitement. A partial wetting makes the street very slippery, and the horse slides along, stumbles, recovers himself, slips, and down he goes; and away you go into the glass windows, which breaks and cuts you. Or perhaps the doors and window are open, in which case you make a dive over the dashboard, find yourself on top of the prostrate horse, dodge the legs that he moves like a row of windmills, and maybe scramble away unhurt; maybe otherwise. Such accidents are not at all uncommon.

The horse is soon up again, at any rate, for he is used to such falls, and away you go, and in five minutes you are at your destination, if it is not too far. Nothing could be more convenient. You are set down at the very door. A policeman has warned cabby against breaking out of the line, but that you have nothing to do with.

"I can't find Towlington Square, sir!" one of them told me one night. He must have been very new at the business.

"I have nothing to do with that," I told him, like an old Londoner. "I can't direct you; it is your place to find it. Hunt up a Constable and ask him the way." He found it at length, and seemed quite proud of the feat.

An Expensive Luxury.

Before you turn to enter the house your shilling has changed hands. It is no longer yours, but cabby's, and you have no more change. When you have finished your business and come out you yield again to temptation and call another hansom. That half-sovereign in your purse must be changed, then; and before night you put your hand to your pocket for money and find that there is none there; the change from your "half-sov.," as they call it, is gone. Then you cudgel your brain, and by and by remember the hansom to Baker Street Station, the hansom to King's Cross, the hansom over Tower Bridge to Bermondsey, then back again, and two or three more hansoms later on. The British silver coin becomes very soft in London; it melts away in the pocket, and oozes out, and no man may tell where it goes. But the jolt of the hansom liquefies it entirely, and it disappears like snow under a hot sun. For this reason, few Londoners of ordinary means make habitual use of the hansoms. Their best customers are strangers, who have not yet learned better. The hansom is swift and convenient, but far too expensive for common use.

"I always took a hansom when I first came here," an American said to me yesterday—an American whose salary is something over £1,000 a year. "But I could not stand the expense. I travel in penny 'buses now. My firm at home has an idea that $5,000 a year here is equal to almost $10,000 a year in New York, but that is a great mistake. London is by no means a cheap city; it is a very expensive city. Don't tell me about the necessaries being cheap! In a big city a thousand extras become necessary."

If your pocket is well lined with sovereigns, there is still an objection to the hansoms. They are almost sure to give you cold. It does not take long to find that out, for everybody tells you so, and your own cold is sufficient proof. With the doors open, as they generally are, you ride into the wind, and the wind retaliates.

The Penny 'Busses.

When you have nearly ruined yourself with hansoms, and, instead of half sovereigns you have only pennies and ha'pennies in your pocket, you turn naturally to the 'buses. They are ungainly looking things, and uncomfortable, but you cannot help yourself. There is hardly anything on the surface of the earth to compare them with for description. One of our old Broadway stages, made somewhat larger, but no higher, with a platform at the back, from which a narrow and winding stairway leads to the roof, and a row of low seats on each side of the top, four seats on each side, and each seat wide enough for two, will, perhaps, give some idea of it. You must imagine the thing so low inside that a man of even ordinary height must stoop, and the rail on top, like the backs of the seats, is so low that the same man must bend well over before he can reach anything to hold on by. And just as he is about to crawl into a seat, the 'bus starts with a jerk, and he is spilled into somebody's lap. Many serious accidents happen every year on the tops of London 'buses.

Put sixteen persons, besides the driver, on top of a 'bus, and you have a something that looks topheavy enough to turn over at any moment. But they never do turn over. The outside seats are the favorites, and people wait for the next 'bus rather than go inside. The male Londoner climbs up, gets his seat, and loads his pipe, and goes to smoking. He may be seated beside a lady or a little girl, but that is no matter; the British Constitution guarantees the right to smoke ad. lib. on top of a 'bus, and the Briton must have his rights. The lady in the next seat behind can climb down if she doesn't like second-hand smoke from cheap "shag."

The ride on top of a 'bus is often very pleasant, I must admit, when once you are comfortably seated, if you do not worry over the chances of breaking your neck in getting down. You have a fine view of the streets and the people, and of whatever you pass. The fact that you make part of an advertising pageant need make no difference. Every 'bus is plastered all over with signs of infants' foods, patent milks, plays, soaps, and patent medicines.

But what, when it rines, as the Cockneys say? Is not the top of a 'bus uncomfortable on a riny day? Bless your 'art; that is hall provided for. On most 'buses there is a rubber apron attached to each outside seat, and you have only to draw it around you when the shower comes. And that is not all. So wonderful is the march of improvement that we have now what we call the umbrella 'bus. There is an umbrella attached to each seat, and when it rains you have only to hoist your umbrella. Who would have thought of such luxuries fifty years ago?

The messenger boy, or the errand boy, is happy as a King when he gets a front seat, lights his cigarette, and takes out his penny novel or his pink newspaper. He is to have a ride of two or three miles for a penny or a penny-ha'penny, which his boss furnishes. Susie, the working girl, with her rosy cheeks and her heavy English shoes, evidently enjoys it. 'Arry, the clerk, in his silk hat, and conscious of his seventeen shillings and sixpence a week, considers it a luxury. But to an American who, in the dim and shadowy past, once took a ride in a cable car or an elevated train, the London 'bus seems a fit companion for the Tower or the ruins of Melrose Abbey.

Beastly Underground Trains.

So, nothing is left but that unspeakable thing, the underground railway—or the main sewer, as Londoners call it. I suppose there is not as outrageous a means of transit in any other city in the whole world. It is not worth while to waste adjectives upon it; the word vile describes it thoroughly. The only good thing about it is the fact that the employes, like most Londoners, are almost invariably polite and attentive. It would be a sorrowful thing for New York if we were to take to building railroads under ground.

Many Americans no doubt remember the pictures of the London underground that were published in one of our prominent magazines a few years ago. There were fine, high arches, lights glittered everywhere, and happy-looking travelers waited for the sumptuous trains to draw up. But the artist who made the pictures must have had a fine imagination, that lifted him high above the sordid regions of fact.

To travel by the underground, you go into a dismal-looking station and apply at the "booking office" for a ticket, taking it first, second, or third class, as you prefer. Before you have made many journeys you learn that there is very little difference between the first-class carriages and the third, all being equally bad, and all going by the same train. But there is considerable difference in the cost; what costs a shilling first class costs about a sixpence third class. A man at the top of the stairs punches your ticket as you go through the gate, and you look down several long flights and see far below dim figures moving about in the haze. In some conditions of the outside atmosphere it seems impossible at first to breathe the foul air of the tunnel. It is an air that you can see; and you feel it the moment it strikes the lungs. The predominant smell is sulphur, mingled with coal gas, smoke, and damp.

The sole light in daytime comes through a series of small brick arches, that run up slanting to the air above, and what little can steal down the stairways. The long platform consequently is dim and ghostly, and it is nearly always dirty, though brooms are cheap enough here. Beyond the end of the platform, in both directions, is the black tunnel, totally unlighted.

Traveling in Dark and Smoke.

Presently there comes a shrill little whistle, and in a moment you hear a rattling of wheels and axles that leads you to suppose, till you learn better, that some disabled old engine is being taken to the shops. But it is no disabled engine; it is a train—perhaps your train. They all have that peculiar rattle, as if they were about to fall apart. You must be careful, however, about taking the train, for several sets of trains run over the same tracks, some going in one direction, some in another. You hurry up the platform to ask the only guard in sight, and he tells you; and if it is your train you begin to look for a "carriage." If your ticket is first class, generally the nearest carriages are all labeled second class, or third. As the train is about to start, you take the first carriage you can get, no matter what its class; and next instant the porter goes along, slamming to the doors. There is no one to direct you to the carriage in which you belong. If you have a third-class ticket, you may enter a first-class compartment with impunity, running the risk of some railroad detective in plain clothes asking to see your ticket and arresting you for fraud.

"All right!" the guard shouts. The engine gives another shrill whistle; and off you go, into the darkness. Engine and cars are both ridiculously small. There is one tiny gas jet in the roof of the car, and that is the sole light. There may be six or eight people in the compartment with you, or you may be all alone. The deeper you go into the tunnel, the thicker is the sulphurous smoke.

You are at perfect liberty to get out wherever and whenever you please. No one will interfere with you in the least, nor is there any one to give you information. The names of stations are never called, and you do not see the guard till you get out. It is your business to know where your station is. There is a sign at each station telling what it is; but the sulphury smoke covers the windows with a film, and you cannot see without opening the door—and even then seeing is hard work, in the dim light. Arrived at your destination, or perhaps a few stations beyond it, you give up your ticket to the man at the gate, and he thanks you for it, and you climb the long flights of stairs into comparatively pure air, and feel thankful that you have escaped.

Our elevated roads and cable roads are not quite perfect; but they are half a century in advance of any transit facilities to be found in London.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

Trow's New Business Directory.

The Trow Business Directory for 1897 contains ninety-seven more pages of addresses than the Directory of 1896. Some of these pages are taken up with names of new firms, some are occupied with additions made to the scope of the Directory. For example, in this year's volume, for the first time, there is a list of clubs. The classification in the index is more extensive than it has been before. Accident insurance companies, which have been hitherto included under "Insurance," have a place for themselves. There are several professions added, among them that of Christian Science healers.

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY

Cabinet Officers Think the Laws Should Be Modified Without Recommending Changes.

PUBLIC PRINTER'S TESTIMONY

Mr. Palmer Says the Laws Are an Obstruction Rather than an Aid —Instances in Which the Laws Are Alleged to Have Been Violated.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Senate committee which has undertaken the investigation of the workings of the civil service laws held its second meeting to-day. Senators Pritchard, Lodge, and Chilton conducted the investigation. The Civil Service Commission was represented by President Procter and George R. Wales. Letters were presented from Secretary of the Navy Long and Postmaster General Gary recommending that the civil service laws should be continued, but giving the opinion that they should be modified, although they recommended no changes.

E. W. Palmer, the Public Printer, stated that the only persons not included in the classified service in his office were charwomen and laborers, and said:

"As applied to this office, which is simply a great manufacturing plant, the civil service rules are an obstruction rather than an aid to efficiency and economy. The civil service rules as promulgated for enforcement here should be modified radically, suspended, or repealed."

H. E. Weaver, a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office of the Treasury, and a veteran, testified that he had been discharged under both Cleveland Administrations, and no reasons were given. President Theodore Roosevelt of the Civil Service Commission had told him it would be useles to make an investigation, as the department would trump up some reason for his removal.

James M. Miller, a one-armed Union veteran, testified that he had been, with five other veterans, discharged in 1894 from the Treasury Department without reasons being given. Two of the vacancies made had been filled by F. J. Troop, a brother-in-law of Auditor Blackwell, and J. C. Orr, his father-in-law, the latter a Confederate veteran. Both of these men, he said, had been placed in office without examinations, contrary to law, and had been promoted to $1,800 salaries.

Senator Chilton inquired how the Auditor's relatives had got into office, and Mr. Miller answered, "under the administration of Logan Carlisle, who seemed to run the department, where there was a will there was a way for anything."

Carl Sterlin, another veteran, seventy-six years of age, stated that in 1895 he had been reduced by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin from $1,600 to $900. He gave a testimonal from the late Register F. E. Spinner that he had worked his way from the lowest to the highest grades.

Francis M. Shell, a veteran of the Mexican war, recommended that veterans of that war be given the same privilege accorded veterans of the civil war, of reinstatement in the civil service without examination.

Solomon E. Holman stated that he had been removed from his position as Assistant Messenger in the Treasury under Secretary Carlisle for political reasons.

John T. Morton, a colored minister, who had held a clerkship in the Post Office Department since 1885, testified that he had been persecuted during the Cleveland Administration on account of his color, and his resignation was finally demanded.

Some time was devoted to the affairs of the Freedman's Hospital, an institution for colored people, maintained by the Government in Washington. Dr. C. B. Purvis testified that after being in charge of the establishment for fourteen years he had been summoned by Secretary of the Interior Smith, who told him that he was removed because he had made a speech in favor of the Force bill.

Dr. Williams, a colored physician, who succeeded Dr. Purvis, declared that politics had not been considered in the change, as he was a Republican from Chicago. He made charges to the committee uncomplimentary to the administration of Dr. Purvis, asserting that many colored nurses had been employed who were unable to read directions on the medicine bottles, and made their marks on the payrolls, and were charged $5 a month for instruction in their duties. Under the present régime the system in vogue in other hospitals of paying nurses was enforced.

The committee decided to continue the investigation, and will hold a meeting next Saturday.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Carl Schurz Will Head a Delegation Which Will Protest Against Its Becoming a Law.

Carl Schurz, President of the National Civil Service Reform Association, will go to Albany next Thursday at the head of a delegation from this city to protest against the signing of the new Civil Service bill by the Governor. There will be about twenty well-known civil service reform advocates in the delegation, and Carl Schurz will make the principal speech before Gov. Black. Arrangements for the journey are in the hands of Secretary McEnery of the Civil Service Association, and it is now expected that the delegates will leave the Grand Central Station in a body on the 8:30 A. M. train on Thursday. The Governor has set the time for the hearing at 11:30 o'clock of that day.

Everett P. Wheeler said yesterday that the men who had for many years been fighting for civil service reform proposed to make as energetic a fight as possible against this new measure. A principle was at stake, and it did not matter what the prospects were, the civil service reformers would set their faces against any backward steps. Mr. Wheeler said that he believed the new bill had been improved slightly since it was first introduced. The discussion of its features, while the bill was in the hands of the committee, had resulted, he understood, in the insertion of a clause requiring the appointing power in each instance to make his selection from eligible lists furnished by the Civil Service Commissioners.

In Section 1 of the bill as passed by the Legislature are these provisions: "The merit of all applicants shall be determined by examination, conducted by or under the Civil Service Commissioners or Examining Board having jurisdiction over the appointment or promotion for which application is made. Upon all examinations to determine the merit of the applicants no rating higher than 50 per centum shall be given to any person. Lists containing the names and ratings of all applicants found on such examination to be eligible for appointment or promotion for merit so determined shall be made up for certification to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion in the manner provided by the rules and regulations established pursuant to Section 5 of this act."

Section 5 authorizes the Civil Service Commissioners of the State and of the cities in this State to establish rules and regulations to carry this act into effect.

For the Hamilton Fountain.

The limit of time for the submission of designs for a public fountain to be erected in this city by the executors of Robert Ray Hamilton's estate expired yesterday. A dozen or more designs have been received by John C. O'Conor, the lawyer, at 62 Wall Street, but they will not be opened and examined until some time this week. Mr. Hamilton's will provided that $10,000 should be expended in the erection of a fountain in some public place. The friends of Mr. Hamilton desire to have the fountain placed in the new park at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, near the site of the old Hamilton homestead.

Opening of Long Branch Hotels.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 1.—The West End Hotel cottages will open for the season on Saturday, June 12, and the West End Hotel on Thursday, June 24. Walter E. Hildreth, the proprietor, will conduct the hotel.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES,

IN ORGANDIES, DIMITIES, PIQUE AND GRENADINES,

AND FOR TO-MORROW, MAY 3,

LARGE REDUCTIONS IN WHITE AND COLORED ORGANDIE SUITS, A NUMBER OF WHICH HAVE BEEN MARKED

$18.00 AND $22.50

B. Altman & Co.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

FANCY SILK AND WOOL AND CANVAS MIXTURES,

46 INCHES WIDE,

ON SALE MONDAY, AT THE REDUCED PRICE,

75C. YARD.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave. (18th Street Elevated Station.)

FAVORS INHERITANCE TAX.

Former Mayor William R. Grace Says the Wealthy Should Bear Their Share of the Financial Burden.

Former Mayor William R. Grace is heartily in favor of the principle of taxation embodied in the Dudley Graduated Inheritance Tax bill. "I have not read that particular measure," he said, "but I am in favor of a progrgessive, graduated system of taxation on large estates. I believe that the rich should pay taxes according to their means. I am something of a radical on that subject, but I honestly think that an increased inheritance tax would be a good thing.

"Under the existing methods the payment of personal taxes is avoided by a very large number of rich men. On one pretext and another they get out of paying their just share of the taxes. That is all wrong, for it places on the shoulders of the comparatively poor a larger share of the tax burden than they ought to bear. An inheritance tax is a surer way of reaching the rich, for such a tax cannot be sworn off by the dead person who leaves the estate. I am perfectly willing that whatever property I may leave shall be made to pay its proper quota of inheritance tax.

"Of course, I am not expressing any opinion regarding the constitutionality of a graduated inheritance tax. That is a matter to be decided by the proper tribunals. Nor do I care to say what the basic rate of taxation should be, or how it should be graded. It is the principle of a progressive inheritance tax that I favor. Naturally, the arrangement of details could not be expected to satisfy every individual."

Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, who had listened to Mr. Grace's expression of views, remarked: "I think that the proposition that the State should step in and take one-tenth of the estate of a very rich man is infamous. I doubt the constitutionality of such a law, but even if it should be constitutional, it would not be just. Such a law would have a tendency to discourage prudence and thrift, and it would certainly drive owners of large estates out of New York State as citizens."

Mr. Grace responded by saying that he thought the general community would be benefited if the rich were compelled to pay a larger proportion of the taxes.

Controller Fitch has sent a letter to Gov. Black opposing the Dudley Inheritance Tax bill. He says that heretofore the inheritance tax has been successfully collected because the rate has not been considered oppressive or so high as to induce wealthy citizens to relinquish their residence in this State. If the rates are raised, as proposed, it will mean that men of wealth will acquire their residences in other States, while continuing to do business in this State.

"This would not be a difficult matter," wrote the Controller. "It is an experience with which the Tax Commissioners of this city are perfectly familiar. As, for example, in the case of Mr. George Gould, who left this city for Lakewood, N. J."

A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN TRADE

Articles Made Here That Are Unknown in Switzerland.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Consul Germaine, at Zurich, Switzerland, writing to the Department of State March 28, says that if the manufacturers of picture molding, wire, and hooks will send him samples, prices, and terms of their product, he thinks he can help to introduce these articles in his district, Zurich being the distributing centre for Switzerland, and, for that matter, of the whole Swiss territory.

The Consul has visited every hardware and picture frame shop in the city, and found the articles were not to be had or even known. He would like to show the trade in the district that molding, wire, and hooks, as used in the United States are more advantageous to walls, and at the same time more practical and pleasing to the eye, to hang pictures and mirrors with, and on, than are the spikelike nails and heavy cords now in use. He refers particularly to Nos. 1 and 3 galvanized woven wire, gilt, bronze, and various colored wood moldings, as well as to brass hooks of assorted dimensions.

FATHER DOLLING COMING HERE.

Missioner of the Church of England May Remain in This Country.

Information has been received in this city that the distinguished missioner of the Church of England, the Rev. Father Robert Radclyffe Dolling, is about to undertake a preaching tour in the United States. He is expected to arrive in the course of the present month, and, it is intimated, may make his permanent home in America if he shall find the conditions favorable.

For the last ten years the Rev. Father Dolling carried on a work in the slums of Landport, Portsmouth, England, in connection with the Winchester College Mission of St. Agatha's. His relations with his work among the poor and the outcast in that British port were lately severed, however, on account of a difference of opinion which arose between him and the Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, Lord Bishop of Winchester, who condemned the ritualistic practices of Father Dolling, and declined to give him a license to preach or hold services in the new mission house which the latter had built to replace the old St. Agatha's.

Chapman Twenty Years a Policeman.

Capt. George S. Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Station celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his appointment on the police force yesterday. He was appointed April 30, 1877, and was made a Captain about a year ago.

B. Altman & Co.

MISSES' SUIT DEPT.

MISSES' TAILOR CLOTH SUITS.

JACKET AND SKIRT SILK LINED; 14 AND 16 YEARS, $19.75

FLY FRONT REEFER SUITS, ASSORTED MATERIALS, SILK LINED THROUGHOUT; 14 AND 16 YEARS, $14.50

ETON STYLE, SERGE CHEVIOT, BRAID TRIMMING; 14 AND 16 YEARS, $9.75

A NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S ODD SUITS IN ASSORTED SUITINGS; 4 TO 12 YEARS, $2.75 AND $3.75

REEFERS.

PLAIN AND MIXED CLOTH, BRAID TRIMMING; 6 TO 14 YEARS, $2.75

CHILDREN'S SHIRT WAISTS,

78C. AND $1.48

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER

Percy Matthews Arrested on the Complaint of the Rev. Edward Ernest Matthews.

TROUBLE AROSE OVER A DEBT

The Defendant Is Alleged to Have Threatened the Minister While Making Attempts to Collect What He Said Was Due Him.

The Rev. Edward Ernest Matthews, assistant to the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, was complainant in Yorkville Police Court yesterday against his brother, Percy H. Matthews, whom he accused of persistently annoying and threatening him. He succeeded in having the prisoner sentenced to either to give bail in $500 or go to jail for six months.

The trouble arose over an alleged debt of $400. Percy says he loaned this amount to his brother to enable him to go through college and attain the ministry. Only a portion of this sum has been repaid, he says, and it was because of his efforts to collect the remainder that he was arrested. The Rev. Mr. Matthews admits that he still owes something of the original amount, but declares that he is under no moral obligation to pay it.

The Matthews family originally lived in Newark, N. J., where they still have many wealthy relatives. The parents of the brothers are dead. The minister says that Percy not only wrote him threatening letters, but visited his home at 107 East Seventieth Street, but has stopped him on the street and talked to him in a violent way. Two weeks ago, he says, he came to an understanding with Percy. An agreement was drawn and signed by the latter in which, for a consideration of $25 down and $25 to be paid on Jan. 1, 1898, he relinquished all claim on the Rev. Edward Ernest Matthews and promised not to bother him in future. After getting the $25 it is alleged he only staid away a few days. He demanded the immediate payment of $25 more. He rang the doorbell of his brother's house at all hours of the night, shouting at the same time that he wanted the money due him. This he did on Friday night, it is claimed, and he also shouted that if he did not get it he would go to St. James's Church on Sunday during the service and expose his brother there. It was this that decided the Rev. Mr. Matthews to have Percy locked up. He told him to meet him at the corner of Park Avenue and Seventieth Street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They met at the appointed time, but the minister was accompanied by a detective. Percy was told that if he did not go away and leave his brother alone he would be locked up.

"That is just what I want," he replied. "I insist upon being arrested."

He was taken to the Yorkville Court, where he told Magistrate Cornell that he intended to get the money which is due him. He added:

"I do not see any use of giving my side of the story, as I believe you and my minister brother have it all fixed up between you."

Magistrate Cornell became indignant at this, and inflicted the six months' sentence upon him.

"I will serve this sentence," said the young man, "but when I get out my minister brother will pay me what he owes me, or there will be trouble. I loaned him the money so that he might become a minister, and he rewards me by having me locked up because I ask for what is justly mine. I never asked him for a cent of it until I was out of work, and needed it to sustain life. I admit that I have been wild, and that my past life has not been what it should, but that has nothing to do with the case. Any of the common sinners he preaches against would pay a debt like that if they had the money, and certainly would not lock a brother up for asking for some of it." He added that he wanted to get the money so as to reach Paris, where he had been promised employment until after the coming exposition.

Percy is twenty-eight years old, and is clean-cut and alert looking. He was calm, and talked like a bright business man. The Rev. Mr. Matthews is two years older, is dark, wear glasses, and has the air of a student.

RULING IN INSURANCE LAW.

Important Point Decided by Judge Townsend in Fleming & Kell's Suit Against the National Life.

Judge Townsend of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut, sitting in New Haven, denied yesterday an application for the release of the attachment secured by Fleming & Kell, insurance brokers of this city, against about $50,000 in cash and property belonging to the National Life Association of Hartford, and deposited with the First National Bank of Hartford. This attachment was ordered to stand pending the adjudication of Fleming & Kell's suit against the association for $100,000 damages for breach of contract.

Mr. Gayley of the law firm of Gayley, Baucus & Fleming, New York counsel for Fleming & Kell, explained last evening that the significance of Judge Townsend's decision was its practical affirmation of the plaintiffs' contention that they are entitled to sue now for prospective damages for the entire period of the broken contract.

"Fleming & Kell had a fifteen years' contract with the National Life Association," said Mr. Gayley, "and were to receive renewal commissions each year after the first year. We began suit on the ground that the whole contract having been broken, our clients were entitled to the whole amount of damages suffered, even though a large proportion of such damages were prospective.

"The defendant sought to have the attachment released, or reduced, on the plea that only $10,000 was claimed as due for renewal commissions in 1896. Judge Townsend's decision sustains our position, and is of far-reaching importance to insurance companies."

Albert Freeman, a Director in the National Life Association, with headquarters at 203 Broadway, said yesterday that the decision had no bearing on the main question, but simply upheld the principle of attachments as embodied in the Connecticut law.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, MAY 3d.

LADIES' CLOAK DEP'T.

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE SPRING JACKETS AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF

FINE TAILOR JACKETS,

PLAIN AND BRAIDED.

AT $8.75 AND $12.50

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Australia claims the largest auto-mobile carriage ever constructed for actual service. This car utilizes seventy-five horse power, an unheard-of amount for any such vehicle. The car travels from Coolgardia to the coast for the transportation of merchandise to the mines. Besides the load on the car itself, it drags two "trailers" over a distance of 400 miles. A railroad was too expensive a luxury to indulge in in that country, and so the idea of the big motor was conceived. So scarce is water along the route traversed that the steam is not exhausted into the air, but saved, reconverted into water, and thus used over and over again.

An egg of the extinct great auk was recently sold at auction in London for 280 guineas.

M. Berthelot has recently published in the Comptes Rendus analyses of weapons, tools, &c., from Tello, in Chaldea. Their date is put from 4,000 to 3,000 B. C. A large lance and a hatchet were found to be approximately pure copper, and another hatchet was of copper with traces of arsenic and phosphorous, by which it seems to have been hardened. No trace of tin was present in any case. Thus in Chaldea an "age of copper" seems to have preceded the "age of bronze."

According to Dr. W. J. Beal the native grasses of North America number about 1,275 species, included in about 140 genera; while in Europe there are only 47 genera and 570 species.

Prof. Koehler's experiences of the effect of formaldehyde in the preservation of deep-sea fishes are well worthy of the notice of future collectors. It is well known that the tissues of many deep-sea fishes are of extreme softness and fragility; by immersion in spirits sufficiently strong for preservation, these tissues are much contracted, the natural shape of the fish often being distorted. This is entirely avoided by the use of the usual 40 per cent. formaldehyde, mixed with twenty times its volume of water. The specimens, however, have to be transferred into spirits after some days, because the formaldehyde has been observed entirely to destroy black pigment in a very short time.

A bulletin (No. 7) of the Division of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture says that in France and Pennsylvania an industry has recently sprung up which consists of the farming of spiders for the purpose of stocking wine cellars, and thus securing almost immediate coating of cobwebs to new wine bottles, giving them the appearance of great age. This industry is carried on in a little French village in the department of Loire, and near Philadelphia, where Epeira vulgaris and Nephila plumipes are raised in large quantities and sold to wine merchants at the rate of $10 per 100.

Between 1,000 and 1,200 tons of phosphates are daily shipped from Fernandina, Fla., to European ports. The industry has developed wonderfully within the past few years, and frequent discoveries of deposits in Georgia, as well as Florida, make the supply seem well-nigh inexhaustible.

Water power seems to have taken an extraordinary development in France. Out of a total of 118,655 separate workshops, 59 per cent. generate their power by water.

Sixty years ago Joseph Gillott was a working jeweler in Birmingham, England. One day he accidentally split one of his fine steel tools, and being suddenly called on to sign a receipt, and not finding a pen handy, he used the split tool as a substitute. This led to making pens of metal.

The primary conditions of longevity are that the heart, lungs, and digestive organs, as well as the brain, should be large. If these organs are large, the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person will appear tall in sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers. The brain will be deeply seated, as shown by the orifice of the ear being low. The blue hazel or brown hazel eye, as showing an intermission of temperament, is a favorable indication. The nostrils being large, open, and free indicate large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs.

A California man has a steaming process for killing insects on fruit trees. The process consists of heating the atmosphere about the trees to about 120 degrees, which does not injure the tree, but destroys insect life.

More than two years ago the celebrated Prof. Berthelot of Paris announced that the production of india rubber by a chemical process was but a matter of time—probably of a comparatively short time. This possibility means much to the wheelmen and to the cycle manufacturer. The tires of a bicycle are among the most important and expensive parts, and when chemically pure rubber can be procured in quantities practically unlimited, and at a merely nominal cost, we shall perhaps see a revolution, indeed, in both the art and the industry of bicycle construction.

Wheaton Club's Breakfast.

The Wheaton Club of New York celebrated its tenth annual breakfast yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The club is composed of former pupils and teachers of the Wheaton Seminary for Girls, near Norton, Mass. The speakers yesterday were Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, Mrs. Margaret H. Welch, Mrs. Agnes Bailey Ormsbee, Miss Frances J. Dyer, Miss Grace Barton Allen, Miss Susan Hayes Ward, and Miss Emily Huntington.

Property Owners to Protest.

The Third Avenue Improvement Association, composed of owners of property situated on Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, has called a mass meeting to be held at the evening of May 6 at 2,350 Third Avenue to map out some plan to prevent the adoption of the horseshoe approach to the new Third Avenue bridge. The association favors the direct approach.

Fraud Orders Revoked.

Assistant Postmaster Gayler yesterday received word from Washington that the fraud orders issued against Schalk Brothers and Joseph, or James, Boothman had been revoked by the Post Office Department. The Schalk order was issued on April 23 this year and the Boothman on Sept. 8, 1896.

Central Park Mineral Springs.

Carl H. Schultz, who started the Central Park Mineral Springs thirty years ago, opened the resort for the season yesterday.

23d Street

Le Boutillier Bros.

PRINTED INDIA SILKS

Have received another addition to their already extensive assortment of Printed India and Foulard Silks, which are of assured fashionable prominence this season.

21 INCH, 39C., WORTH 60c.

22 INCH, 59C., WORTH 85c.

27 INCH, $1.00, WORTH $1.25.

These goods are entirely new, contain many exclusive patterns, and were made expressly for fine city retail trade.

West 23d Street.

SPONGE DIVERS GO TO WAR

Greek Experts Furnish the World's Supply of High-Grade and Expensive Goods.

STOPPED WORK TO FIGHT

Florida and West Indian Sponges of Rougher Grade in Demand, Even in Europe, but Greece Takes the Palm for Shape and Texture.

The war between Greece and Turkey will have marked effect on the importation of high-grade sponges. The finest in the world, particularly the costly cup sponges, come from Greece. Several hundred divers who make a living the year round at their trade have quit work and joined the army.

The cleverest sponge divers in the West Indies cannot equal the experts at Hydra, Greece. The diving bell has supplanted the individual deep-water experts to some extent, but the best specimens are found hidden away in the depths by men who cling to the old-fashioned method of diving from boats.

Stories told of feats of these divers are almost incredible. J. E. Leousi of the Lebess Sponge Company, 57 Maiden Lane, spends a great deal of his time each year in Greece, and frequently goes out with the divers employed by the firm. He told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that an expert Greek diver thought nothing of plunging to a depth of 200 feet from the side of a vessel and remaining under water two and one-half minutes before he came to the surface, with the sponge in a bag attached to his waist, and a knife in his hand.

Sometimes the men are overcome by the immense pressure of the water, and blood issues from their nose and ears. Thus, they have a cord attached to their waists before making the dive, which is held by a man in the boat. Long practice has enabled the latter to tell in a moment when anything is wrong, and he loses no time in pulling his man to the surface. Another man, stripped ready for work, is standing by to take his place.

Sponges are much like diamonds; their value depends largely on their shape and texture. The finest for bathing and toilet purposes come from Greece. A very small cup sponge costs $1.50 at retail, and they run all the way from that price to $15. Druggists who have rich customers are constantly on the lookout for special orders.

The best-wearing carriage sponge comes from Florida and the West Indies. Of late years there had been a demand for them from abroad for this sort of work, as against the competition of the Mediterranean sponges. But the finer sponges, perfect in shape and texture, are not found in the waters of the Western Hemisphere. Russia, Germany, France, and England buy a great quantity of

MAY 1897

The New York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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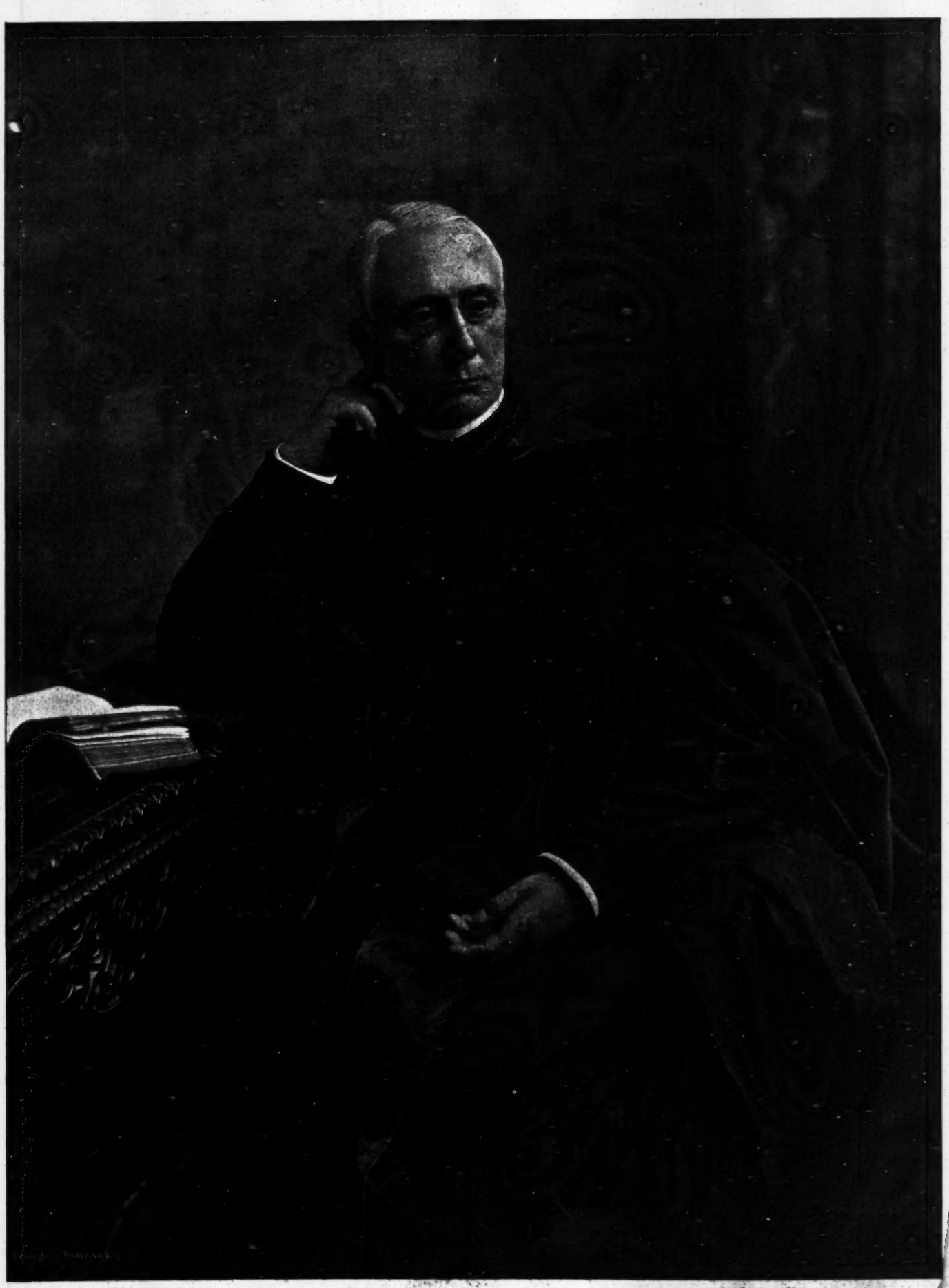


From a Copyrighted Photograph by Anderson, Broadway, New York.

THE REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D.,

[RECTOR OF TRINITY PARISH, NEW YORK.]

TRINITY'S BICENTENARY.

BEGINNING with scant numbers and in comparative poverty, the founders of Trinity Parish established, just two hundred years ago, a church organization, the growth and development of which is an essential part of the history of the City of New York. Not only is Trinity the parent church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination on this island, but to its generous aid and its influence at least fifty churches, three colleges, and several other institutions of a public character owe their start and material advancement. For many years the rector of Trinity Church was by virtue of his office the Episcopalian Bishop of New York.

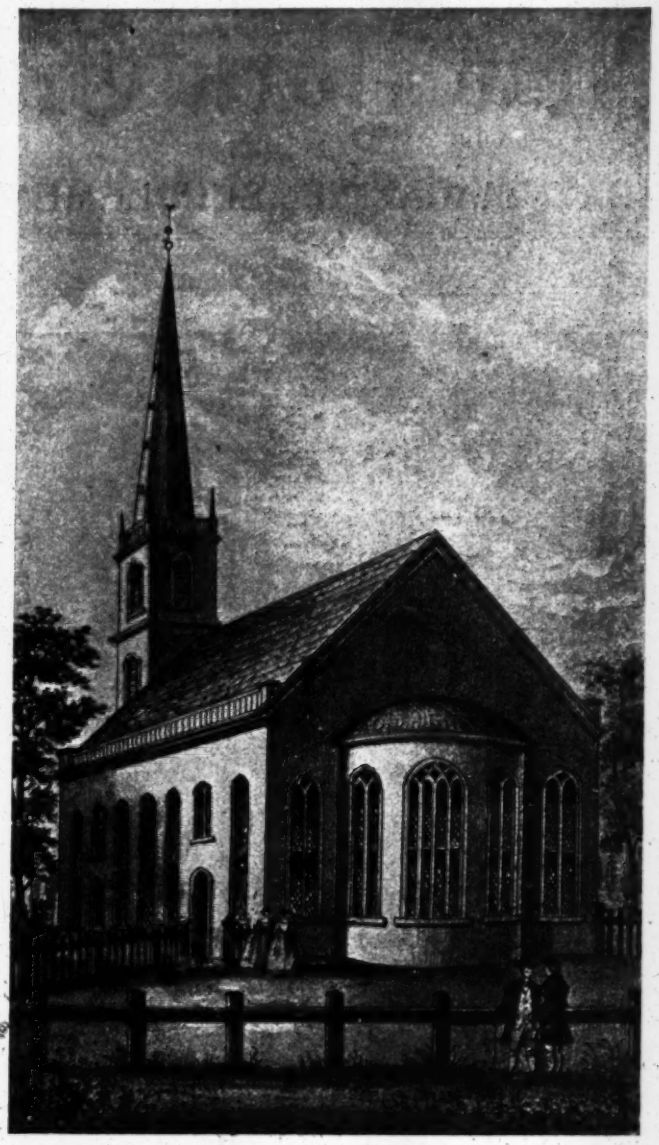
In the celebration of its two hundredth anniversary, therefore, Old Trinity is justly entitled to sing its own praises in tones strong and deep. It can unroll a long and honorable record of helpful deeds, embracing benefactions of the largest importance to religious and educational work, to charities, and to various public projects.

Itself the recipient of rich gifts, Trinity has not been niggardly in sharing them with its fellow-institutions and with the city of its birth. This venerable and now opulent parish was not cradled in the lap of luxury, however. In the earlier days of New York, when the Dutch predominated and the English-speaking inhabitants were few, the starting of a branch of the Church of England was a formidable task. It required self-sacrifice as well as pluck and perseverance, for money was not then plentiful among the English settlers. Early records of the parish set forth that the sum first collected, in small amounts, toward the erection of a church building amounted to £312 13s. 7d. This amount was speedily swelled by a contribution of £5 12s. 3d., tendered in a friendly spirit by the Hebrews.

Soon after the granting of the charter, which was early in 1697, in the eighth year of the reign of William and Mary, and when Benjamin Fletcher was the Royal Governor of the Province, active steps were taken to build "a church and steeple and a convenient house for the rector." Special provision was made that the steeple should contain a clock and one or more bells. The title which was given to the church by the original charter is the same which it now bears, viz., the Parish of Trinity Church.

Authority was vested in the Wardens and Vestrymen to make an estimate of the cost of building the church and the rectory, and such sums of money as should appear to them "competent to accomplish the premises were to be charged upon all and every one of the inhabitants in the said parish, to be by them paid in seven years by twenty-eight quarterly and successive payments." And the said Wardens and Vestrymen were "required and authorized to assess, tax, and rate all these quarterly payments as they should think most reasonable and meet; all which assessments should be confirmed and allowed by two Justices of the Peace within the said parish and in communion of the said church."

After the church buildings were completed a royal grant and confirmation were made "of a certain church and steeple, lately built in the City of New York, together with a certain piece or parcel of ground adjoining thereto, being in or near to a street without the north gate of the said city, commonly called and known by the name of Broadway." The Bishop of London was constituted rector of the new parish, that appointment being a temporary arrangement in order to provide the corporation with a head essential to its due organization. The Rev. Dr. William Vesey, the first actual rector of Trinity Parish, was ordained in London in August, 1697, and he conducted his first service in New York on March 13, 1698.



TRINITY CHURCH IN 1737.

The original grant to Trinity Parish comprised only the strip of land on Broadway now occupied by Trinity Church and the churchyard, excepting that the churchyard extended down to the Hudson River. The corporation was induced to part with its water front for some reason or other, and in after years it was obliged to buy back the land on which the Parish school building in Trinity Place now stands. The royal grant which made Trinity Parish rich was bestowed in 1705 in the reign of Queen Anne. Lord Cornbury was at that time Governor of the province, and it was by his personal act that the deed patent was issued. He conveyed to the church corporation a large tract of land called the "Queen's Farm" (subsequently and for many years known as the Church Farm) "lying on the west side of Mannahata Island and extending from St. Paul's Chapel northwardly along the river to Skinner Road," (now Christopher Street.)

This extensive property was in large part uncultivated farm land. It was not all on the Broadway Road, although it included the river front from Fulton Street up to Christopher. The Broadway line extended from Fulton to Reade Street, and from the last-mentioned point the boundary took an uneven northwesterly course to Christopher Street. Of course, these streets were neither named nor laid out until many years after the grant was made. For a long while Trinity's large estate yielded very little revenue. As the city increased in population and in public importance the land became more and more valuable and was in constant demand for public as well as private uses. The Church yielded it up freely for every worthy purpose, deeding to the city such strips as were required for streets, public squares, and ferry slips, and distributing large plots to start churches and educational institutions.

King's College (now Columbia University) was one of the first recipients of Trinity's bounty. In a historical sketch of Trinity Church written by its rector, the Rev. Dr. William Berrian, and published in 1847, a long list of Trinity's gifts to other institutions is printed. The grant to King's College was made in 1752 and consisted of several lots of land "in the centre of the city, between Murray and Barclay streets, and extending from Church Street to the river." The value of this land was estimated in 1847 to be $400,000. The college was started in July, 1754, in a vestry room of Trinity Parish, and its first President, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, drew the greater portion of his income as an assistant minister in Trinity Church.

Hobart College, in Geneva, this State, was started and for many years helped liberally by Trinity Church. Trinity College, in Hartford, Conn., and Trinity School, in this city, are both offshoots of Trinity Parish. In 1802 the church corporation gave to the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning thirty-two lots in Barclay, Warren, Greenwich, Hudson, Beach, and North Moore Streets. The estimated value of these lots was $120,000. The General Theological Seminary received from Trinity as far back as 1825 about $10,000. At a time when infidelity was very prevalent on this island the Trinity Vestry caused to be gratuitously distributed in the interest of the public a large number of books entitled the "Antidote to Deism" and "Watson's Apology."

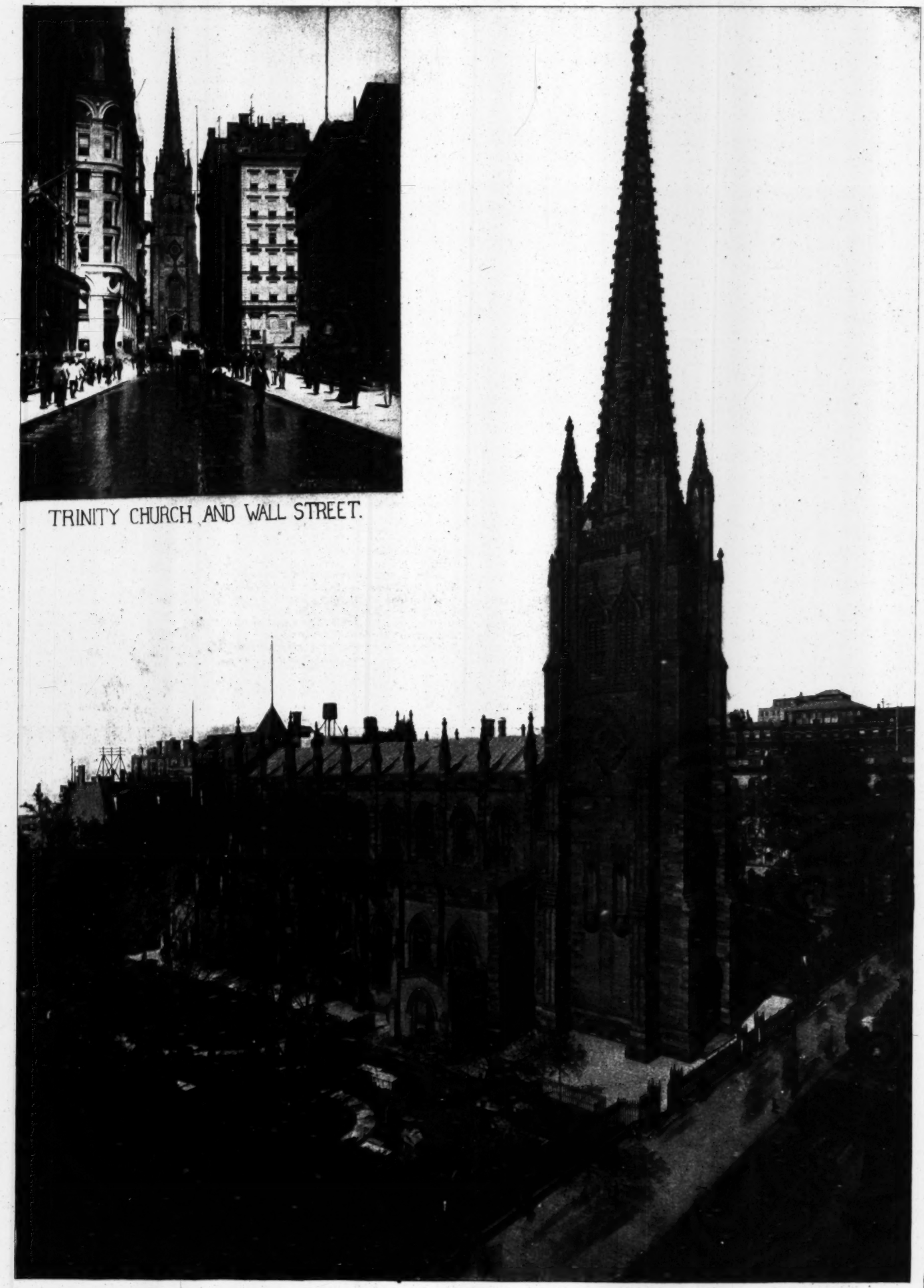
Grace Church was built by money furnished by the Trinity Corporation, and was subsequently endowed and otherwise helped to the extent of $120,000. St. George's Church began its existence as a chapel of Trinity Church, and received from the parent corporation an endowment and annual allowances amounting to $220,000. St. Mark's Church, too, owes its start to Trinity, having received in 1795 the sum of $12,500 in money and subsequently thirty lots valued at $131,000. Christ Church received from Trinity, in various ways up to 1847, more than $75,000; St. Luke's Church, $56,400; St. Thomas's, $32,000; Zion, $40,000; St. Stephen's, $32,000; St. Bartholomew's, $24,650; St. Clement's, $23,800; All Saints', $31,500; St. Philip's, $18,000; Church of the Ascension, $15,000; Church of the Annunciation, $9,400, and Church of the Holy Apostles, $5,300. St. Michael's Church and St. James's Church, in this city, were helped, in both money and land to large amounts by Trinity Church as also were St. Peter's Church, in Westchester; St. Peter's in Albany; St. Anne's, in Brooklyn; St. Andrew's, on Stater Island; Christ, in Poughkeepsie; St. George's, in Flushing, L. I.; Grace, in Jamaica, L. I.; St. James's, in Newtown, L. I.; St. Peter's, in Greenwich, Conn.; Christ Church, in Hudson, Columbia County, and fully twoscore small churches in different parts of the State. Besides its gifts of money and lands, Trinity gave to needy congregations baptismal fonts, communion plate, pulpits, chandeliers, bells, desks, carpets, iron gates, iron railing, stoves, fences, &c.

Nor has the helpfulness of Trinity been confined to institutions of its own denomination. In 1786 the corporation gave three city lots for the use of the senior pastors of the Presbyterian congregations in this city. Two lots were given to the city in 1765 to help establish a ferry from Roosevelt's dock on the Hudson River to Paulus Hook. In 1800 Trinity gave the city land for public markets in Brannon Street, Duane Street, and in Christopher Street. The parish donated two lots in Hudson Street for a free school in 1810, and five years later it made a further grant of lots for the Free School Society. From the earliest history of the church liberal grants were made to charity schools. At one time seven plots of land, bounded by Lumber, Rector, and Greenwich Streets, were given for charitable school purposes. In 1775 two lots on the north side of Vesey Street and the Hudson River were donated to the city for a pier and slip. Trinity gave to the Episcopal fund of the diocese in 1836 thirty-eight city lots, valued then at $58,000. The City Mission Society received $19,000 about the same time, and the Education and Missionary Society was the recipient of a gift of about $4,000.

"The aggregate of gifts, loans, and grants of Trinity Church, rating the

RUINS OF TRINITY CHURCH AFTER THE GREAT FIRE OF 1776.

TRINITY CHURCH AND WALL STREET.



From a Photograph by G. P. Hall & Son, New York.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK.

lands at their present prices," wrote the Rev. Dr. Berrian in 1847, "considerably exceeds two millions of dollars, a sum more than equal to two-thirds of the value of the parish estate which remains."

Within the past fifty years Trinity Parish has been more frugal with its landed property than it was formerly. It has parted with very little land in that period, although it has kept up a long list of annual allowances to churches, charities, educational institutions, and individuals. The corporation owns a number of valuable pieces of property from which no revenue is obtained, including the cemetery in Harlem and the Broadway sites on which Trinity and St. Paul's Churches stand. The bulk of the Trinity estate which yields a revenue lies between Spring and Christopher Streets, along the line of Hudson Street. A gentleman who has been connected with the financial department of Trinity Parish for many years is authority for the statement that the total value of Trinity's productive property is well within $20,000,000.

Offers have been made from time to time by corporations and individuals to buy Trinity Churchyard and the valuable block on which old St. Paul's Church stands. The Stock Exchange at one time made advances for the St. Paul property, and a railroad company tried to get it for a passenger station. Such offers were not even considered by the officers of Trinity Parish. A tender sentiment of affection and reverence guards these historic churchyards, and no considerations of barter or pride of wealth have yet tempted a Trinity Church rector or controller to put a market value on them. "Never while the present authorities and influences control the affairs of Trinity will these churchyards be given over to other uses," said the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of the parish, a few days ago. "They have been guarded for two centuries in a spirit of love, and I hope that future generations will continue to guard them." In each churchyard there are many very old graves, some of them of historic interest. Alexander Hamilton's tomb is in Trinity Churchyard.

There is nothing in Trinity's charter

TRINITY CHURCH IN 1791.

TRINITY CHURCH AND THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, 1825.

or in its title to the land it holds that would prevent the corporation from selling any or every piece of property in its possession for any lawful purpose. The policy of the corporation in recent years, however, has been to retain possession of its productive city property, and as the old long-time leases have expired to improve so far as practicable the property's productive capacity. Aside from the published statements of church collections and special donations, the financial records of Trinity Parish are not open to public inspection. The statement has been made by officers of the parish on more than one occasion that the yearly revenues are not as large as the landed wealth of the parish would lead one to suppose. In some parts of the city the income of Trinity's real estate bears no proportion to its actual value. The expenses of the parish, on the other hand, increase largely from year to year, the extensive church, educational, and charitable work carried on by the corporation finding a ready outlet for all of the money that is received.

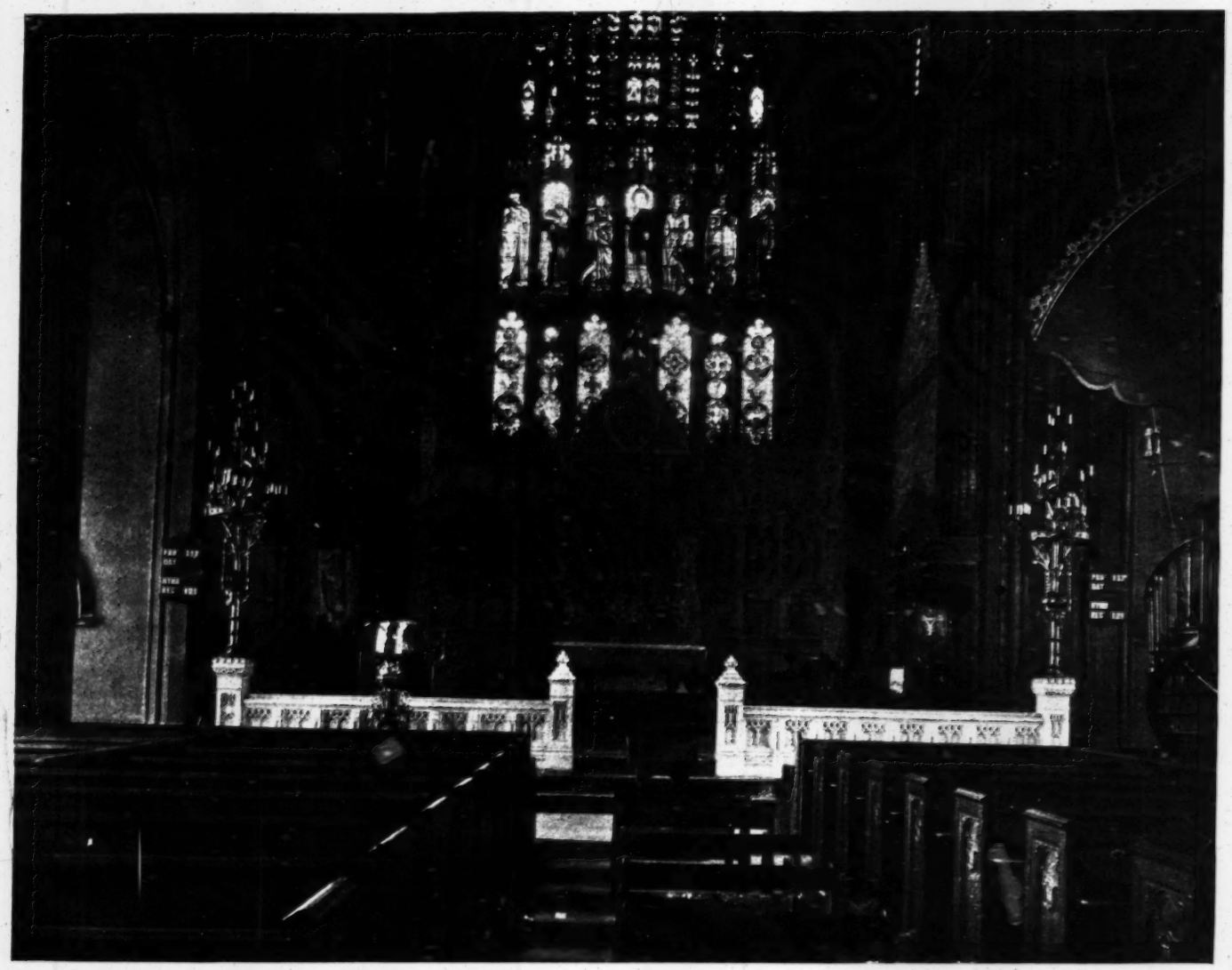
Even a condensed history of Trinity Parish would be incomplete without some mention of the long and persistent agitation of the Anneke Jans claim. For more than half a century a numerous host, recruited from time to time under the banner of "Anneke Jans heirs," has been contributing to the support of lawyers and unscrupulous real estate agents in the belief that there exists a legitimate hereditary claim upon a large share of the Trinity millions. In spite of the specific and repeated statements issued by the officers of the church to the effect that the Anneke Jans claim is a myth, several thousands of persons throughout the country have allowed themselves to be persuaded by designing men to contribute funds for the purpose of "carrying the case into court." The value of the property which the Anneke Jans heirs are seeking has been placed as high as $500,000,000. A few years ago an Anneke Jans Company was incorporated in Cleveland, Ohio, with a capital of $10,000 to prosecute this claim.

The simple facts about Anneke Jans, as vouched for in the Trinity Year Book and Register, are as follows: Anneke was a Dutchwoman who lived with her husband, the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, on a farm of about sixty acres "lying west of Broadway" many years before the English came into possession of New York. Anneke Jans has been described as a daughter of the fourth King of Holland and a granddaughter of William of Orange. Trustworthy Colonial history, however, makes no mention of Anneke's royal pretensions, but incidentally speaks of her as one of the early settlers who secured the grant of a farm from the Dutch Colonial Governor. As a matter of fact, her mother was the first midwife in the New Netherland, and was named Tryntje Jansen, or Tryn Jonas. After Anneke and her husband died, her farm, as part of a large tract of land, passed into the hands of the English authorities who succeeded the Dutch in the control of New York, in 1674. This land is believed to have been held as Government property for about thirty years. A few years after Edward Cornbury was appointed Governor of the colony he gave, as has been described, a large slice of the Government land to Trinity Parish, and in that slice was probably the Anneke Jans farm.

To such an extent have credulous people been deceived and swindled by the unscrupulous use of the tempting bait of this Anneke Jans claim that the officers of the church deemed it their duty to issue a note of warning, and in 1891 the following card, signed by the Rev. Morgan Dix, rector; S. V. R. Cruger, controller, and Stephen P. Nash, warden, was published:

"As letters are being constantly received from various places in the United States making inquiries about supposed suits pending against this corporation in respect to its property or about negotiations assumed to be on foot in respect to the alleged claims of the descendants of Anneke Jans or of other persons, notice is hereby given that no such suits are pending and no such negotiations are going on, and all persons who suppose themselves to be descendants of Anneke Jans or otherwise interested in claims hostile to the title of this corporation are cautioned against paying out money to any person alleging the pendency of such suits or negotiations."

Copies of the foregoing statement are



THE ALTAR AND REREDOS, TRINITY CHURCH.

THE NAVE, TRINITY CHURCH.

sent out by the officers of the corporation even now in answer to inquiries regarding the status of the Anneke Jans claim.

Three churches have occupied the site on which the present Trinity Church stands. The first, which was completed in 1697, was a comparatively small, square structure. It, however, served the purposes of the congregation for forty years, when, in 1737, it was enlarged by doubling its length. Nearly forty years later, in 1776, the entire structure was destroyed by the great fire. Throughout the Revolutionary War the edifice remained in ruins, the congregation worshipping meanwhile in St. Paul's Chapel, which was built in 1764-6. In 1788 R. Watts, M. Rogers, N. Cruger, N. Carmer, and G. Dominick were appointed commissioners to rebuild the parish church, and the second Trinity Church edifice was dedicated on March 25, 1790, Bishop Samuel Provoost officiating. George Washington was present at the dedication.

For nearly fifty years this second church remained standing. In 1839 the roof was found to be in an unsafe condition, and the building was pulled down to make way for the present structure, which was dedicated May 21, 1846, and which, at that time, was incomparably the finest church building in this country. The Rev. Dr. William Berrian, Dr. Dix's predecessor, was rector when this edifice was dedicated.

There are now nine churches in Trinity Parish, eight of which are designated as chapels, each chapel being in charge of a vicar. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, as rector of the parish, has jurisdiction over all of these churches. Trinity Church, as every New Yorker knows, is on Broadway, at the head of Wall Street. St. Paul's Chapel, on Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey Streets, is one of the quaint historic features of the town. In this same edifice George Washington was a regular worshipper, and his pew is invariably pointed out to visitors. St. John's Chapel, in Varick Street, above Beach, was originally completed in 1807, but it has undergone alteration and enlargement three times. Trinity Chapel, which is in Twenty-fifth Street near Broadway, was fully completed in 1856, although consecrated nearly a year before. St. Chrysostom's Chapel, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, is a free mission church, as also is St. Augustine's Chapel, in Houston Street, between the Bowery and Second Avenue.

St. Cornelius's Chapel, on Governors Island, is maintained by Trinity Corporation, under an arrangement with the War Department, for the accommodation of officers and soldiers of the United States Army stationed at that point. St. Agnes's Chapel, in Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets, near Columbus Avenue, was completed in 1892, and it forms an important centre of religious and charitable work. The old church of St. Luke, in Hudson Street, opposite Grove Street, came into the possession of Trinity Corporation, Dec. 1, 1892, on the opening of the new St. Luke's, at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Convent Avenue, and it is now designated as St. Luke's Chapel. Of Trinity's nine churches, six are free, no pews are sold in any of them, and where pews are rented it is under important restrictions expressed in the leases. According to the year book, ownership of pews in Trinity Parish dates from a very remote period; not within the memory of living man has any pew been sold by the corporation. The vestry acquire, whenever they can, the ownership of the pews by purchase from the descendants of the original possessors, or by sale on forfeiture.

A large number of churches and other institutions receive aid from Trinity Church in the form of annual allowances or donations. The new St. Luke's, in Harlem, continues to receive an annual stipend, and All Saints' Church, which is conducting an excellent work in the midst of a tenement-house population in the southeastern part of the city, must have been sold and removed long ago but for the help received from Trinity. Other churches and missions aided by the corporation are St. Clement's, in West Third Street; St. Peter's, Twentieth Street, near Ninth Avenue; Holy Apostles', Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street; Church of the Epiphany, East Fiftieth Street; St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh Street; St. Ann's, St. Ambrose's, St. Philip's, St. Mary's, and St. Andrew's, St. John the Baptist, Church of the Redeemer, the Seamen's Mission, City Mission Society, the Italian Mission, the Spanish Mission, the Church German Society, and the Church Temperance Society.

Hobart College, in the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Western New York, receives an annual contribution from Trinity Church, as do also the Diocesan Fund, the Missionary Committee of the diocese, and the Episcopal Fund of the diocese. St. Luke's Hospital receives from Trinity $2,000 per annum, for which five beds are at the disposal of the corporation, and St. Mary's Hospital receives $600 per annum for the maintenance of two beds for children. The aggregate amount of the donations, allowances, &c., made by the Trinity vestry for objects outside of the parish each year exceeds $30,000. The annual appropriations for parish objects by the vestry includes $21,500 for parochial schools, $8,500 for Trinity Hospital for the Sick Poor, $3,100 for industrial schools, about $2,000 for night schools, $3,000 for alms to the poor, $1,150 for a cooking school, nearly $3,000 for Sunday school festivals, and $1,200 for German mission work in the parish. There are 91 teachers and 1,250 pupils in the Trinity industrial schools.

No collections are taken up at any of the Trinity services for current expenses. All of the moneys taken at the offertories in the several churches of the parish go to worthy institutions or for the benefit of the poor. Here is the order of monthly collections, Canonical and special, for 1896-7: December, Missions of the Diocese; January, City Missions; February, General Domestic Missions; March, Foreign Missions; April, St. Johnland, L. I.;

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Panels of Bronze Doors,
North Entrance to Trinity Church.

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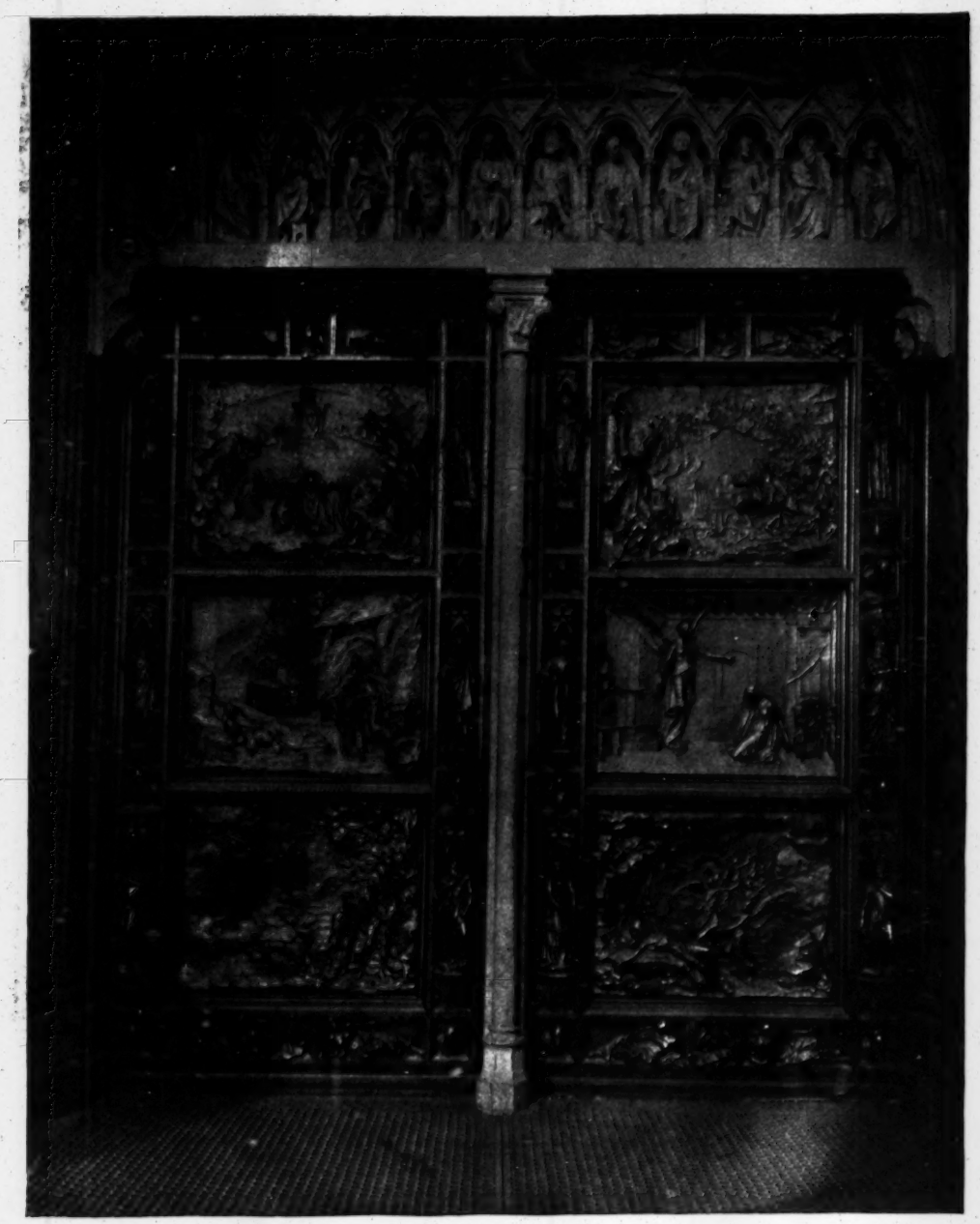
North Entrance to Trinity Church.



BRONZE DOORS, MAIN ENTRANCE, TRINITY CHURCH.

May, House of the Holy Comforter; June, St. Luke's Home; July, Bible and Prayer Book Society and Theological Education; August, Seamen's Mission; September, Children's Fold; October, Priory Farm, Brothers of Nazareth; November, American Church Building Fund; Thanksgiving Day, Aged and Infirm Clergy; last Sunday of the year, St. Luke's and St. Mary's Hospitals. The total collections in Trinity Church and all of the chapels amounted to about $70,000 last year. There are very nearly 7,000 communicants in Trinity Parish.

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Panels, Bronze Doors, South Entrance, Trinity Church.

The two most notable memorial offerings in Trinity Church are the bronze doors and the reredos. The doors, six in number, were given by William Waldorf Astor in memory of his father, John Jacob Astor. They were placed in position a few years ago, two at the main entrance and two each at the front side entrances. Their cost was about $40,000. In design and workmanship they are high-class specimens of art, richly wrought and of superb proportions. J. Massey Rhind was the sculptor.

The reredos was given to the church several years ago in memory of William B. Astor, by his sons, John Jacob and William Astor. It is a magnificent structure of white marble, Caen stone, and alabaster and completely fills the space at the back of the chancel. The cost of this imposing memorial was not less than $100,000.

The elaborate celebration, which begins to-day, of the two hundredth anniversary of Trinity Parish will embrace seven days of interesting religious, and partly civic, ceremonies, the most important of which will be held in Trinity Church on Wednesday, the 5th inst. On that particular occasion a salutatory address will be delivered by Bishop Henry C. Potter, and a special Te Deum will be sung. Besides issuing a pastoral letter, the rector will, during the week, deliver two addresses of a historical character. Of the large number of church dignitaries who are to assist in these bicentenary services, the most prominent are: Bishop Potter, the Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of the parish; Bishop Doane of Albany, Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island, Bishop Walker of Western New York, Bishop Coleman of Delaware, Bishop Neely of Maine, Archdeacon Tiffany of the Diocese of New York, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church; the Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter, President of Hobart College, and the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton of Hoboken, N. J.

In their character and scope the plans for this celebration have been arranged on lines befitting the extraordinary significance of the occasion. The interior of Trinity Church has been temporarily adorned at great expense, and beautiful souvenirs of an artistic character have been provided. Exactly in what manner Trinity Corporation will permanently mark this bicentenary has not yet been disclosed, but there is expectation that the agreeable features of the celebration heretofore announced will be supplemented by some commemorative act of lasting beneficence.

EARL D. BERRY.

TRINITY AND COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

PROMINENT among the services that Trinity Parish has rendered New York City and the country was her share in the establishment of King's College, now Columbia University. At just what period the design of establishing a college in New York was first discussed is not known, but the earliest intimation is contained in the records of Trinity Parish, which make note that in the year 1703 the rector and Wardens were directed to wait upon Gov. Cornbury to inquire what part of "The King's Farme," then vested in Trinity Corporation, had been intended for the college which his Majesty proposed to have built.

In 1746 the Colonial Assembly passed an act entitled "An Act for raising the sum of £2,250 by a public lottery for this Colony for the encouragement of learning and toward the founding of a college within the same." By the year 1751 £3,443 18s. had been so raised and vested in Trustees. Of these Trustees of the lottery fund, ten in number, two belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, one was a Presbyterian, and seven were members of the Church of England, and some of these seven were also vestrymen of Trinity Parish. The known sentiments of this large majority of the Trustees and their well-understood desire that the proposed college should be connected with their church accounts for the offer made to them by Trinity not long after their appointment "of any reasonable quantity of the Church Farme (which was not let out) for erecting and use of a college."

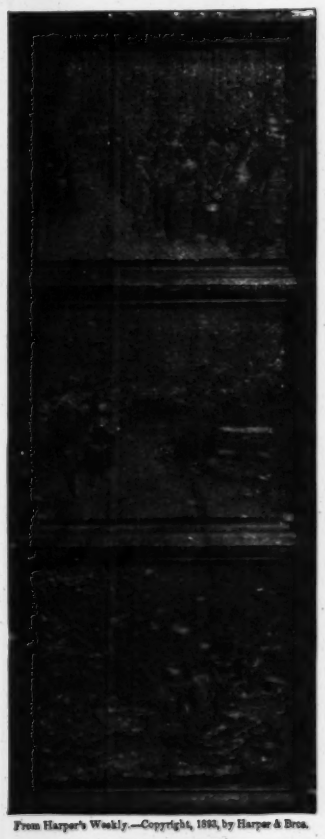
The jealous apprehension entertained of any approach to a church establishment within the province caused violent opposition to the plan of obtaining a royal charter for the new college. The single Presbyterian Trustee, Mr. William Livingston, led this opposition and demanded an establishment, not by royal charter, but by act of the Assembly. The Presbyterian and Reformed opposition, however, at length subsided, and when, in 1753, the Trustees called to be the first President of King's College the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, a missionary of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Trinity Vestry came to their aid again and agreed to supplement an exceedingly scanty salary and make Dr. Johnson an assistant minister.

On the 17th of July, 1754, President Johnson began in the vestry room of the schoolhouse of Trinity Church the instruction of the eight students who had been admitted as freshmen. In May, 1755, the corporation of Trinity Church delivered to King's College deeds of conveyance of a piece of land described as situate on the west side of Broadway in the west ward of the city, fronting eastwardly to Church Street, between Barclay Street and Murray Street, and running westerly along the said streets to the North River.

The conditions of this gift, which were also provisions of the charter, were that the President of King's College at the time and forever should be in communion with the Church of England, as by law established, and that the morning and evening service in the college should be the liturgy of that church, or such a collection of prayers out of that liturgy as should be approved by its President and Governors.

RECTORS OF TRINITY.

THE name of the first rector of Trinity Parish has been handed down to local posterity in the name of one of the busiest of New York streets. The Rev. Dr. William Vesey's pastoral career extended over fifty years, from the time that Trinity was started, in 1696, to 1746. When Gov. Fletcher and the Vestrymen and Wardens called him, Dr. Vesey was a



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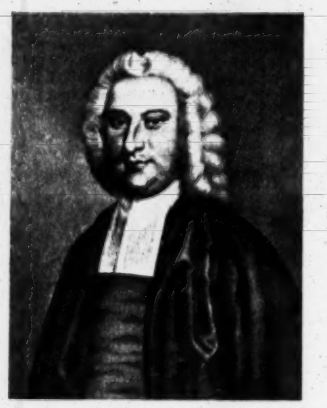
Panels, Bronze Doors, South Entrance, Trinity Church.

The Rev. William Vesey,
The First Rector of Trinity Church.
(1696-1746.)

lay reader in Hempstead, L. I. He had been graduated from Harvard College in 1693, but Episcopal clergymen had to go to England then to take orders. The services of his induction as rector took place March 13, 1698. Dr. Vesey was an active, energetic pastor, loved by his people and by all citizens generally. His salary was extremely moderate, £100, with a Government allowance of £76 for house rent. He lived in Liberty Street, then called King Street, not far from the church. Under his ministrations Trinity grew rapidly. In 1712 Dr. Vesey was appointed by the Bishop Commissary of New York, which required a careful watchfulness over the Episcopal Church in the Province, and the establishment of new churches wherever possible. Many valuable presents were made to Trinity Church during the period of Dr. Vesey's pastorate, not the least interesting of which was a fine set of books for a parochial library, from the Bishop of London. These volumes are now in the General Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Henry Barclay, who had been associated with Dr. Vesey as assistant, succeeded to the rectorship, and held it for eighteen years, until his death in 1764. He continued the good work that had been so well started, and the increasing congregation soon demanded a new church. As a result St. George's Chapel, the first Trinity chapel, was erected on a plot of ground in Beekman Street, and there the edifice remained until destroyed by fire in 1814, but was immediately rebuilt, St. George's, however, going as an independent church to its present locality at Stuyvesant Square. The Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, the Trinity assistant, became rector of St. George's. On July 12, 1762, during a violent thunderstorm, the steeple of Trinity was struck by lightning, and for a time was in danger of destruction, but the inhabitants turned out nobly to avert the calamity and extinguished the flames before much damage was done. Another interesting incident during Dr. Barclay's rectorship was the sale of the old organ, and the substitution of a fine new one. The venerable Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was the first President of Columbia College, was assistant rector of Trinity for several years. Dr. Barclay died Aug. 20, 1764, in his fifty-third year, and his funeral was largely attended. Dr. Auchmuty, who succeeded him, preached the sermon.



The Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, D. D.,
Third Rector of Trinity Church.
(1764-1777.)

A few days later Dr. Auchmuty was chosen rector. St. Paul's Chapel had been commenced just before Dr. Barclay's death, and Oct. 30, 1766, it was opened and dedicated. St. Paul's is now the oldest church edifice in New York City, and its history is replete with notable incidents. George Washington had a pew there during his residence in New York, and appropriate religious exercises were held immediately after his inauguration as President. At the outbreak of the Revolution, Dr. Auchmuty sided with the loyalists, and, having had some trouble with the Continental officers regarding the reading of prayers for the royal family, he left the city and went to New Brunswick, N. J. When the British took possession of the city after the battle of Long Island in 1776 Dr. Auchmuty returned, but with considerable difficulty, and an account of his death, which occurred the following year, said that his health was shattered by the hardships he endured in reaching New York. When he did reach New York the scene that met his eyes was far different from that of a few months before, when he left the city. The evidences of war were only too clear, for the great fire of Sept. 21, 1776, had reduced the beautiful Trinity to a pile of blackened ruins. Dr. Auchmuty's love for his church caused him to search the ruins faithfully in hopes of finding some articles that had not been entirely consumed, and he did recover the church plate.

The Right Rev. Charles Inglis, D. D.,
The First Protestant Bishop in the British Colonies, and Fourth Rector of Trinity Church.
(1777-1783.)

The fourth rector was the Rev. Dr. Charles Inglis, who had been assistant for several years, but he never had a Trinity Church in which to officiate as head of the parish. St. Paul's became the main church during the Revolutionary period. Dr. Inglis was a loyalist to the heart, and in 1775 made himself obnoxious to the Sons of Liberty by replying to Tom Paine's "Common Sense." He was an able scholar, and in 1778 the University of Oxford gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. When the British evacuated New York in 1783, Dr. Inglis resigned his rectorship and went to Nova Scotia, where he attained considerable prominence. In 1787 he was made Bishop of Nova Scotia, and went to England to be consecrated. He died in Halifax Feb. 24, 1816.

Dr. Benjamin Moore was chosen to succeed him in Trinity, but as he had shown strong Tory principles, a protest was aroused, and Dr. Moore did not take the office. Later he became rector and filled the place with honor and distinction.

In Dr. Moore's place as rector Dr. Samuel Provoost was elected Jan. 13, 1784. He was born and brought up in New York City, and ranked among the ablest men of his time. He was one of the seven Columbia graduates at its first commencement in 1758, and for a while was assistant rector at Trinity, but his patriotic views not being in accord with those of his colleagues, he resigned in 1774 and retired to private life in Columbia County. Two years after becoming rector of Trinity Parish he was appointed Bishop of New York, the first to hold that position, and went to England to be consecrated. Under his ministry Trinity was rebuilt and dedicated in March, 1790. Declining health compelled him to resign his offices in 1800, and Dr. Benjamin Moore became rector and also Bishop after Dr. Provoost's death, in 1815, for the latter was not permitted to retire from his Bishopric. These two offices, Bishop and rector of Trinity Church, were filled by the same person for several years. Dr. Moore, from 1801 to 1811, was also President of Columbia College. He died in 1816, and was succeeded as Bishop and rector by the Rev. Dr. J. Henry Hobart, a strong and zealous churchman. He died in 1830, and the Rev. Dr. William Berrian was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Under Dr. Berrian's long pastorate the work and usefulness of Trinity Parish were largely extended, and the handsome Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth Street, was built, being consecrated April 17, 1855, although not wholly finished until 1856. The present Trinity Church, as previously mentioned, was also erected during Dr. Berrian's rectorship. He died Nov. 7, 1862, and three days later the present rector, Dr. Morgan Dix, was chosen and inducted on the following day. It will, therefore, be thirty-five years next November that Dr. Dix has held this honorable and worthy office, and in this respect he has served the longest of any rector except the first one, Dr. Vesey, whose rectorship lasted for fifty years.

INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, NEW YORK.

TRINITY'S DOWN-TOWN WORK.

IN connection with Trinity Church there is an industrial school and a free daily school for boys. One of the brightest afternoons of the week for the little girls of Trinity Church Mission is Monday, when they have their cooking lesson. They obey orders for an hour, and then, for a little while, they can cook any kind of a mess they please, provided they wash the dishes. A lecturer of the New York Cooking School instructs in plain cooking, including breadmaking, the preparation of soups, meats, vegetables, and simple desserts, and in marketing, giving much needed rules in economy and cleanliness.

The Trinity Church Association was organized in 1879 to carry on charitable work in the down-town districts, more or less in connection with Trinity Church, and now supports a Mission House at 209 Fulton Street in charge of the sisters of St. Mary, which is the headquarters of the work. Here there are a physician, a provident dispensary, a training school for young girls in household service, lectures, and entertainments. The association is financially independent of the corporation, one of the main objects being to call out all the possibilities for good stored up in Christian laymen.

The present condition and steady growth of the work connected with St. Paul's Chapel fully justifies the persistent refusal of the rector and Vestry to listen to any proposals for the sale of its much-coveted land. There is no longer any reason for the old fear that the congregation is dying out, for the work of the chapel is needed by more than 400 families living within its proper cure. There is a parish school more than

The Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, D.D.,
First Bishop of New York, and Fifth Rector of Trinity Church. ((1784-1800.)

forty years old, and a battalion of St. Paul's Cadets, composed of boys of a dozen different nationalities, who drill according to United States Army regulations.

Down in Varick Street St. John's Chapel has a school for boys that is half a century old this year. The course is specially designed for boys entering business at an early age. A picturesque feature of this cure is the Leake dole of bread, a bequest of the late John Leake, Esq., established thirty years ago, and which now divides among eighteen poor women a weekly dole of sixty-seven loaves.

St. Augustine's Chapel, in Houston Street, is a veritable beehive, with good work for everybody and a remarkable sewing school of 500 girls, a day school for boys, and a night school for young men and women.

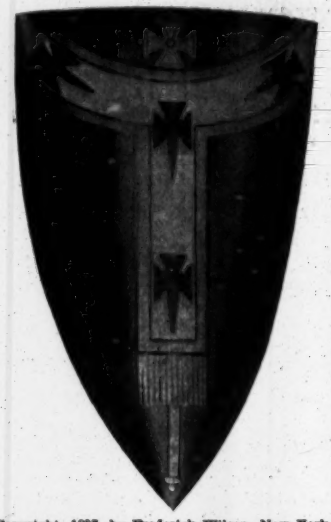
The Right Rev. Benjamin Moore, D. D.,
Sixth Rector of Trinity Church.
(1800-1816.)

DECORATIONS OF TRINITY.

THE decorations of Trinity Church are rich in conception. There is a noticeable absence of exuberant display; the architectural repose, which is a marked feature of the interior of Trinity Church, has not been disturbed. The designs are wrought in applique and exquisite hand embroidery. The satin is real satin, and the cloth of gold is real gold. And yet the appeal is not made to the sense of richness, or even to the beautiful, but to the intellectual and spiritual and heroic. The aim of the scheme is to emphasize the perfect proportions of the beautiful Gothic interior.

The decorations are put up without the driving of a nail or the defacement of column or wall. To accomplish this several ingenious mechanical devices were

The Right Rev. John Henry Hobart,
Seventh Rector of Trinity Church.
(1816-1830.)



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Decorated Shield in Trinity.

necessary. These devices, and the plan for the artificial lighting, which latter is unusual and artistic in that no naked lamp can be seen, were in charge of Mr. H. D. Bayne. The scheme of the decorations themselves was formulated by Mr. Frederick Wilson, and approved by the Trinity Committee. The general scheme of the decorations is as follows:

High on the columns of the nave are winged figures holding lamps, and between each of these figures, on the clearstory wall, hang palls on which are wrought devices in material, emblematic in color and design of the principal fasts and feasts of the church year, arranged in chronological sequence. In studying these emblems it is to be borne in mind that the scheme of decoration aims to recognize the traditional symbology of the Christian Church. As an instance of this it will be seen that the proper colors of the feasts have been duly followed. Where the aesthetic requirements of the case have made it obligatory to take liberties with the traditional colors, the choice, where it has lain between two having about equal claims, has fallen upon that color which yields the best artistic results.

The story of the banners commences at the conventional northeast, or the old Gospel side of the altar, and reads from right to left of the spectator around the church and back again to the altar. But the conventional northeast in Trinity Church, since its chancel is at the west end, is really, by the points of the compass, the southwest corner. Beginning at this corner, and reading to the left along the south wall, the first banner refers to the Nativity of John the Baptist, the forerunner of Jesus Christ; the second to the Annunciation to the Blessed Virgin, and so on all the way around the church to the altar again.

On the columns of the nave hang great iron shields, bearing coats of arms of the most famous people who have been identified with the foundation and administration of Trinity Parish. On the chancel arch hang great representations of the seal of Trinity Corporation and of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The decorations of the altar are wholly floral. On either side of the chancel arch are the Stars and Stripes and the union jack.

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Shield in Trinity Church.

Under each clearstory window hang three shields charged with emblems of the Passion of Christ and other appropriate figures, and around the aisles are large shields charged with the emblems of the Apostles, treated heraldically.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Miss Bessie Wood of San Francisco is a successful undertaker.

—J. R. Allen of Fairhaven, Vt., received the first Postmaster's commission that President McKinley signed.

—Dr. Ferdinand Bonnote of Johns Hopkins University is to be Associate Professor of the Romance Languages in the Leland Stanford University.

—Herbert Spencer has consented to permit Hubert Herkomer to paint his portrait, the money having been raised by public subscription. Eight years ago he refused to permit Millais to paint his portrait under similar circumstances.

—Admiral Canevaro, in command of the joint fleets at Crete, is a native of Peru. His parents were Italians. His father is a merchant in Lima. The Admiral entered the Italian Navy when a lad and worked his way up to his present position. His brothers have been prominent in the political life of Peru, and have held high offices.

—Lyman J. Gage was in Florida when he decided to get married. His future wife was in San Francisco at the time. He wrote her a long letter and asked her to reply by telegraph that the suspense might not be prolonged. She at once answered "Yes," and he has never thought that the $5 that that one word cost him was an overcharge. Telegraphic rates were higher then than they are now.

—The Rev. Eugenie St. John of Kansas, a well-known preacher and advocate of woman suffrage, is going to Europe to study the problem of municipal government. She says she will tell her sisters all about it when she returns.

—Stilson K. Stevens of Buffalo proposes to reach the North Pole on a bicycle. He says he will go to Spitzbergen in June, and with his specially constructed wheel, will make a dash straight across the ice fields, reaching the pole before his energy and provisions have become exhausted.

—Henry M. Paul has been named for the position of Professor of Mathematics at the Naval Academy by the President. He has been on duty at the Naval Observatory since 1888. In 1883 he occupied the Chair of Astronomy at the Imperial Japanese University at Tokio. His appointment is for life.

—Prof. Lawrence Brumer of the University of Michigan has gone to the Argentine Republic to investigate the means there adopted to exterminate grasshoppers. He will study the habits of these pests, and will apply his information in an effort toward getting rid of similar insects in the western and northwestern sections of this country.

—Ex-Postmaster General Wilson accepted the Presidency of Washington and Lee University, because of the possibilities of the position. He says: "I was influenced, I may say captivated, by the possibilities of making this institution a great centre of sound learning and sound citizenship, a power to reproduce in the South some of that high thinking that made her leadership in past generations so conservative and yet National. I am sure the seed has not run out. But it needs strong and wholesome culture. All the rest of the country is interested in this as much as Virginia and the South."

—An authority on the subject of the pooling of railway earnings is Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison system, and for many years the head of a great Western traffic association. He has long urged an amendment to existing laws such as would permit the making of pooling contracts, and his ideas are embodied in the Foraker bill now pending in Congress.

—One of the most accomplished of American linguists is the Hon. Andrew D. White. He speaks most of the Continental languages with the fluency of a native in each instance. With the speech, the customs, and the manners of the French, the Germans, the Italians, the Spanish, and the Russians he is familiar. Col. Tom Ochiltree said of him some years ago: "Andrew D. White can order a dinner in fourteen different languages."

—Outside of military circles it is not generally known that Lieut. Horace C. Du Val is clever at song composition. On the recent occasion of the presentation of the Cross of Honor medals in the Seventh Regiment Armory for twenty-five years' service in that regiment, thousands of little books containing "Seventh Regiment Rhymes, by Harry C. Du Val," were distributed among the guests. The collection included "The Cross of Honor," "Sharpshooters' Night," "Seventh Regiment Luck," "Tourjours Pret," "Ninth Company Roll Call," "How Delafield Qualified," and "I Company's Forty-eight Files."

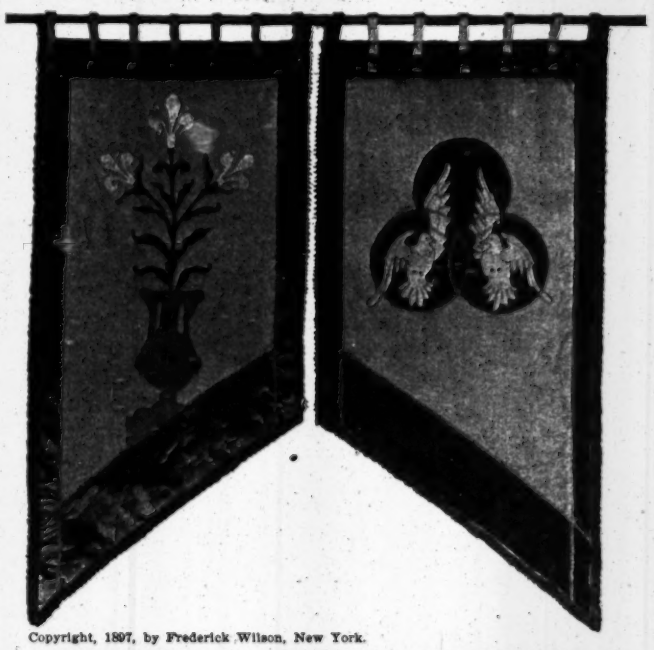
—It is a singular fact that throughout the long and eventful life of the New York Stock Exchange no authentic history of that venerable institution had been published until two or three years ago, when Francis L. Eames, now President of the Exchange, supplied the deficiency.

—William Buchanan's success in building powerful and speedy locomotive engines of the class of the famous "999," recalls the fact that since 1835 the American made locomotives have been unrivaled. Although railroading had its beginning in England, not more than a dozen locomotives manufactured in that country were ever imported into the United States. In fact, so great was the success of the American manufacturers in their earlier efforts that in 1839 and 1840 sixteen locomotive engines built by William Norris of Philadelphia were sent to England, and within the next few years Mr. Norris sent 170 engines to various parts of England.

—J. Pierpont Morgan has for many years been one of the Wardens of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, and a dozen years ago he was foremost in advocating the change from pew ownership to the free church plan. It was a great sacrifice for some of the aristocratic old families of St. George's parish to give up their family pews, but the Morgans, the Tracys, and the Schieffelins set the example, and it was gracefully followed almost without exception. For a long while after the change was made Mr. Morgan occupied a seat in the back part of the church, near the door.

—The denial by Herbert Gladstone of the published reports that his distinguished father had taken to bicycle riding brings disappointment to the hearts of those enthusiastic pedalists on this side of the water who proposed forthwith to make William E. Gladstone an honorary member of the League of American Wheelmen.

—Col. John Hay, the new Ambassador to Great Britain, owns one of the finest estates in the State of New Hampshire. It is situated on Lake Sunapee, and embraces several square miles of woodland, a great portion of which has been improved and beautified at large expense. The grounds, partly terraced, stretch along the shore for about a mile, and there is a picturesque landing for Col. Hay's comfortable steam launch.



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BANNERS USED IN DECORATING TRINITY CHURCH.

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Another Trinity Shield.

CONVALESCENCE.

Awake, sad world, for Spring has come
With song and laughter sweet,
The billowy meadows break in foam
Of flowers about her feet.

Here where I sit, alone, apart,
I hear her voice again,
The slow blood stirs about my heart
And moves in every vein.

She bids me rise and follow her,
Light foot and heart of song;
Ah! how my feeble pulses stir
That lifeless lay so long!

I come, I come, my foot is light,
My heart beats strong once more;
Sweet Spring, I follow hard thy flight
By mountain, stream, and shore.

The lark sings sweeter overhead
Than e'er before he sung,
And I, who thought that youth was fled
For ever, I am young!

Oh rapture of the bounding blood!
Oh joy of ear and eye!
My life comes like a roaring flood
When I had thought to die.

And never was the world so sweet,
And never Spring so fair,
The primrose shining at her feet,
The stars among her hair.

The bright birds hail in every tree
Her banners green unfurled,
To live is joy enough for me
In such a sunlit world.

—D. J. ROBERTSON in Chambers's Journal.

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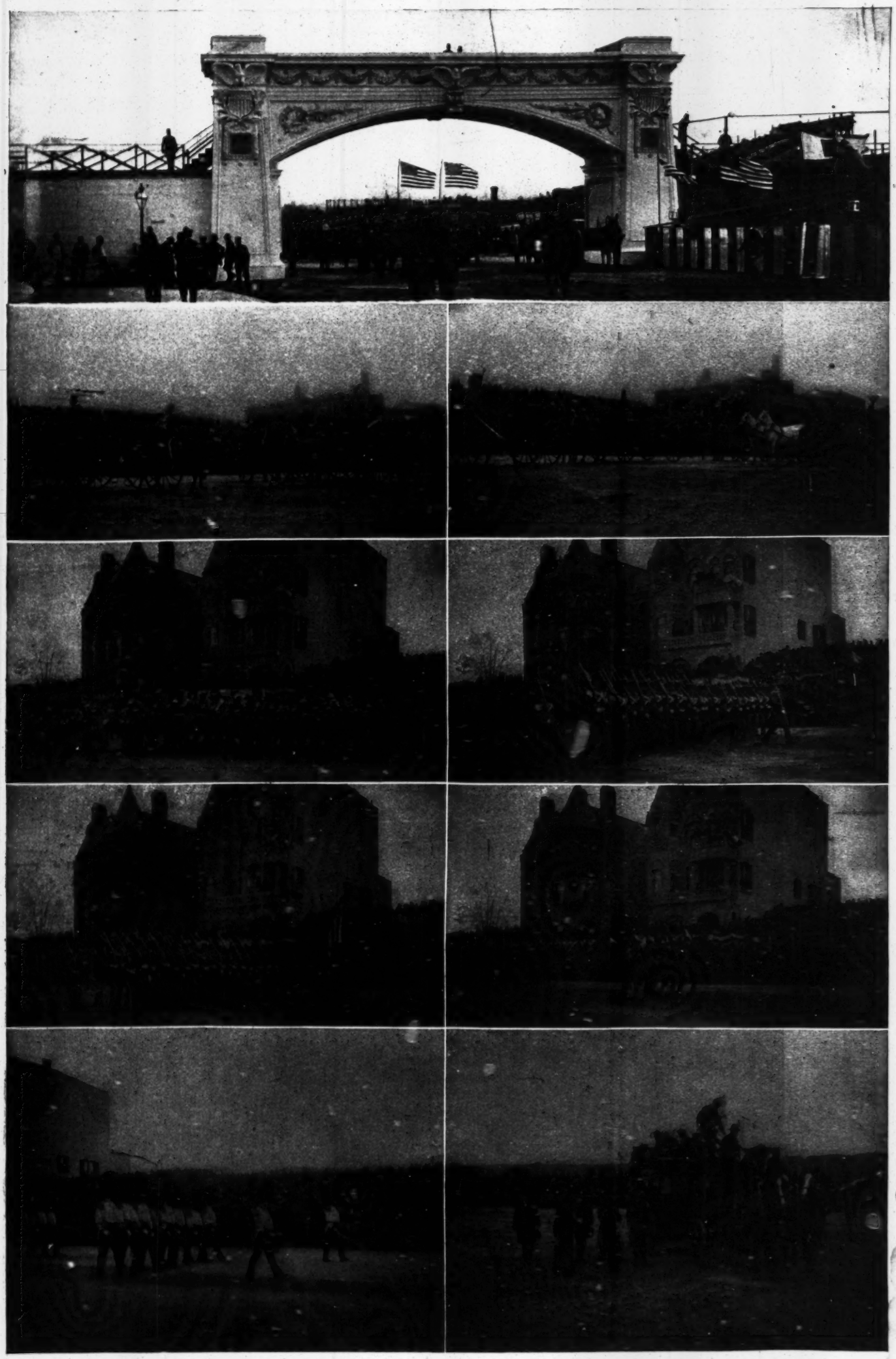
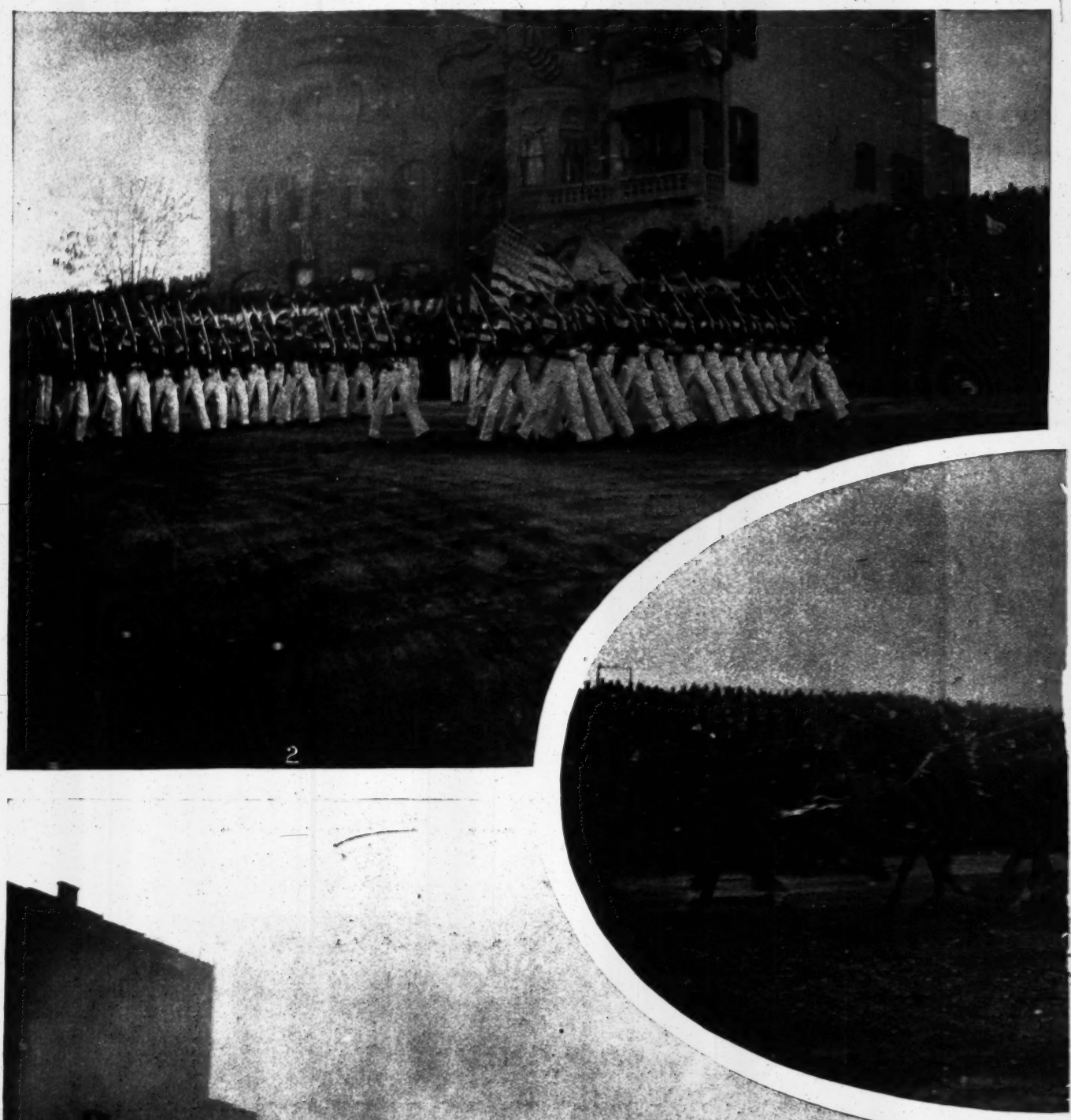
The Oddest Shield of All.



From Photographs Taken Specially for The New York Times.

1.—Triumphal Arch North of the Tomb. 2.—The Grant Family En Route to the Tomb. 3.—The Delegation from the United States Senate. 4.—Band of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y. 5.—The Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. 6.—Company H, Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. 7.—Signal Corps, U. S. S. Massachusetts. 8.—The Old Guard. 9.—The Mexican Band.

SNAP SHOT PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE GRANT PARADE.



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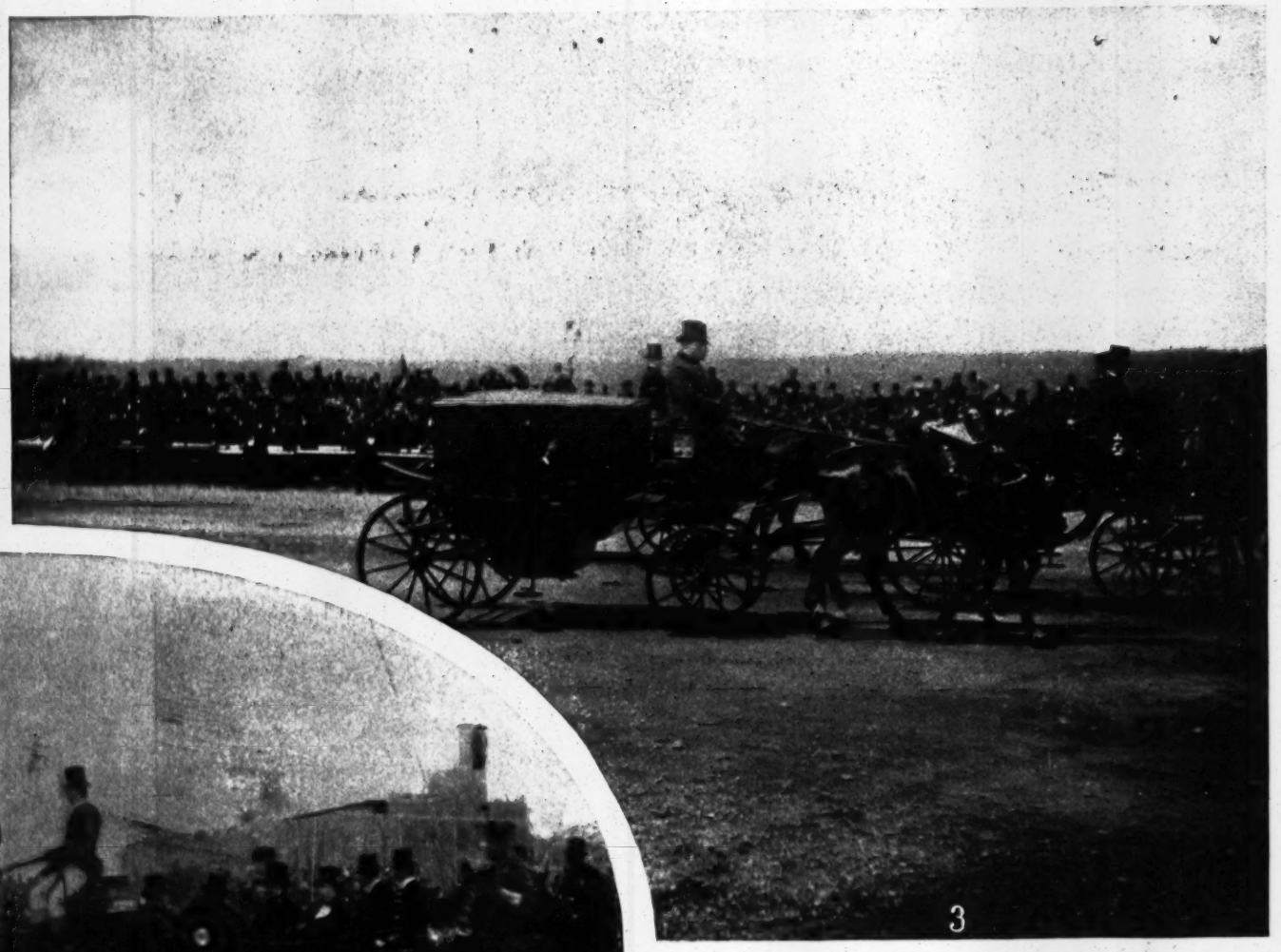
From Photographs Taken Specially for The New York Times.

1.—President McKinley, Gen. Horace Porter, and Mayor Strong Proceeding to the Tomb. 2.—Seventy-first Regiment National Guard of N

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH



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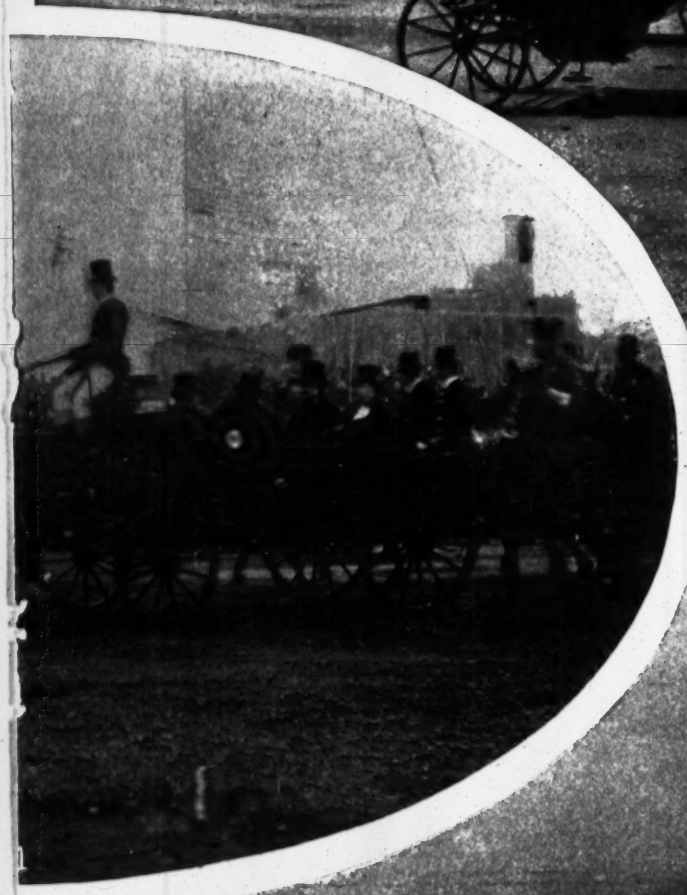

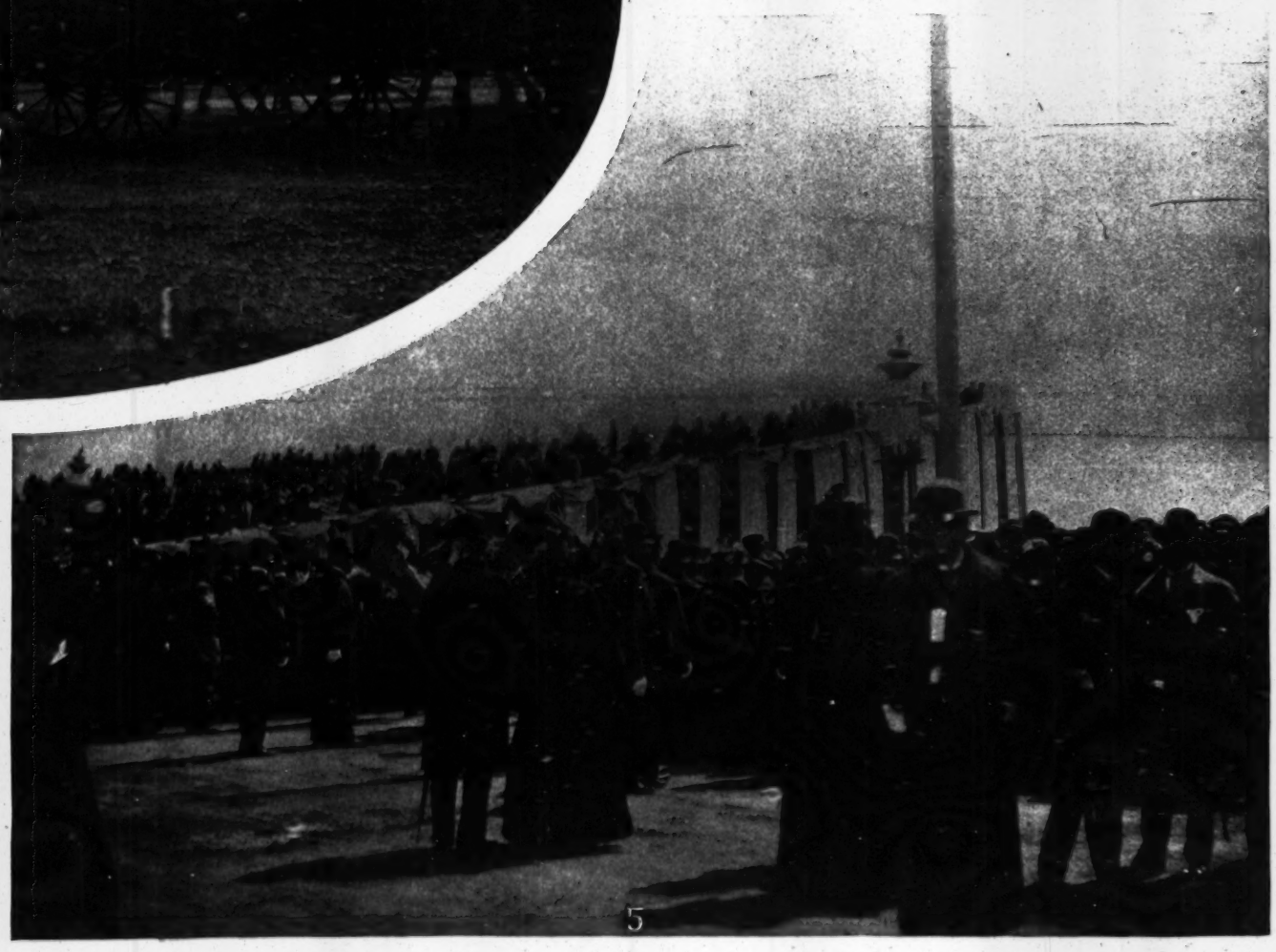

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New York. 3.—Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower. 4.—The Naval Militia of Brooklyn. 5.—Crowd Awaiting the Arrival of the Parade.

IS OF THE GRANT PARADE.

From Photographs Taken Specially for The New York Times.

1.—Col. W. F. Cody, Chief Joseph and Aides. 2.—Col. William Le Roy Watson and Staff, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. 3.—Battery B, Pennsylvania National Guard. 4.—Fourth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard. 5.—Footguard of the Governor of Connecticut. 6.—Col. W. H. Cooper and Staff, New Jersey National Guard. 7.—The West Point Cadets. 8.—First Battery, N. G. N. Y.

SNAP SHOT PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE GRANT PARADE.

FENCING NOW SOCIETY'S FAD.

NEVER has fencing been as popular as it is to-day. It is the fad of the hour among fashionable folk. Time was when this most graceful and healthful of all exercises was confined entirely to the sterner sex. Men learned to fence because it was in the line of masculine athletics and because there was something of the knightly and chivalrous about it; some day—who could tell?—a fair lady's name might need to be defended. And so it became a part of the regular training of the young man of society to learn to fence. But for a woman to take up the foils—absurd!

Now all this has changed. The fashionable woman of to-day is quite as expert with the foils as is her brother and her husband. For be it known the matron has taken to the sport with all the enthusiasm that the maid displays.

A fencing master in this city estimates that of the women in New York society fully one-quarter are fencers of ability, while another quarter is learning at the present time and will soon be masters—or mistresses—of the graceful sport. And this maitre d'armes supplements this statement with the information that his pupils of the fair sex are not only the most apt to learn, but in nine cases out of ten the most accomplished when the course of instruction is concluded.

There is no exercise that is quite as efficient in developing the body and promoting health as the use of the foils. This is generally admitted. Fencing brings into play all the muscles of the body without the employment of much force. It tends to give the fencer a quick eye, a graceful carriage, a firm tread, and a confident poise. Besides this, it sets the head solidly upon the shoulders, gives a supple waist, and makes the wrist a rod of living steel.

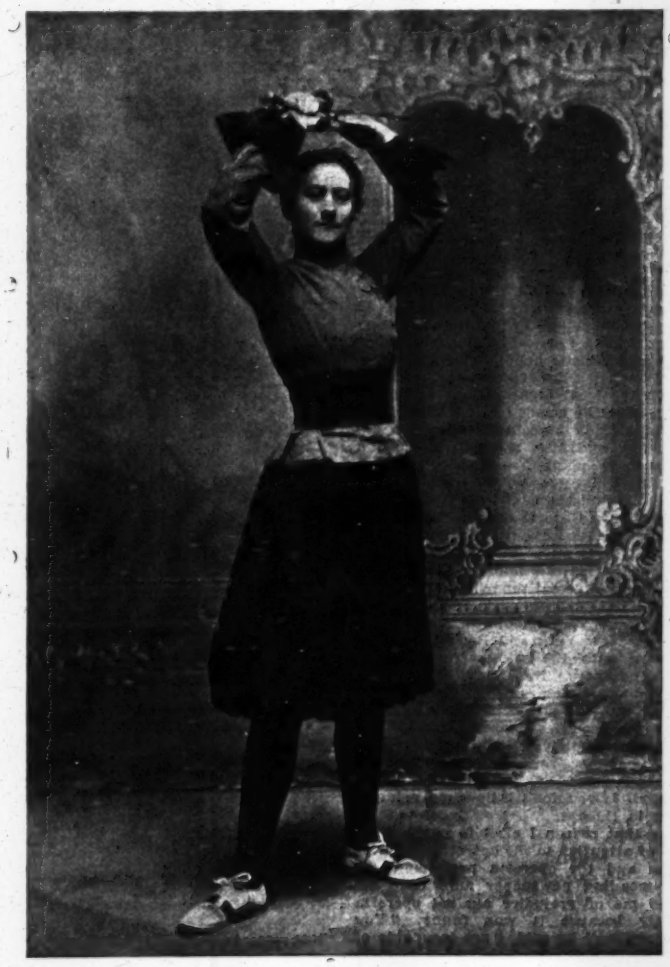
It is not all, however, who benefit by membership in a fencing club or an academy of fencing. The society woman may be enrolled in the membership list of a famous salle d'armes and have her own set of foils, yet it is possible that she has but once or twice faced the fencing master on the floor of his school. In fact, it is related that a number of women who figure in New York's most fashionable circles believe that the benefits of fencing come with a prompt payment of their tuition fees and the fitting up of a cozy nook in their homes where foils, masks, and plastrons decorate the walls. Happily this number is greatly in the minority.

There are four large fencing schools in this city and there many earnest fencers gather three and four times a week—some of them daily—and enjoy their thrilling bouts quite as much as do their more staid sisters their drives in the Park.

Mrs. Duncan Elliott, who was Miss Sallie Hargous, is one of the most expert fencers in the country. She acquired her proficiency with the foils at one of the schools in this city. No pupil at this salle d'armes, so the instructor declares, gave closer attention to his instruction or more time to practice with the foils. These are the two elements of success, he says, and he always points with pride to this fair pupil's record.

Miss Mary Turnure is another expert fencer who has won her laurels by earnest study and long practice. She is one of the most graceful fencers in the city. She has an easy carriage and a supple body, and finds little difficulty in vanquishing any friend who dons the mask and plastron and faces her.

All masters of fencing speak in terms of the highest praise of the pretty young woman who as Miss Pauline Whitney graced the floors of one of the best-known academies in this city a few years ago and earned a reputation as an exceedingly clever swordswoman. Marriage has not robbed this accomplished young woman of her fondness for the foils, and it is said that she frequently indulges in a bout with her husband at the present day. He, too, has taken lessons in fencing, and is almost as fond of the sport as is his wife.



IN FENCING COSTUME.

Another young woman whose name is familiar to all New Yorkers and who is a devotee of the foils is Miss Rosalie Bloodgood. Miss Bloodgood is one of the most vigorous of all fair fencers. She was a very apt pupil, and had not taken very many lessons before her instructor found that he had a "foeman worthy of his steel." Miss Bloodgood developed much strength, and in the heat of a bout with her master fiercely thrust her foil at the little blue heart pinned on the left side of her opponent's plastron, and in very many cases landed, and quite heavily, too. This same pupil was a master of the parry, and her opponent got little chance to touch with his foil point the corresponding cloth heart that she wore.

Mrs. E. Stewart Hinton is a very clever fencer. All of her movements in practice with the foils are graceful, supple, and precise. Miss Agnes Lawton is one of the cleverest fencers in the city. She always attracted much attention on exhibition days at the school she attended by her picturesque poses. Many of her friends who attempted to imitate her style have lost a number of bouts in consequence. The reason is probably to be found in the fact that Miss Lawton has not studied to be picturesque, but to the contrary has aimed only at simplicity and correctness in her poses.

Mrs. C. L. Wiltshire of Brooklyn has been spoken of as the cleverest fencer in that city, and the appellation has not meant to exclude the many young men across the bridge who are accomplished swordsmen. Mrs. Wiltshire fences with the decision of a man and at the same time retains all the lightness and grace of a woman. Her parry has been pointed out as an object lesson to many other ambitious pupils. Miss Sarah D. Bates is quite as accomplished. She took a long course of lessons, and has gained complete mastery of the science of thrusting and parrying.

Miss Wanamaker, Miss Fransioli, Miss Kennedy, Miss Jewel, and Miss Coudrey are taking lessons at the present time. Their instructor is a woman who speaks very highly of their abilities and their aptitude in learning.

Miss Beatrix Jones, the daughter of Mrs. Rhinelander Jones, is seldom seen nowadays on the floor of a salle d'armes, but she is nevertheless a very skillful swordswoman. She took lessons a number of years ago, and was graduated with the highest honors.

A glance at the membership rolls of the fencing clubs in this city shows what wonderful strides fencing has made in the past year or two. There are few young women of society whose names do not figure on the pages. Among others that have not been mentioned above are Miss Adelina H. Burd, Miss Jeannette Perie, Mrs. Hinton-Perry, Miss Besserer, Mrs. Eleanor Sanford-Edwards, Miss Leonie M. Stamm, Miss Florence M. Farrington, Miss Ellen Gael, Miss E. Wotherspoon, Miss Ives, Miss La Farge, Miss Hoffman, Miss Dorothea Hammond, Mrs. Raymond Ward, Miss Grace Scott, Miss Barnard, and Miss Helen M. Graham.

Most young women who fence wear the bloomer costume. Some few still cling to the plaited skirt that reaches just below the knee. With the latter are worn a loose-fitting jacket, buttoning down the left side, silk stockings, and heelless shoes. Of course, in addition to the dress itself, is worn the regular fencing outfit of plastron, (or body shield,) padded gauntlet gloves, and centaurs, (or elastic belts.)

The list of fashionable young men who fence is practically endless. Every young man who has any claim to social distinction has taken a course of lessons from a maitre d'armes.

THE COSTUME OF ARAB WOMEN.

From Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The elemental costume of the Arab woman consists of a shirt and a pair of trousers, the former worn outside and of varying length, and a kerchief for the head. There may be many a variant, much elaboration and adornment; stockings may or may not be worn, a profusion of jewelry always, such as necklaces, bracelets, and tinkling anklets; the kerchief may be replaced by a cap, and around the waist a rich girdle drawn. But whatever may be worn indoors, whenever the Moorish lady "takes her walks abroad," she is completely enveloped in the "haik" or the "schele," the former an adaptation of the "burnous" worn by the men, and the latter a shawl and cloak all in one, something like the Spanish mantilla. Thus clad, the ladies are not objects of grace or of beauty, for they waddle when they walk, they are uncertain in their gait, and they really resemble more than anything else in the world an ambulatory pillow or bolster of gigantic and ungainly proportions. But "our eyes are sometimes, like our judgments, blind," and if, perchance, we should be disposed to criticise this superfluity of garments, they might retort that it was much better than to appear, as many of our own ladies do, at times, decollete.

IN A CHINA SHOP.

A Dresden shepherdess was one day
Milking a small Delft cow
When a Sèvres Marquis came along—
I saw him smile and bow:
"O, lovely shepherdess, hear my song,"
I think I heard him say,
"For thou hast captured my porcelain heart,
And by my sword I swear thou art
A star in the Milky Way."

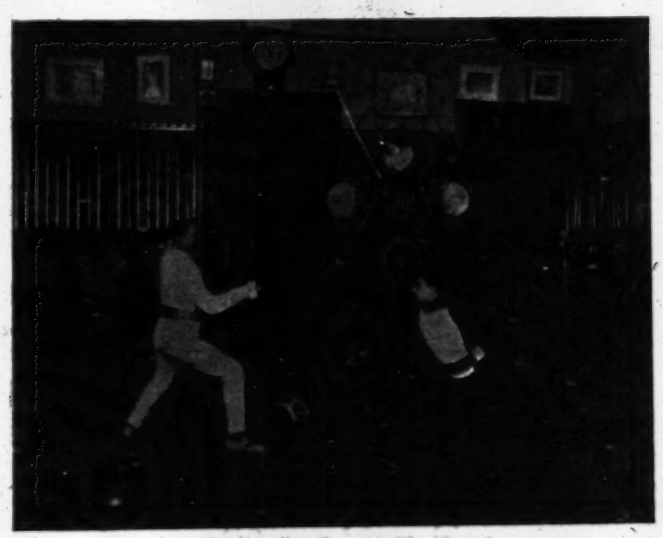
—GEORGE S. HELLMAN in the Morningside.

QUATRAIN.

They said he was a student deep,
And this is true, I think,
For ne'er a shallow man could hold
Such quantities of drink.

—In the Morningside.

A FAIR FENCER.



A BOUT AT THE SALLE D'ARMES.

MUSIC

Victor Herbert.

THE regular musical season in this city is at an end, yet there are some very interesting musical entertainments still to come. The week which has just closed has been given over to the celebration of the memory of Gen. Grant, and musical projectors wisely declined to undertake the uncertainty of offering any calling for serious consideration. Not many persons could have been induced to turn aside from the glories of gold lace and the blare of bugles to bask in the beneficence of Bach. The operetta houses alone could stand the strain of such a week. They thrived in it, for the stranger within our gates is notoriously fond of the "merry, merry chorus," the soprano, and the comedian. So the Casino was packed, the Knickerbocker was jammed, and the Broadway was crowded. And great was the joy thereat.

This month ushers in the season of music festivals. Do you know how the average music festival is organized? Well, you naturally suppose that the town, say of Winemoosha, having grown intolerably hungry for the sounds of Haydn and Mozart and the rest, holds a mass meeting and decides to hold a music festival. A committee of ways and means is appointed, and this committee engages a celebrated conductor to conduct the festival. Then the conductor and the committee decide on a programme and set about engaging artists and organizing a chorus. After months of hard work and forty or fifty rehearsals, we are ready for performances of Haydn's "Creation," Mozart's "Requiem Mass," and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with solo pieces and orchestral numbers on intervening nights.

Well, that is not the way of it at all. But this is: A musical manager picks out a list of towns which have choral organizations, and which are within easy reach of one another. Then he writes to the local managers to inquire how many concerts each town will stand, and makes his arrangements about dates and halls. Then he gets a list of the choral works in which the local organizations are proficient. Next he comes to New York, if he is not already here, and engages a soprana, a contralto, a tenor, a bass, a violinist or pianist, and a conductor. That's all. He goes on the road with his company, and the next time you get The Winemoosha Gazette or The Distantville Clarion you read about the annual music festival, given after months of preparation, and at extraordinary expense, with artists of universal renown, &c., &c.

This is the month when such festivals abound, and they abound in May simply because New York and Boston are then through with the solo performers and the conductors. But in the metropolis itself music becomes silent except in its lighter and gayer forms, which, indeed, deserve a good deal more serious consideration than they usually receive. For there is no more serious occupation, after all, than that of keeping the people amused. If you don't believe me, ask any King in Europe.

For that reason I elect to pay a good deal of attention to the operetta performances and the operetta performers. A well-meaning newspaper man once accused me of prejudice against operetta simply because it was funny. "You Wagnerites," he said, "are incapable of appreciating anything that isn't ponderous and solemn." Now, the most Wagneresque Wagnerite in all this town is Henry T. Finck, yet in the April Looker On he sang a paen of praise in honor of Johann Strauss, the waltz king. The truth is that a true Wagnerite loves all music that is good in its kind. He does not love any music that is poor, whether it be a symphony or a military march. The theory that a Wagnerite thinks a march by Sousa is bad because it is not built on "Götterdämmerung" lines is all nonsense. "Washington Post" march is a good military march, and the music critic who does not praise it does not know his trade.

ALICE NEILSON.
Now Appearing in "The Serenade."

DELLA FOX.
In "The Wedding Day" at the Casino.

"Die Fledermaus," "The Mikado," and "Fatinitza" are works of art just as surely as Chopin's waltz in A flat or Beethoven's thirty-two variations on a waltz by Diabelli. Such productions as "The Serenade," "The Wedding Day," and "The Wizard of the Nile" are in their class, and must be judged by the standards of which they are types. Of course no sane man compares "Pinafore" with "Parsifal." He might as well set out to arrive at the artistic value of a dwelling house by comparing it with the Cathedral of Milan.

Victor Herbert, for instance, has written some really serious compositions, such as his cantata, "The Captive," made to order for the Worcester County Musical Association for one of its festivals. But it does not follow that he has made an artistic descent in entering the field of operetta. His "Serenade" music contains some very scholarly writing, indeed, and the lighter parts have a freshness and vim that are delightful. Mr. Herbert was very much in evidence on Tuesday. He is bandmaster of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, which used to be led by the unique Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, and he keeps up the excellence of the organization. Another theatre musician who has gone into the military ranks is Ernest Neyer, conductor at the Broadway Theatre. He is bandmaster of the Seventh, and that crack regiment never had better music than it has under Mr. Neyer.

One difficulty with which the operetta composers have to contend is the wretched singing of most of the persons engaged in that branch of musical entertainment. Of course, many of those who are popular with the public never studied singing at all. Some never had any voices. For instance, there is Della Fox, who, as I have already had occasion to say, appeals to people by her "'cuteness." She cannot sing at all. Yet a composer must supply her with some kind of music. Now, no matter how simple that music is, she will spoil it, and hence the auditor cannot do the composer the justice of forming a correct opinion of his work.

The comedians, of course, are not expected to know anything about singing. Yet they do undertake to sing, and the composers have to furnish them with numbers. How much better it would be for all concerned if the comedians would study singing. Notice how many clever things De Wolf Hopper does with his voice, and all because he has learned how to use it. On the other hand, Mr. De Angelis has the greatest difficulty in "carrying a tune," as the saying goes. Mr. Edwards must have had some hard problems to solve in writing "The Wedding Day" with two principal personages who do not know how to sing. Fortunately he had Miss Russell and the chorus, and so he was able to introduce some excellent ensemble effects.

Mr. Herbert was in happier circumstances in dealing with the Bostonians, for, although the organization does not maintain its old standard of musical excellence, it is still capable of dealing with pretty good music. Alice Neilson, the new soprano, is a charming acquisition. She is a cheering and encouraging sight and she sings acceptably, if nothing more. The Bostonians are happy in their chorus. Its members do their work well, and they sing respectably, though not like the Bostonian chorus of old times. I remember the way "Then give three cheers and one cheer more, for the well-bred Captain of the Pinafore" used to ring out. But there—I grow reminiscent again, and perhaps the present chorus fails only in not equaling the picturesqueness of my memory.

The concert of the Manuscript Society, with which it closed its eighth season of labor in this town, was one of the best it has ever given. Its excellence was chiefly in its orchestral numbers. Strangely enough, the Music Committee of the society has no little difficulty in securing orchestral compositions for production. One would think that with a society which exists simply for the purpose of producing new works, an orchestra and a conductor ready to hand, and a good audience assured, composers would besiege the committee with applications for places on the programmes. But, as a matter of fact, the Music Committee has to bustle about and beseech the composers to step up and take advantage of their opportunities.

Of course they can get compositions, but think of them! Imagine, dear reader, if you can, what astounding things are done by some of the ambitious gentlemen who are not even sure of the com-

pass of a flute and who are quite innocent of any knowledge of the techniques of an English horn. Oh, the wonderful passages that some of them write for solos! And also, oh! how some of them leave great notes in the middle parts of their scores, so that you would hear squeaks along the leger lines above and groans along the leger lines below, with nothing between them. But the Music Committee of the Manuscript Society does not hunger and thirst after that sort of writing. Once in a while the committee makes a blunder, and admits something that is plainly the work of an experimenter; but generally there is an air of respectability about the productions of the Manuscript Society.

For instance, at the last concert Carl C. Müller's overture to "Nathan the Wise" was covered all over with the mantle of respectability. It was a composition full of musical learning, and on the whole was well scored. But the Music Committee was more fortunate in securing Arthur Foote's new suite in D minor, which is the best thing the society has produced of late. Mr. Foote is a gifted young man, who has studied his art seriously, and who has a firm mastery of form and musical material. Furthermore, he has a bright and buoyant fancy. His themes are always dignified, yet graceful, and they are full of possibilities. I have not heard of late anything fresher and more fluently melodious than the second and last movements of his suite. I have already spoken of the variations. They impressed me by the excellence of their workmanship. The scoring in particular was clear, well balanced, certain, and lovely in its solo effects. Mr. Foote lives in Boston.

Why do all our best composers live in Boston? To be sure, Columbia College succeeded in luring Mr. MacDowell away from the Hub of the world, but Foote and Chadwick remain there. There must be something especially invigorating in the nectar which is brewed at the St. Botolph Club.

But to return to the Manuscript Society concert. There was a prize song by Frederick Brandeis. The society offered the prize, and Mr. Brandeis went to the odes of Anacreon for his inspiration. Frankly, I did not find anything Anacreontic in his song. But perhaps that was due to the remarkable singing of Mr. William H. Lavin, tenor. Mr. Lavin goes far, far away once in a while, and sends back enthusiastic comments on his work from foreign newspapers. Then he comes home and sings, and we all wonder what manner of persons the foreigners are. I had a good deal of sympathy for Mr. Lavin the other night, though; it was no small victory to overcome that accompaniment. Mr. Brandeis was in deadly earnest about it, and no doubt he thought it a very effective part of his composition. Others did not.

In the merry month of June the town will be full of musicians. The Music Teachers' National Association is to hold its annual meeting here, and all kinds of topics are to be discussed, from musical journalism—whatever that may be—to music in the public schools. Mr. Frank Damrosch is the Chairman of the committee on the latter subject, and a pretty full discussion of methods may be expected. No man in the country is better fitted to lead in an airing of such a subject. He is spoken of as the probable appointee of the Board of Education for the post of Superintendent of Music in the public schools. It is to be hoped that he will accept the appointment.

In no way can a knowledge and a love of music be spread more quickly or more widely than by instruction in the public schools. The acquisition of the art of sight-reading, which Mr. Damrosch teaches with such skill, is something which every pupil in our schools will prize as he grows up. As I sit writing, the children in a school just beyond my window are singing "The Star Spangled Banner." It is good to hear them. They cannot sing too many patriotic songs to please me. But at the same time I cannot help wishing that they had time to take music a little more seriously. But, perhaps, that will come too. We are improving our systems of instruction all the time, and I hope to see the time when all the children in our public schools will be able to sing simple part songs at sight. They can be taught to do it, and Mr. Frank Damrosch is the man for the undertaking.

The "Symphonie Fantastique" of Berlioz was so successfully given at the last concert of the Cincinnati Symphony series that Mr. Van Der Stucken proposes to repeat it next season in the form prescribed by the composer, entitled "Lelio, episode de la vie d'un artiste." It will be given by the hidden orchestra, an arrangement which the Cincinnati Music Hall permits of, while the recitation will be given from the stage, with the invisible chorus behind the scenes.

The Directors of the Scottish Orchestra, which, under the conductorship first of Mr. Henschel and afterward of Herr Willem Kes, have given symphony concerts in Glasgow and Edinburgh during the past few years, have issued a circular announcing that, owing to the heavy losses sustained, the concerts will not be resumed next Winter without a further guarantee of £8,000. The Scottish Orchestra was started by certain wealthy music lovers of Glasgow in antagonism to the Glasgow Orchestral Concerts. Those concerts had lived through a period of depression, but the heavy losses sustained under the conductorship of the late Herr Tausch and Dr. Von Bülow were covered by the large profits made under the direction of Mr. August Manns, so that the guarantors, to their own infinite astonishment, received back every penny they had paid as guarantee. In face of the severe competition of the Scottish Orchestra, the Glasgow orchestral concerts were abandoned, although Mr. Manns will now probably be invited to resume them. According to The Glasgow Citizen, the losses of the Scottish Orchestra have been nearly £20,000.

According to Le Temps, whose sources of information must be very exclusive, a new fashion is to be introduced at Covent Garden this season, when the beautiful ladies of the high British aristocracy promise to create a legitimate sensation by appearing in the private boxes with neck and shoulders tattooed with allegorical, and even with religious scenes, designed by eminent painters. This singular freak of fashion is likely to open up a new industry to artists who lament that the sale of pictures is not so brisk as it once was, and if the painter eventually becomes famous, the "living picture" may be valuable. Doubtless the French journalist was thinking of the time to come, when the impecunious British husband will sell the tattooed picture, wife and all, at Smittfield.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has been to a certain extent forestalled in his "Sports and Pastimes" ballet, which will be produced at the Alhambra next month. An elaborate ballet entitled "Sport," by Manzotti, Marenco, and Edel, has just been produced in Italy. The illustrations, however, show that the work is almost exclusively upon modern lines, so that it will not clash with the Alhambra production. In the Italian ballet, various processions and dances illustrate stag and chamois hunting, gymnastics, dumbbells, fencing, cycling, shooting the bear, tiger, and bison, rifle shooting, yachting, fishing, ballooning, and so forth.

A story is going the rounds about a gentleman who, finding a smoking concert wearisome, left early, and finished the evening at a musical comedy theatre. He sat near the stall door, and, as it was chilly, he kept on his overcoat. A lady in a private box by accident dropped an earring of no great value, but the trinket struck against the edge of the box front, and dropped into the open top pocket of the gentleman's overcoat. The guileless man went home; when his wife, always carefully inclined, turned out his coat pockets. The sequel to this pretty story is not told, though its moral is obvious. It is unwise, as it is mean and ungallant, to go to the opera without your wife. W. J. HENDERSON.

—Deborah Brown, a former Maryland slave, one of whose grandfathers was an Indian, is living in Toronto at the reported age of 110 years.

WILLIAM LAVIN,
Tenor.

LILLIAN RUSSELL, JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS, AND DELLA FOX.
In "The Wedding Day" at the Casino.

HEARD AND SEEN.

——Seeing an account in a paper recently of the arrest of the "Cheyenne Kid" reminds me of five years ago, when I was in Casper, Wyoming, and assisted at a trial of the "Kid." The court was held in the front room, one of two, in the log cabin which was the home of the Judge. There was a sewing machine in the room, a small parlor organ, and half-mended garments left by the women of the family, who looked in occasionally to see how the trial was progressing. The Judge was an old fellow with a long white beard, who might have been a hundred years old from his appearance. There were some thirty men, cowboys and men from the ranches, present, a few sitting on chairs, the rest of us on the floor. The trial consisted in a general debate, in which all present took part, and his Honor was not treated with great respect. The "Kid" was on trial for an assault upon a painter. He had had a wide experience with courts, and knew more about law than any one present. The exceptions he called were numerous, and at the close of the trial his arguments had been so effective and he had so clearly proved the painter, who was in the right, to be all wrong, that the poor fellow was fairly crying with chagrin and almost convinced that he himself was guilty. The "Kid" appeared to consider the whole affair a huge joke.

——The Raines law is responsible for many alcoholic beverages put up in small bottles. These bottles are pretty little things and contain each a single drink. In every small grocery where a license is held the bottles of liqueurs and cocktails are kept and sold to customers Saturday night for their Sunday morning refreshment.

——A tiny blacking brush not more than three inches long in the window of a shop where all boot-blacking appliances are kept, attracted the attention of a passer-by the other day. It was so small and so exactly a fac simile of the larger brushes that it was attractive, and he stopped to inquire if it was for sale. But it was not. "It would be expensive if it was," said the proprietor of the shop, "for that small brush required the undivided efforts of one workman a whole day to complete." TAM.

—In John King's death a strong and unique character was removed from the railroad world. Mr. King was one of the few men to whom railroad Presidencies came unsought. Twice he refused the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio, and once declined an invitation from William H. Vanderbilt to take the Presidency of the New York Central. It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt offered him that place after the death of James H. Rutter. The refusal of Mr. King resulted in the promotion of Chauncey M. Depew from the rank of Second Vice President to that of President.

THE DRAMA

Augustus Cook.

MUCH more important as a topic than Gerhart Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell," an original, whimsical, mystical, and sad German drama, is "The Circus Girl," which, in spite of a certain "slowness" that condensation of text and "business" cannot altogether remove and a strong effusion of rank silliness that the prettiest music and the brightest pictorial effects can barely palliate, is bound to be a great "go." "Musical comedy" of this genre is the most profitable article in the English and American theatrical markets just now, and if you have the mind to regard it philosophically you will be inclined to welcome it as a thing at least cleaner and more nearly sensible than the so-called "burlesque" which it has displaced, and decidedly more agreeable to the eye and ear and less depressing to the mind than that vile American article yclept "farce-comedy," the light of which seems to be flickering.

As for Herr Gerhart Hauptmann, he is not a great dramatist or a very wholesome writer, but he has imagination and purpose, and his bitterly ironical "Hannele" made so strong an impression upon me when it was badly played here in English that I have been longing ever since to see it properly done, before a select and reverent audience, by actors who could comprehend its meaning. It is outrageous to try to convert such works into "sensations." But neither "Hannele" nor "Die Versunkene Glocke," which was done reverently enough by Frau Sorma and her associates, can have any influence whatever upon the drift of theatrical matters in this country.

I still hope we may have a few potent playwrights of our own some day—a few more besides Mr. Gillette and Mr. Belasco, each of whom is "good for" one new play every two years, but whose combined labors scarcely make a "school" of drama or even a "brand." But we must have all sorts of moral, social, and intellectual changes before a queer mixture of pessimism, mysticism, folk-lore, and the drama of conjugal infelicity could pass muster on our public stage. When that time comes, or before it, such dramas as Byron's "Manfred" and "Werner" and even Browning's "Pippa Passes" will have a chance on the stage. The first two used to be done, and as for Browning's singular work, it would not seem more out of place in our theatre than either "Hannele" or "Die Versunkene Glocke." The scene between Ottima and Seebald and that in which the rascally Intendant tries to tempt austere Monsignor would "act" splendidly.

The "musical comedy" is trying to very sensitive folks because of its prolixity and its undeveloped and hopeless juvenility, which is too often of the reformatory pattern and closely allied with precocious wickedness. We, or our ancestors, used to frown upon the libretti of MM. Meilhac et Halévy, but who could help admiring their wit? But the coarseness of Messrs. Boggs, Brown, Noakes, and Stoakes (or whatever the names of the four British authors of "The Circus Girl" may be) is not gilded with wit. Here's a specimen, which is supposed to be deliciously naughty:

SIR TITUS WEMYSS.
Is your mistress dressed yet?

MARIE.
Not yet, Sir.

SIR TITUS.
Can I see her?

All the gentlemen in the front row who had dined late roared at that Monday night; but it has since been rather stiffly received, though Mr. Gresham, as the elderly baronet, rather bewildered by his unaccustomed surroundings, delivers it with an admirable simulation of innocence. The song about the broken parasol is the sort of thing unlovely and untidy old women giggle about over their cups of strong tea. The last stanza of the "bit of string" song is merely common, and displeasing to fastidious persons.

As a general thing, however, the text of "The Circus Girl" is decent, if not witty, and the lyrics, though not equal to the best work of Harry Greenbank and "Adrian Ross" by any means, have some hint of poetic fancy. The words of Miss Nancy McIntosh's two songs, which are far and away the best sung in the piece, (as hers is also the best acted part after Cyril Scott's,) are particularly happy. No attempt has been made to "translate" the English jokes. So when Sir Titus hears about the "Cannon King" he remarks: "Ah, a billiard player, I suppose!" and nobody laughs. The "American drinks" mentioned in Mr. Powers's song are as un-American as the language of Fleet Street.

I have called Nancy McIntosh and Cyril Scott the best actors in the performance of "The Circus Girl" at Daly's, but I should be sorry to fail of appreciation of James T. Powers. He is continuously amusing as the preposterous little bartender, and his expression of fright when the encounter with the Turk is pending is mirth-provoking. But Mr. Powers does not care much for verisimilitude. Miss McIntosh is so easy and natural as La Favorita, when the four authors and two musical composers permit La Favorita to be anything better than a lay figure, that a few youngsters who fancy a circus rider ought to be "tough" and "noisy" declare she is "miscast." Yet the little bit of acting she has to do in the circus scene is admirably true and consistent.

Personally speaking, I found much to enjoy in "The Circus Girl." I liked all of the first act after its laborious beginning, which consumes about twenty minutes of too valuable time; Virginia Earl seemed to sing better than ever before, and to act with a stronger sense of artistic proportion; the lightness and gayety of Cyril Scott were pleasing; the pantomime of Blanche Astley was cunning; the eight premieres of the chorus, including Grace Rutter, who played so smartly as Inez in "The Wonder," and others who have carried rather important parts well, were charming in their songs and dances. Only the "broken parasol" song was actually tiresome. Nearly all of the circus scene, with its profusion of incident, was entertaining, too; but the climax of it was spoiled because the rôle allotted to young Eric Scott is as difficult, right here, as that of Charles Surface in the screen scene of "The School for Scandal" or Miss Richland in Croaker's letter scene of "The Good-Natured Man." Mr. Scott's laughter, which should be infectious, is utterly joyless and feeble.

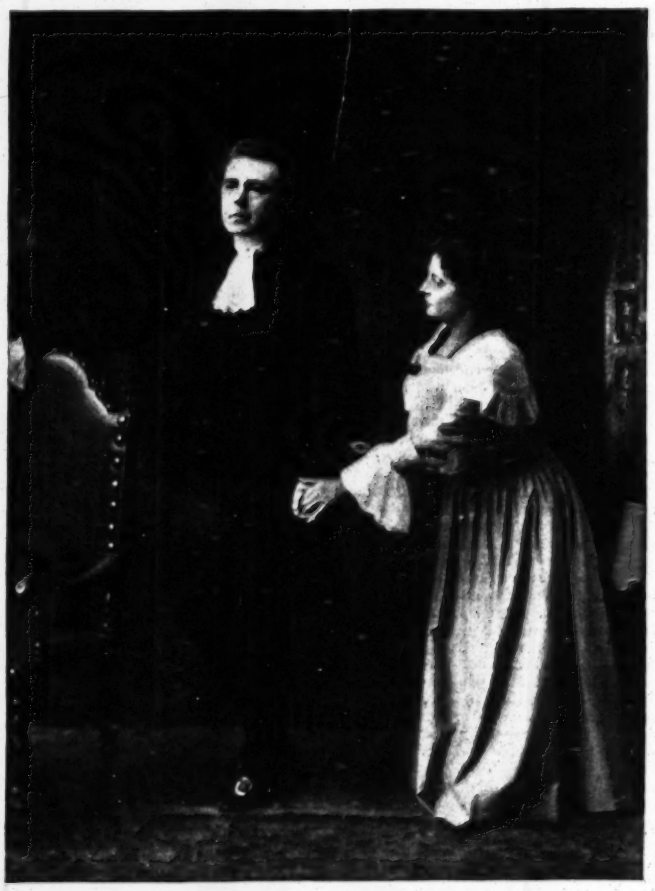
In this part the experienced skill of Herbert Gresham would be most serviceable, and I fancy Augustus Cook would make something of Sir Titus Wemyss. Cook's present rôle, the police official, could well be spared, and with it that of the more or less tuneful vicomte, and the whole of the police office scene, the time consumed by which would make a second and welcome "wait." Then with the showy "artists' ball" condensed for a third act, and the drinking song transferred to Miss McIntosh, "The Circus Girl" would be greatly improved.

But even as it is—and no change in it is likely, for your theatre manager never heeds criticism—the burletta has color and melody, sufficient appreciable humor, and ten times more refinement than the invertebrate American variety farces which this sort of thing and the "continuous" performances have nearly driven out of existence.

If the Casino's "review" this Spring is as good as "The Circus Girl," it will be a great "go." Last year's was somewhat wittier, in both the dialogue and the lyrics, and introduced, in the voluble and confidential "geezer" of David Warfield, a "special feature" of greater value than anything of that sort in "The Circus Girl," but the general performance was not nearly so well ordered and refined. "The Isle of Gold" at the Olympia Theatre seems to be a fair example of the "comic" stuff "dashed off" by American dramatists in "moments of inspiration." It has the quality long since attributed to easy writing. Ruskin defines an "artist" as a person who has submitted to a law which it was painful to obey, that he may bestow a delight which it is gracious to bestow. The makers of successful "musical comedies" will never be highly esteemed as artists, perhaps, but they certainly submit to a law which is painful to obey in making them, and their work is not the pastime of idle moments—"between drinks," as it were.

Irving's portrayal of Napoleon in "Mme. Sans Gêne" does not appear, in the news-

ANNIE RUSSELL.
Betty Fondacre in "Mysterious Mr. Bugle."



HENRY MILLER AND NANETTE COMSTOCK.
The Young Composer and His Sister in "Heartsease."

AGNES SORMA
as Katharine the Shrew.

SCENE IN "THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE"—ACT II.
Betty Fondacre Turns the Tables on Jealous Tom.

paper accounts of the performance of the Sardou-Moreau play at the London Lyceum, to be the perfectly satisfying piece of acting some of his admirers professed to believe it would be. On the contrary, though the "make-up" is admitted to be wonderful, he does not seem to portray the Corsican's traits in a satisfactory way. Ellen Terry's Catharine is highly praised, but one reads between the lines that it is thought inferior to Rejane's. As a matter of fact, Sir Henry has made just two mistakes—first, in producing "Mme. Sans Gêne" at all; second, in keeping it so long before producing it. A machine-made play of this kind ages very rapidly. What there is in "Mme. Sans Gêne" to adapt it particularly to the fashion of thought and emotion in the year 1894 I cannot tell, but surely no one of theatrical experience will deny that plays of this very characterless and amorphous kind do wear out and become as "old" as year before last's hats very quickly. All the London reviewers are inclined to pick holes in the play, which we all tried to demolish here when the French company acted in it, a month or so after we had seen the English version.

William Collier as Fitzhugh in "The Man from Mexico."

Comyns Carr seems to have failed to find acceptable equivalents for the vulgar phrases of Catharine as badly as the American translators. I suppose Catharine's language is not translatable, and it is exceedingly doubtful if, in the original, it is historically correct.

The splendor of the dresses and appointments in the Lyceum production is said to be unexampled. In fact, while one set of newspaper moralists and convenient space-fillers are using the death of Mme. Alias, the world-famous costume designer, as a text for glowing accounts of the growth of magnificence in the dressing of plays, another set are lamenting, with "Mme. Sans Gêne" in view, that the aim of present-day managers seems to be, not to show who can produce the best play, but who can produce any play the most extravagantly. But few of us long for a return to the good old days of unjoined flats and a stock wardrobe.

The dearth of good new plays, however, continues alarmingly. The facts that no manager here or in London will produce a play unless he "believes in it"—believes, that is to say, that it will have a long run and be valuable "property"—and that statistics prove the most skillful playwright cannot turn out a "winner" oftener than once in (say) ten times, (though the slighted plays, mind you, may be vastly better than the largely successful ones,) deter the best men of imagination and literary skill from entering that field, or, if they do venture in, soon frightens them out. Why, there is a better living in book reviewing and "leader" writing than in writing plays, for all but few very lucky dramatists!

What has become of our own Bronson Howard since "Aristocracy," which, by the way, was not too successful? Pinero's last great success was "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and that was written more than a year before it was accepted. "The Amazons" drew well for a time in New York and Boston. It fell flat in London and every other city. "Mrs. Ebbsmith" soon "dropped" in London and was rejected here. "The Benefit of the Doubt" was caviare to the general. It is almost the best play of the era. It is Pinero's "Way of the World." There is "no money in it." His "Princess and the Butterfly" is highly praised, but its fate with the multitude is still very doubtful. Augustus Thomas wrote "Alabama," which ran well, and "In Missoura," which ran "pretty well," and he also wrote "New Blood" and "The Capitol," and they all belong to history. They are beginning to sniff at "The Physician" in London now, and if it is sniffed off the stage of the Criterion Theatre before the August holidays it will take its place with "The Crusaders," "Michael," and other smart plays by Henry Arthur Jones which did not suit. A man must have had personal experience of prodigious success to keep up his courage in such circumstances.

In France they do almost everything differently. A play is not expected to "run" very long in Paris, except at the Ambigu or the Porte St. Martin. Of course, long runs are not barred at theatres like the Gymnase, but there is a good market for clever conversational plays and studies of character and manners which would be simply impossible in New York. In Paris, too, the theatrical taste is so broad and catholic that Mme. Bernhardt has lately produced an "evangile in three acts," in which she appears with great distinction as the Woman of Samaria. After an "evangile" on the stage, what may we not expect?

Nothing, perhaps, more amazingly impudent than the statement circulated by some press agent that two young persons who are dramatizing "Henry Esmond" for Edward Sothern propose to make Esmond marry vicious Beatrix instead of the Dowager, because our audiences would reject Thackeray's climax. The substitution of Beatrix for Lady Castlewood in the heroine's place has already been made in T. Edgar Pemberton's "Esmond" play, produced in England by F. R. Benson. But it seems shocking. Everything "dramatic" in "Esmond" and "Vanity Fair" has been cribbed by playwrights a hundred times over. Why cannot those two great masterworks of fiction be spared hereafter from the adapter? Thackeray's climax would not suit theatre audiences, forsooth! There's a confession that the kind of folks these petty theatrical tinkers make their wares for never read good literature. And fancy Sothern as Esmond! He would much better stick to his other new play, "'Change Alley," the author of which, Louis N. Parker, has lately been announcing in London that "The Mayflower" was withdrawn at the height of a successful run in New York in order to fill an engagement in Boston, where its production was coincident with some public functions relating to the reception of the Mayflower log. Tut, tut! I fear that the English press agent, too, is superior to his American brother.

Remarks about the favorite mood of dramatic critics (which is sadness and foreboding) have been made facetiously in many public prints since The Pall Mall Gazette unearthed a mournful article by its critic of 1865, Lewes. The youngsters who make merry over this seem to think the palmy days were in 1865. On the contrary, that was almost the dullest and most unproductive period of the English stage.

Edward A. Dithmar.

SCENE IN "THE MAN FROM MEXICO."
Some Talk About Mysterious Paquita.

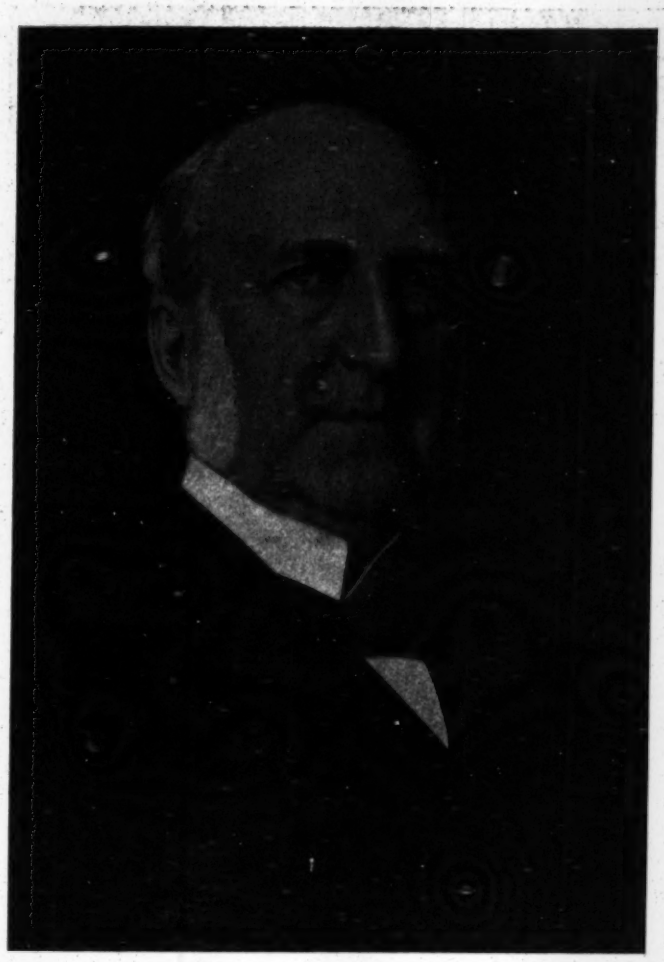
THE HOME OF CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

ONE of the most attractive of all the many interesting homes in this city is the house of Chauncey M. Depew. The house is 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, midway in the block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It is the most noticeable house in the row, for it has a very wide stoop, with big lamps of brightly polished glass. These lamps have looked down on so many famous men and women as they entered or left the house that it needs no great stretch of the imagination to believe that they are gradually assuming an aspect of haughtiness and pride.

The house inside is a marvel of taste and refinement. All the floors are of polished wood. There is not a single carpet in the house, while rugs are everywhere. In the main hall stands an old "grandfather's clock" of inlaid rosewood. Daintily carved figures of gold surmount it. The clock was made two or three centuries ago and is a notable example of the skill and art of early clockmakers. In the rear of the hall hangs a very valuable oil portrait of Washington by Stuart, while two heavy Japanese swords that saw service in the late war between China and Japan are suspended on the walls near the front entrance. The scabbards of these swords are of the finest inlaid lacquer.

The broad stairway that leads to the floors above is guarded day and night by a warrior dressed in a full suit of armor and carrying a buckler and sword. Ever since the house was built this old soldier has stood on guard. No one ever saw him move from the one position, but mysterious noises of clanking metal have been heard at night after every one in the house had retired, and Dr. Depew says it is his firm conviction that the old soldier is possessed by the spirit of some one stung by the shaft of one of his random after-dinner speeches.

The reception room, which is just off the main hall, to the left, is filled with paintings, bric-à-brac, and souvenirs that the doctor has collected here and there in his trips to foreign lands. On the walls are a number of framed diplomas, commissions, and letters. One of these is his commission as Secretary of State. Another is a letter from William H. Seward offering him the Ministry at Japan. Then there is the gavel, with a congratulatory letter, given him when he presided at the opening of the New York Building at the World's Fair. Perhaps the most prized of all these documents that hang around the walls is the parchment that transformed Mr. Depew into Dr. Depew. It is a very solemn-looking affair, this sheepskin. It is worded entirely in Latin and confers upon "Chauncaeum Mitchell Depew" the title of "Legum Doctoris." As every one knows, it was Yale University that thus honored him.



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

On the mantel in the front of the reception room stands a tiny little bronze of Napoleon as First Consul. It is a very rare specimen and is very valuable. Bronzes of Napoleon as General and as Emperor are common enough, but this little statuette is said to be the only figure extant of the great Corsican as First Consul. Near it, on the mantel, rests a curious locomotive clock. The wheels revolve, as in a real locomotive, by the movement of a piston rod, which is propelled by the same works that operate the timepiece.

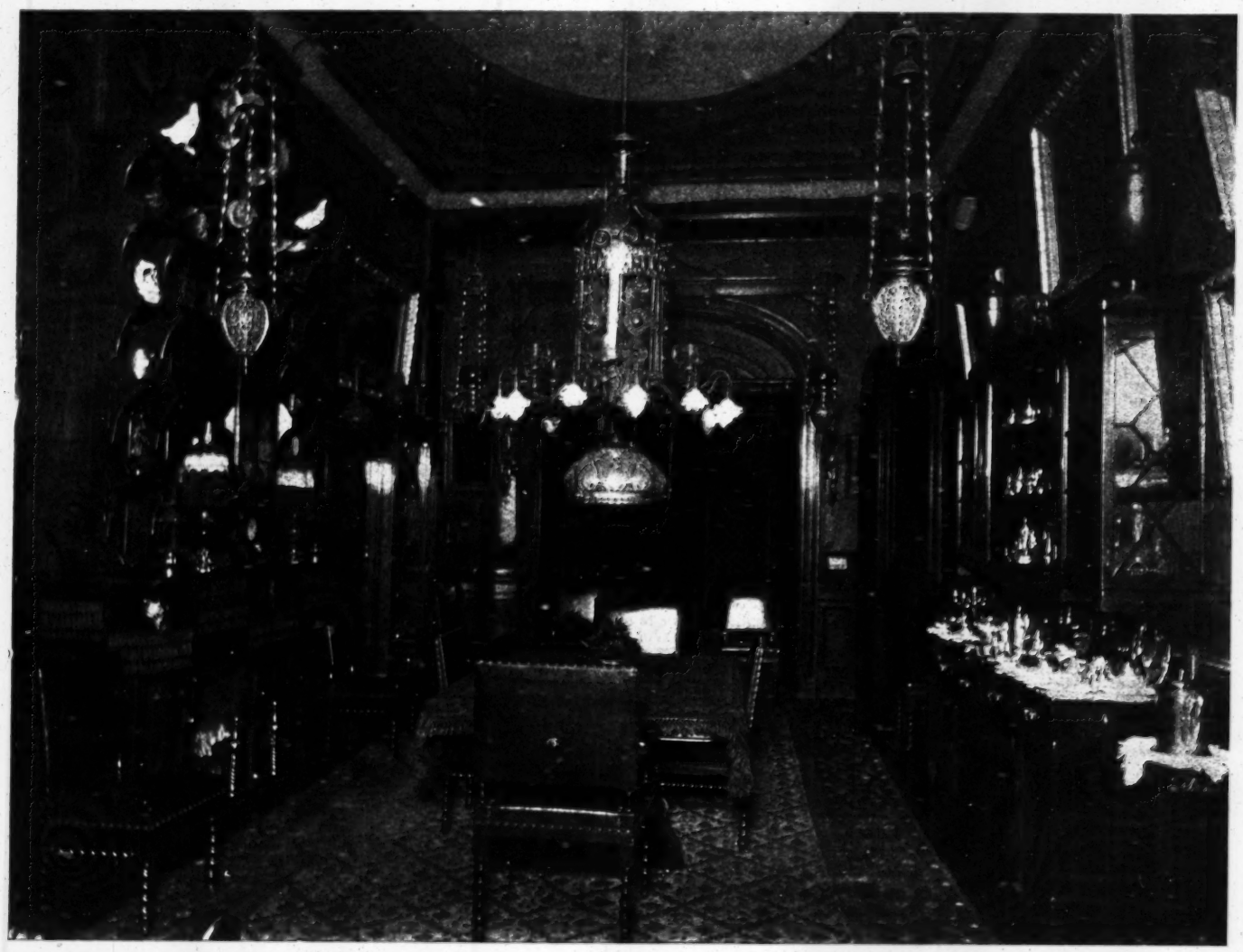
Across the hall from the reception room is the parlor. The furniture is in the main antique. On a stand in the front of the parlor rests a magnificent bronze by Gaudez entitled "The First Print." It shows Gutenberg eagerly scanning a proof that has just come from the primitive press at his side. On the walls of the parlor, directly opposite each other, are two large oil paintings of Dr. Depew and the late Mrs. Depew. Both are the work of Muller Ury. Dr. Depew's nieces, who live with him, are unanimous in declaring that the Ury portrait of their uncle is the best likeness of him ever made.

There is a grand piano in the front of the room which has a cover of the most exquisite Italian brocade, the envy and admiration of every one who sees it. It is of palest blue, and is fringed with silver lace. All lovers of the antique who call at the Depew house go into ecstasies over it.

On a stand in the rear of the parlor rests a gavel, ornamented in silver, which was presented to Dr. Depew by the New York State Society of Sons of the American Revolution upon his sixth election as President of the society, Feb. 23, 1895. The gavel is made of one of the original oak floor timbers of Fraunces's Tavern, in Broad Street, around which cluster the most historic memories of this city.

Directly in the rear of the parlor is what the Depew household term "the white and gold room," a very pretty little apartment furnished with chairs and a sofa of dainty pattern that Dr. Depew secured at the sale of an old château in the south of France. The furniture is all of the time of Louis XVI. and is covered with a pretty tapestry in light colors.

From the centre of the ceiling is suspended a magnificent chandelier of cut glass. In a corner of the room is a little glass cabinet which contains an exquisite Sèvres vase, presented to Dr. Depew by the French Government as a token of



THE DINING ROOM IN MR. DEPEW'S RESIDENCE,
West Fifty-fourth Street, New York.

THE DRAWING ROOM IN MR. DEPEW'S HOUSE.

appreciation for the oration he delivered upon the unveiling of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty at Bedloe's Island. A very unique silver table, the top of which is made of a solid piece of petrified wood, stands in the rear of the room.

Dr. Depew's library contains books—any number of them. Enormous book shelves, laden with richly bound volumes, almost surround the room. One side of the apartment is devoted entirely to law books. The frieze of the room is made up of Egyptian figures. Over the mantelpiece in the library hangs an old and valuable oil painting of one of the Egyptian monarchs. Here and there about the room are some very handsome copies of Pompeian frescoes, which Dr. Depew picked up in Italy some years ago. There are also some very dainty little Italian pictures in mosaic. Over a revolving bookcase that stands near the windows is a huge albatross with outspread wings. Dr. Depew does not share the sailors' superstition regarding the killing of an albatross, and says he hardly fears he will be overtaken by the fate of the Ancient Mariner because he has a dead albatross in the house.

Dr. Depew prizes very highly a photographic copy of "Bobbie" Burns's manuscript of "Scots wha hae!" the Marseillaise of Scotland. He has it handsomely framed and it occupies a prominent position in his library. Near it hangs a large photograph of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, a personal friend of the doctor. Over the fireplace in the library stands a rare bust of Washington Irving, one of a very few in existence.

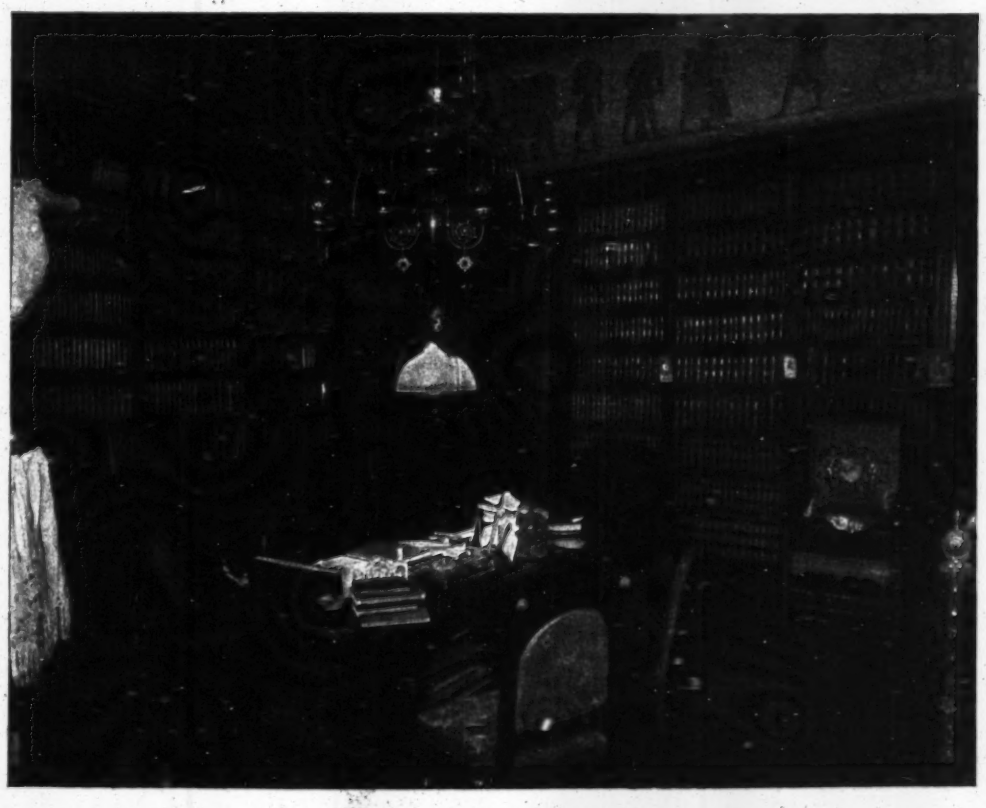
The dining room is one of the most beautiful rooms in the Depew house. It is papered in dark turkey red. All of the chairs are handsomely upholstered in leather. The buffet at the side is literally laden down with silverware, while several cabinets around the room contain all manner of fine cut glass.

Mottoes in Greek, Latin, French, German, and English, appropriate to a dining room, take the place of the conventional frieze. The French motto is "Il n'est sauce que d'appétit," ("Appetite is the best sauce.") The English motto reads: "Good wine is a good familiar creature if it be well used." In German the motto is: "Ohne Hast, aber ohne Rast," (Without haste, but without rest.") The Latin is: "Fames est optimus coquus," ("Hunger is the best cook.")

A magnificent chandelier in bronze and cut glass hangs from the ceiling in the centre of the room. The lamps are miniature electric incandescent globes. In fact, the entire house is illuminated by electricity.

CAT AS A TIMEPIECE.

"A very good way of finding the time is to examine the eye of a cat. I became aware of this one day by chance," says the author of "Early Days of Coffee Planting." "The natives are quick at telling the 'time of day,' by what means I do not know, unless by habit and a sort of natural instinct. Any way, it used to be a common practice in a matter-of-course way to ask your servant what o'clock it was, and one generally got a pretty correct answer. When the sun was going down he would measure his shadow, in fact, make himself a sort of temporary sun dial. One cloudy day, on putting the usual question, 'What o'clock is it?' there was no reply, but immediately such a rushing and tumbling all over the house commenced, with shouts of 'Catch the cat; master wants to know what's the clock.' On demanding an explanation of this extraordinary proceeding, the cat was brought, and the true time of day at once declared. It was then brought to my notice that in the morning the pupil of the cat's eye was quite round, gradually decreasing, until at noon it was a small streak, just like a hair, after which it again enlarged toward evening."



MR. DEPEW'S LIBRARY.

No Use for Billiards.

From The Washington Star.

"I must say," said the young woman, "that billiards is a very silly game."

"But you've never tried it," expostulated the young man.

"I'm sure I don't intend to try it. What excuse is there for it."

"Why, there's ever so much science—"

"Oh, I've heard all about that. But there isn't any costume that goes with it."

HE KEPT HIS WORD.

"Her husband said when she married him, his love would be unremitting."

"Did he keep his word?"

"Yes; he has never given her a cent!"

Bad for the Rats.

From The Hartford Times.

Young Wife—Oh, John, the rats have eaten all of my cake!

John—What! All of it?

"Every piece. I feel like crying."

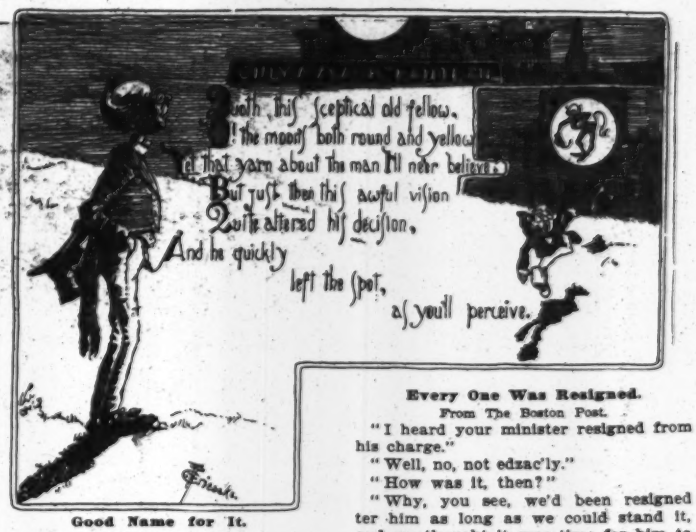
"Oh, don't cry over a few rats."

Naturally.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Do your daughter and that Mr. De Ceiver quarrel as much as they used to?"

"More. A great deal more. They're married now, you know."


both this sceptical old fellow.
the moon both round and yellow.
that yarn about the man I'll never believe.
But just then this awful vision
quite altered his decision,
And he quickly
left the spot,
as you'll perceive.

Good Name for It.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I wonder," said the philological boarder, "why a fight is called a scrap?"

"Because it is a broken peace," the Cheerful Idiot explained, with his usual promptitude.

Every One Was Resigned.

From The Boston Post.

"I heard your minister resigned from his charge."

"Well, no, not edzac'ly."

"How was it, then?"

"Why, you see, we'd been resigned ter him as long as we could stand it, and we thought it wuz time for him to recippercate. He didn't resign. We resigned him."

When Language Fails.

From The Somerville Journal.

Even when a girl has been to college and knows four languages, she has difficulty in expressing her feelings adequately when she sits down on the sidewalk where the small boys have been coasting.

Too Obedient.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Kind Lady—Ah, if you had only done what your mother told you, you might not be in this situation.

Convict—I don't know. She told me to go out into the world and make money.

HAD CAUSE FOR TEARS.

Father (fiercely)—Confound it!—what's that child screaming about now?

Mother—Why, the poor dear overheard the nurse remark that he grew more like his Papa every day.

NOTHING NEW.

"Have you seen the Museum of Art?"

"Oh, yes."

"What do you think of it?"

(From Oshkosh.) "Pretty poor. Why, they've got the same things there they had last year."

The Ideal Brother and the Real Thing.

From Harlem Life.

The Rejected Cornelius, After the Refusal—You will be a sister to me! A ten-dollar sleighride this afternoon, a box at the opera to-night, supper at Del's, and a cab home. A sister to me? Great Scott! What sort of a fool human being do you take a brother to be!

Operatic Preferences.

From Harper's Bazar.

Maud—Which style do you prefer in the opera, German, Italian, or French?

Ethel—Oh, French, by all means. There was a lovely one in front of me last week, green velvet with black and white ostrich tip combined with lace and pink roses.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.
She rumpled her hair
And wept in despair,
Jack's address she'd lost without doubt.
But smiles came again
Like sunshine through rain,
"Why I'll drop him a line
And find out."

WHAT DID SHE MEAN?

His Lordship—'Pon me word, now really, Miss Rosebud, I cawn't make up me mind at all, you know!

Miss Rosebud—Yes, I should think you might find it difficult with no material to start on.